"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Thundershowers, cooler Friday; Saturday fair; northwesterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,049. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

OUR MARINES ATTACK, GAIN MILE AT VEUILLY, RESUME DRIVE AT NIGHT, FOE LOSING HEAVILY; RAIDING U-BOAT TORPEDOES A BRITISH SHIP

OUR TROOPS RESISTLESS

Moving Out to "Yankee Doodle," They Sweep Enemy from the Hills.

MACHINE GUN FIRE DEADLY

Whole Detachments of Germans Wiped Out—100 Prisoners Taken.

NO HOLDING BACK OUR MEN

They Press the Enemy So Hard He Has Had to Throw In Three New Divisions.

Heavy Movements of Germans Seen Near Our Toul Sector

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 6, (Associated Press.)—Extraordinarily heavy railway train movements from the northeast to the westward in the rear of the German lines, northwest of Toul, were reported this morning by the American patrols.

Aerial observers made similar reports, saying that at one time the flares from the funnels of the locomotives of several trains were visible simultaneously.

The trains, apparently headed in the direction of St. Mihiel, passed during the greater part of the night.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN PICARDY, June 6, (Associated Press.)—American marines attacked the Germans at dawn this morning and gained three and one-half kilometers (two and one-sixth miles) over a four-kilometer (two and one-half miles) front and captured 100 prisoners in the Château-Thierry sector.

The French, attacking at the same time on the left, took 160 prisoners.

The Americans now hold all the important high ground northwest of Château-Thierry.

The marines again attacked at 5 o'clock this afternoon and the battle is still raging.

The battlefield tonight presents a lurid picture, with great flashes like lightning racing across the sky. The heavy guns are roaring in the distance like thousands of drums being beaten. Simultaneously the sky is being lighted here and there with the bursting shrapnel in the trail of enemy aircraft.

The Americans are exuberant. Behind the lines the American soldiers twit the German prisoners as they march back. The wounded Germans are hurried to hospitals and receive quick treatment.

Some of the Germans say they were told that the Americans were not trained, but they had found the Americans could shoot.

The first fight started at 3:45 o'clock in the morning and the Americans had attained all their objectives by 7:45 o'clock.

Soon after this attack the Americans carried Hill 142, (about two-thirds of a mile southwest of Torcy,) the highest point in that vicinity, and swept on and stopped at the foot in a wheat field on the other side.

From there they raked the Germans with machine guns. One entire enemy machine gun company was almost annihilated.

The Germans had donned French uniforms, but the Americans, forewarned, poured volleys of fire into them. One German soldier had thirty-two wounds. Among those captured were two officers.

The Americans have been pressing the Germans so hard that the enemy has been forced to throw three new divisions of his best troops into the line during the last three days.

The Americans are veritable tigers. Their commanders have all they can do to hold the men back.

Even the wounded are enthusiastic and eager to fight. They are proud of their wounds.

A General, who visited a field dressing station, said that he was moved by the sight.

The Americans sang and whistled "Yankee Doodle" and cheered as they went over the top. They made their way swiftly through the German dead that lay strewn in No Man's Land.

In addition to the prisoners, the Americans captured ten machine guns. The German prisoners said that they had not been fed for four days owing to the deadly fire from the French and American guns, which prevented the bringing up of supplies.

These Germans were without helmets. They were tired of war. They had been told that the British opposed them, as their commanders were afraid to let them know that it was the Americans.

The Germans were cleared out of Veuilly Wood also by the Americans, whose guns were thundering against the enemy this evening. The fiercest fighting was in progress at last reports near Torcy, which lies about two and a half miles east of Veuilly.

The French attack this morning was to straighten out the American line, and it was a brilliant performance. In this they were assisted by the American forces.

American infantry cleaned out one group of thirty-five Uhlans, who were mounted.

"Don't let one escape!" shouted a big American. All but one were killed; he was captured.

The Americans advanced in a solid phalanx, their strong, determined faces and great physique an inspiration to their gallant French comrades, who now regard them with brotherly affection.

On Tuesday the Americans faced a Saxon division; on Wednesday a Guard division; today a crack Prussian division, and also a battalion of famous Jaeger sharpshooters.

The Americans caught one scouting party of eight sharpshooters, and killed them all.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 6, (Associated Press.)—Reports received from Château Thierry state that the Americans in the fighting with the Germans killed a large number of the enemy and themselves suffered very light casualties.

Pershing Reports the Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—General Pershing's communiqué to the War Department tonight announced that American forces advanced a mile against the Germans northwest of Château-Thierry this morning, taking prisoners and inflicting severe losses. The bulletin reads:

In an attack northwest of Château-Thierry this morning our troops, in conjunction with the French, advanced our lines ——(?) of Torcy about a mile, capturing prisoners and inflicting severe losses in killed and wounded.

There was lively artillery fighting in Lorraine last night, our batteries executing effective reprisal and neutralization fire.

There is nothing else of importance to report. Balance of cable will follow.

Berlin Paper Says the Offensive Is Ended; New Allied Front Too Strong; People Told to Wait

AMSTERDAM, June 6.—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung's military correspondent, in an article on the offensive on the western front, says:

"It should be emphasized repeatedly, in view of exaggerated hopes, that a decision can be procured only comparatively slowly.

"The foe is enabled to organize his resistance owing to his brilliantly-constructed railway system, which has junctions and unloading stations at Compiegne and Villers-Cotterets.

"The German supreme command cannot well proceed now against the newly consolidated French front, which is richly provided with reserves, and bear the great losses which experience shows are entailed by such operations.

"When the French brought up big reserves the exploitation of the surprise movement was to a certain extent ended. Presumably a certain change will shortly occur in the entire system of battle operations.

"The battle can only proceed slowly. A decision cannot be procured in a few days.

"We should, therefore, arm ourselves anew with patience. The continuation of the big offensive will come at the right time and will again mean a surprise for our enemies."

FRENCH REPORT VEUILLY SUCCESS

Defeat of German Attempt to Get a Grip on the Oise—Gains North of the Aisne.

PARIS, June 6.—An attack by French and American troops between the Ourcq and the Marne resulted in an advance of two-thirds of a mile in the neighborhood of Veuilly-la-Poterie, according to the War Office announcement tonight. Germans to the number of 270 were captured.

The day report of the War Office stated that German forces last night crossed the Oise near Sampigny, southeast of Noyon, but were at once driven back.

North of the Aisne the French improved their positions in the neighborhood of Hautebraye.

The night bulletin reads as follows:

Isolated actions continued during the day at various points along the front.

West of Longpont our troops, supported by tanks, made an advance and took prisoners.

Between the Ourcq and the Marne an attack, carried out by French and American troops, enabled us to advance our line about one kilometer in the region of Veuilly-la-Poterie and Bussiares. Two hundred and seventy prisoners, including ten officers, remained in our hands.

Between the Marne and Rheims the Germans delivered a series of local attacks. A violent attempt against Champlat was completely checked.

Further north the Germans occupied the village of Bligny and the southern height. A counterattack by British troops regained this height.

Southwest of St. Euphraise we likewise retook during the day a little ground occupied in the morning by the Germans.

On June 5 nineteen enemy airplanes were brought down or forced to land out of commission. A German captive balloon was burned. The same day and the following night twenty-five tons of explosives were dropped by our bombing machines on cantonments, depots, railway stations, and convoys in the enemy zone. A great fire, followed by explosions, was observed in the station at Fere-en-Tardenois.

The day report reads:

East of Sampigny French troops late yesterday drove back enemy groups which had succeeded in crossing the Oise. The French took 100 prisoners.

North of the Aisne the French improved appreciably their positions north and west of Hautebraye. Fifty prisoners remained in our hands.

The artillery fighting was heavy, especially in the regions of Longpont and Veuilly-la-Poterie, and west of Rheims.

"Local Engagements," Says Berlin.

BERLIN, June 6, (via London.)—"The situation on the battlefront is unchanged," said the German official communication, issued today. Tonight's bulletin spoke of local engagements "northwest of Château-Thierry."

The night bulletin reads:

On the battlefront there were local engagements northwest of Château-Thierry and on the Ardre River.

The day report is as follows:

Château-Thierry has been subjected by the French to a continuous destructive fire.

The booty, captured by the army group of the German Crown Prince since May 27, amounts, according to estimates made up to the present, to more than 53,000 prisoners, including

Continued on Page Three.

AIR SUPERIORITY REWON

Allied Bombers Operate with Impunity on the French Battlefront.

GO AS FAR AS ST. QUENTIN

Squadrons Thrice Attack and Demoralize Large Force of Enemy's Reserve.

MOW DOWN ONE GROUP

Catch Germans Huddled Near a Wall and, Flying Low, the Airmen Pour Bullets Into Them.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Thursday, June 6.—"In the valley of the Savière our bombardment squadrons threw more than seventeen tons of bombs on enemy troop concentrations," says last night's communiqué. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today visited one of the finest aviation groups in the French Army and learned a first-hand story of that exploit.

In the early afternoon the airmen were informed that a large number of Germans were assembling in the valley of the Savière, a little affluent of the Ourcq, whose course is almost parallel with the front between Troesnes and Corcy. Owing to the configuration of the ground they were sheltered from the fire of artillery and it was evident that they intended to reinforce the German move westward into the Forest of Villers-Cotterets. Bombplanes were sent out.

The effect of the bombs was tremendous. The German soldiers broke headlong for cover, abandoning all thought of fight. Ten minutes later a bombplane group of the same strength arrived on the scene. At first no Germans were visible, then circling low, the airmen discovered the enemy hiding in the horseshoe wood of Hautwison on the eastern side of the valley. Again the devoted battalions were subjected to a terrible bombardment amidst trees that gave no protection. Before the decimated units could reform the first squadron had returned with a new load, and once more the wood was filled with the roar of explosions.

No human morale could stand such triple strain. In vain the German officers tried to reform their panic-stricken men. When the French infantry counterattacked they had an easy victory over the weakened forces that had made the advance. The airmen's success against the reserves had nullified an advance that might have been dangerous.

By reuniting practically all their available air force in the sector of attack the enemy won a short-lived superiority. On Tuesday there was a good deal of air fighting, that day turning more steadily in our favor. By Wednesday we had put the boche back where he has belonged. Sure, to give you an idea, our daylight bombers have been enormously active throughout the battle, but in the whole period they have only had three combats altogether, in the course of which one boche has been downed. Our losses were nil, save for one pilot wounded, who was brought back in his machine.

The planes went right to St. Quentin. On the way they fell in with a flotilla of thirty Fokkers, who, instead of attacking, followed them at a great height. Our formation was so good and solid that the enemy wouldn't take any risk. At the moment bombs were actually falling on the objective the leading boches assailed our rearmost plane. The others, perceiving this, slowed up and the advancing Fokkers met the full blast of the two rear mitrailleuses from each of our planes. They simply turned tail and bolted, and the bombers returned without further interference.

On one occasion a French squadrilla spotted a large force of boche infantry resting on the ground of a farm. Flying fifty feet high in spiral formation like a cavalry charge we swept them with bullets. The boches sought refuge under the shelter of a great wall on the opposite side from which the attack was coming. It was an unfortunate idea, as swinging swiftly

Continued on Page Four.

Report Tug and Coal Barges Sunk by U-Boat Mines

Special to The New York Times.

LEWES, Del., June 6.—Reports were received here this afternoon of the sinking of the seagoing tug Waltham of Fall River and two coal barges, which were in tow, by mines laid by a German submarine. What became of the crew of the tug and the men in charge of the barges is not known. The barges were being towed from Norfolk to Fall River.

All today and last night the submarine chasers, torpedoboat destroyers and hydroaeroplanes keut up a ceaseless patrol of the coast in this vicinity, but none of them reported any signs of German commerce destroyers.

The patrols have picked up another mine planted by the raiders, making twelve all told since they were planted in the vicinity of Delaware breakwater.

The tug and barges sunk off the Virginia coast belonged to the Staples Transportation Company of Fall River.

M'ADOO ADVISES DOUBLING WAR TAX

Says We Will Spend 24 Billions Next Year and Should Limit Loans to 16 Billions.

FOR NEW WAR PROFITS TAX

Should Wipe Out Inequalities and Raise Rates—Higher Tax on Incomes, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Secretary McAdoo, in a letter to Representative Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, today, said that the expenditures of the nation in the next fiscal year would reach $24,000,000,000, and suggested that one-third of this be raised by direct taxes and the remainder by loans. The Secretary outlined plans for raising the $8,000,000,000 tax levy, such as increasing the normal income and corporation taxes and the war profit taxes. His principal recommendations, summarized, are:

1. That $8,000,000,000 be raised through taxation.

2. That a war profits tax at a high rate be levied upon all war profits. This tax should be superimposed upon the existing excess profits tax, so that the taxpayer should be required to pay the tax which is the greater.

3. The normal tax on unearned incomes should be increased to beyond 12 per cent.

4. Heavy taxes should be imposed on luxuries.

Text of the Letter.

Secretary McAdoo's letter follows:

"Dear Mr Kitchin: Replying to your letter of June 3, and referring to our recent conference on the question of new revenue legislation, permit me to submit the following for your consideration:

"If the present rate of increase in expenditure should continue for six months the Treasury will actually have to disburse durihg the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, approximately $24,000,000,000.

"This estimate is not based merely upon appropriations, nor merely upon estimates made by other departments as to their probable expenditures, although they have been obtained and considered; it is based upon the actual experience of the Treasury during the past year, which has shown that actual expenditures, exclusive of transactions in the pricipal of the public debt, have increased at the average rate of $100,000,000 per month since March, 1917.

"You will observe from the inclosed statement that in March, 1917, the expenditures were in round figures $100,000,000. In May, 1918, they were $1,508,195,000. If there should be no further increase during the coming fiscal year the cash expenditures upon the May basis would be more than $18,000,000,000. If, as seems inevitable, the increase in expenditures should continue at the rate of $100,000,000 per month for the next six months, or until December, 1918, and if thereafter the monthly expenditures should remain stationary until June 30, 1919, the Treasury would have to finance expenditures aggregating $24,000,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919; or, to put it another way, if the average monthly expenditure should exceed that for the month of May, 1918, by 33 1-3 per cent., we shall spend $24,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1919.

"In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, our cash disbursements will amount to between $12,500,000,000 and $13,000,000,000. Of this amount about one-third will have been raised by taxes and two-thirds by loans, all of which will be represented by long-time obliga-

Continued on Page Thirteen.

LOCRE HOSPICE LOST AGAIN

Germans Recapture Ruins in Local Attack on Flanders Front.

AMERICAN ARMY SPREADING

Now Occupies Great Tracts in France and Is Hope of the Allies.

KAISER ENCOURAGING MEN

Ration of Victory Reports Is Served Out to Them at Every Morning Muster.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Thursday, June 6.—A local attack was made by the enemy in Flanders last night, and once again the ruins of the Locre hospice seem to have changed hands, so that the Germans hold it for the moment. Their attempt to push further broke down. On the British front all has been quiet save for small raids and spasmodic shelling. There has been no attempt to retake the trenches on the slope which the Australians captured the other day with 200 prisoners.

These men are interesting as showing the mentality of the German soldiers at the present time and the care taken by their high command to keep their spirits high by every possible means. Every morning they have a ration of news as they fall in, giving the latest outline of the progress made on different parts of the German front, and, needless to say, written in the language of triumph when the news is good from the German point of view. Lately, during the enemy's thrust against the French between Soissons and Rheims, these daily bulletins apparently had the effect of inspiriting the German troops, and the prisoners talk with great confidence of a decisive victory for their people this year.

That hope will no doubt fritter away like so many others when it is seen that the last advance has been checked and that the losses are piling up again, but meantime it must be as good, or almost as good, as meat and drink to famished men.

Forecasting Foe's Next Move.

Once again there is a lull in the enemy's operations, and the prophets are forecasting the next move in the German game, a new gathering of reserves for another crash toward Paris or a new blow against the British to strike toward the coast. It is impossible for me to tell, for the decision rests with the enemy's supreme command, and the enemy's preparations all along the line and the disposition of his reserve forces enable him to mobilize rapidly on the battleline when he thinks it best suits his immediate purpose.

In any case, I think it is certain that after another brief breathing space the enemy will launch another heavy attack against the French and British troops, and will never rest for a longer time than it takes to make the necessary arrangements for battle during the whole of this Summer and Autumn. The German high command knows that if victory is not obtained during the next five months they will have to return again to defensive warfare, with a fresh American army against them and with the initiative once more in the hands of the Allies, so into the five months they will crowd all their ferocious efforts to break, like a wounded beast, the net which incloses them.

Five months is a long time. Five weeks has been sometimes long enough to decide the fate of nations and five days to settle the fortune of the greatest battle. So the next five months may be a long strain on the French and British and American troops and upon the peoples who watch from afar the movements of this struggle, not understanding the reasons for certain actions and the causes of occasional misfortune or of loss in life and ground, but believing in the promise of success at last.

It would be idle to pretend that in the next five months we shall not be faced with the greatest threat that

Continued on Page Four.

British Ship Gives Battle to U-Boat off Delaware Capes

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 6.—According to the Captain of a British steamer in port today, he exchanged shots with a submarine on June 4, about forty miles off the Delaware Capes.

The submarine ordered the ship to stop, according to the Captain, but he refused and opened fire on the U-boat, the latter replying with several shots. The gunners aboard the steamer believe they made a hit, the Captain said.

OUTBREAK IN PONCE AGAINST GERMANS

Their Houses Stoned by Porto Ricans Following Sinking of the Carolina.

SOME SPANIARDS ASSAILED

Hostile Feeling Toward Pro-German Sympathizers—Calmness Urged by an Official.

SAN JUAN, P. R., June 6.—Angered by the news of the sinking of the Porto Rico liner Carolina by a German submarine, an anti-German demonstration broke out in Ponce last night.

Numerous houses occupied by Germans were stoned and much feeling exists against Germans or persons who have expressed pro-German sentiments or who in any way have attempted to justify the sinking of the Carolina. The feeling runs particularly high against Spaniards of supposed German sympathies. Attorney General Kern has notified the officials in the island to take energetic action against all persons whose utterances are considered out of line with the sentiments of the allied countries.

United States District Attorney Martin today issued the following statement to the people of the island:

"Be calm and quiet and determined to win the war. The harming of Germans in Porto Rico will hurt us. Killing them in Europe will hurt them. The most effective way to avenge the sinking of the Carolina is to subscribe liberally to the Red Cross, which takes care of the families of our soldiers who put their lives at hazard."

That there had been loss of life on the Carolina did not become known here until noon today. This evening the names of those who perished are still not available.

Carolina Had a $500,000 Cargo.

Officials of the New York and Porto Rico Line were in communication with the offices in San Juan Porto Rico yesterday in the endeavor to check all lists and find exactly what had been the loss of life on the steamship Carolina, sunk on Sunday night by a German raider. There were discrepancies in the lists. According to the latest information eight passengers and four of the crew are unaccounted for. There is much uncertainty on the part of officials of the steamship company as to the exact number of the crew.

According to officials of the line the record now stands:

Passengers landed from the Douglass, 182; at Atlantic City, eighteen; at Lewes, Del., ten; missing, eight; total, 218.

Crew: From the Douglass, ninety-four; at Lewes, Del., nine; at Atlantic City, eight; missing, four; total, 115. The missing members of the crew are G. W. Mussenden, purser; C. Johansen, first assistant engineer; Miss Ethel McHarvey, stewardess, and A. Cardero, a waiter.

When the U-boat sank the Carolina it sent to the bottom a cargo valued at $500,000. The chief losers will be Porto Rican merchants. The Carolina had on board when she left San Juan, according to the dispatches that announced her sailing, 9,000 bags of sugar, 170 cases of general merchandise, 220 boxes of oranges, 3,500 boxes of grape fruit, 19,000 crates of pineapples, and 1,250 bags of cocoanuts. Uneasiness over the steamship Brazos, which sailed for San Juan with 200 passengers, was allayed late yesterday afternoon when a cable dispatch announced her safe arrival at her destination.

LIFEBOAT STRIPPED BY CREW OF U-BOAT

LONDON, June 6.—The crew of a German submarine was brutal in its treatment of the crew of the Glasgow steamer Ellaston, sunk some days ago, Reuter's, Limited, says.

The steamer was shelled for three and one-half hours. The British Captain returned the gunfire until his ammunition was gone and then abandoned the vessel, which the submarine crew boarded and sank by bombs. The Captain was taken prisoner on board the U-boat.

The drinking water in one of the lifeboats was removed, and the Germans also took the mast, sails, and all the oars except two, leaving the British to find land as best they were able.

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1 Wall St. — Advt.

HARPATHIAN LATEST VICTIM

Attacked 100 Miles Out from Virginia Capes.

NAVY PREPARED IN DEFENSE

U-Boat Activities Will Cause No Halt in Transport of Army to France.

WARNING SAVED MANY SHIPS

Wireless Notice of Expected Submarines Sent Broadcast Before Last Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Continuing their attacks on vessels headed for mid-Atlantic American ports, German U-boats found another victim yesterday morning when the British steamship Harpathian, 4,500 tons, was attacked and sunk 100 miles east of the Virginia Capes. All members of the crew were saved and taken to Old Point Comfort by the steamer Palmer. They had been in their boats for twenty-six hours. One member of the crew was injured.

Official confirmation of the sinking came late tonight when the Navy Department issued its official announcement based on reports from the commandant of the Naval Patrol District at Norfolk. The official announcement follows:

"The Navy Department was informed tonight that the British steamer Harpathian was torpedoed at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, June 5, about 100 miles east of the Virginia Capes. The crew were all rescued by the steamer Palmer, which arrived at Cape Henry late this afternoon. One man was slightly injured. The Harpathian was a 4,500-ton vessel."

The crew had no warning and their ship sank eight minutes after being struck by the torpedo. They had hardly time to launch their boats.

The sinking of the Harpathian brought the number of vessels attacked by submarines off the Atlantic coast since May 25 to fourteen so far officially identified as having been sunk or damaged and brought the total tonnage lost to 32,237 in eleven days of submarine operation. The tanker Herbert L. Pratt, of 7,200 tons, was, however, raised, so that the net loss is 25,037 tons; but the loss of life has not been heavy, and so far no transports have been touched.

Since Sunday the submarines have sunk four vessels officially recorded as lost, two of them being steamers of foreign registry. The schooner Mengel was sunk on Monday, the schooner Edward Baird was sunk Tuesday morning, the steamer Elbsvold was sunk Tuesday afternoon, and the steamer Harpathian was sunk Wednesday morning. If there have been other victims they have not been officially disclosed.

The Harpathian, latest of the vessels sunk, was attacked more than twice as far from the entrance to the Virginia Capes as was the last previously reported victim, the Elbsvold. The latter was sunk about forty miles east of the Virginia Capes, while the Harpathian was sunk 100 miles out. Whether the same submarine was responsible for both sinkings, or for all vessels lost since Sunday, cannot be assumed, as it is the official naval belief that not less than two submarines have been engaged in the recent activities aimed at coastwise commerce.

All of the four sinkings since Sunday could have been caused by one submarine gradually moving southward along the coast.

The Mengel was sunk off the New Jersey Coast on Monday. The Baird was sunk and the French steamer Radioleine was attacked off the Maryland coast on Tuesday morning. Late Tuesday afternoon the Norwegian steamer Elbsvold was sunk off the Virginia Capes. The following morning—yesterday—the Harpathian was sunk 100 miles off the Virginia Capes. This might be interpreted as meaning that the submarine that attacked the Norwegian steamer put to sea and encountered the British vessel coming toward port, or that several vessels were still operating.

The situation tonight is substantially the same as last night, the outstanding fact being that a new victim has been found and that a submarine is known to have been able successfully to operate off our coast.

End of Attacks Not Expected.

It is to be expected that there will likewise be other victims until the submarines have departed, as they must if there is no secret base on this side of the Atlantic. The departure of the submarines figuring in the current raid, however, is not expected to put an end to depredations by undersea boats along the Atlantic Coast. Whatever the fate or movement of those that have been

Roerich Museum—The most decorative furniture of the day. Exhibition, 2 West 47th St.—Advt.

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World," 44th St. Theatre. Mat. Today, 25c to $1. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

HOTEL HARGRAVE, 72d St., near Col. Av. Trans. rate $2 & up; large, cool room, bath. Attractive yearly rental prices.—Advt.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier. European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

Haven't Heard of the Negro Joan of Arc? Read "The Sister of a Certain Soldier." N. Y. book stands, 25c.—Advt.

operating, it is not to be expected that other submarines will not follow, if, in fact, they are not already en route to the American coast, to take the place of those that have been operating and which may have to return overseas for fuel.

Food supplies will not bother the submarine commanders. The larger German submarines can carry stores for a three months' cruise, and depleted larders could be restocked by taking food from steamers crossing the path of the submarine. Fuel for operation of the submarine is quite another matter and must be obtained either from a supply ship or from a base, unless some fuel ship is met with by the submarine commander. Tankers, once caught unarmed, might be used for increasing the fuel stocks of a submarine. There are infinite possibilities, but they are all dependent upon the circumstances of good fortune for the submarine commander.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was Acting Secretary of the Navy this afternoon, in the absence of Secretary Daniels at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where a class of midshipmen was graduated, said that naval officers were satisfied from the information in their possession that two submarines have been operating. Whether there are more than two he would not say.

Mr Roosevelt also disclosed the very interesting fact that he had an advance tip on the possibility of the arrival of several submarines off the American coast, that this information was of a very definite character, and was acted upon by the navy in advance of last Sunday. Mr. Roosevelt did not consider it wise naval policy to disclose full particulars regarding the source or detailed character of the information the Navy Department had received, but he did assert that this information came before last Saturday, how long before he would not say, and that acting on it the Navy Department had begun a lookout on a more intensive scale for submarines, and had also warned vessels along the coast or approaching the coast These warnings were sent to Porto Rican, Cuban, and other Caribbean ports, as well as to the vessels at sea and to certain port officials. Vessels had been warned by wireless several days before last Saturday.

The number of schooners sunk is accounted for by the fact that without carrying receiving apparatus schooners were unable to pick up the radio warnings spread by the navy; also by the slower speed of the schooner. But that many passenger vessels and steamers were saved, and escaped vessels have been reaching American ports for a week, was probably due to the fact that they had been forewarned. Some steamers changed their courses, and all steamers receiving the naval warning, directly or through relays, were in position to keep a closer lookout for submarines.

Navy Plans for Defense.

The Navy Department has worked out a definite plan of campaign for dealing with the activities of submarines along the coast of the United States, and these plans involve no sacrifice of extra vigilance over the movement of troop ships and supply transports bound from the United States to England and France in support of the Pershing expedition and in accordance with the very definite effort of the United States Government to put enough troops into France at the earliest possible moment to give the allied powers a numerical superiority over the Germans massed along the western front.

Naval officers feel that they can deal effectively with enemy submarine activities along the American Coast without in any way neglecting what both naval and army officers, as well as President Wilson, regard as the cardinal duty of giving absolute and positive protection, without the slightest deviation, to troop and supply ships for the army and our allies. While in some quarters there has been a disposition to blame the navy for not having given warning, these criticisms have been looked upon by those familiar with the inner details of the situation as a flash in the pan, and there is gratification expressed here that the nation as a whole has faced the situation calmly, a situation that was certain to develop in view of the demonstrated fact that German U-boats could successfully cross the Atlantic without provisioning on this side, and the past record of the German Admiralty in sending out raiders on long cruises for spectacular descents upon unsuspecting shipping.

Seaplanes are being used by the navy as eyes for the naval craft hunting down the German submarines and every available machine is being directed to this work, according to statements made by naval authorities today.

The department professes to have no theory as to the whereabouts of the enemy U-boats, whether lying still or withdrawing out to sea, or moving southward along the Atlantic coast, but every precaution is being taken everywhere to guard against surprises by the undersea craft and to run them down.

The report from Cape May of the destruction of a submarine by a destroyer has not been verified officially, and there was doubt here concerning its accuracy.

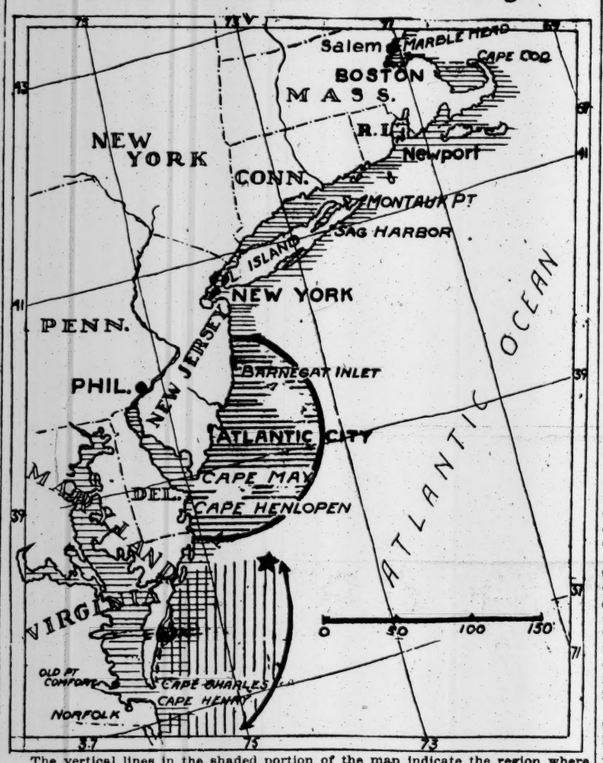
Government intelligence agents are on the lookout for possible spies landed by the submarines, and also for suspicious characters along the seaboard who may be enemy agents awaiting a rendezvous with one of the hostile vessels.

Officials here are not being misled by the "kindness" so far declared to have been observed by the U-boat commanders in the treatment of passengers and crews of ships sunk in American waters. "There may be a reason for it," a high official asserted. "They may be trying to impress the United States and countries south of us how humane they are and how great a force they can concentrate off the American coast."

Rumors that the U-boats might distribute disease germs in the United States were scouted by officials, who believed the enemy at the present time had no such intention.

It was asserted today that as far back as last December one or more German submarines were in South Atlantic waters, a U-boat having been observed by persons on board a Spanish steamer. Upon this information the theory was advanced that submarines had repeatedly visited the shores of the United States on secret errands, on previous occasions refraining for some unknown reason from attacking merchant ships or transports.

Where the U-Boats Are Raiding



The vertical lines in the shaded portion of the map indicate the region where the U-boat yesterday attacked the Harpathian. The horizontal lines above show where the preceding attacks on merchant vessels have occurred.

DESTROYER BRINGS BAIRD'S CREW TO PORT

Captain Believes That His Lumber-Laden Schooner Is a Floating Derelict.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 6.—Captain R. R. Couldman and the crew of the schooned Edward R. Baird, Jacksonville to New York, sunk by a German submarine eighteen miles off Cape Charles on Tuesday morning, were landed here today. The men were brought here by a destroyer, which picked them up shortly after the vessel was attacked. Captain Couldman said on arriving here:

"We were proceeding about 100 miles off Hog Island in a smooth sea Tuesday morning, when the man at the wheel sighted an object off our starboard quarter which he took to be a submarine chaser. I was at breakfast, but came on deck. The helmsman reported that the object was acting in a queer manner.

"As soon as I saw the object I knew it was a submarine. Almost immediately it sent a shot crashing through our foresail and signaled for us to heave to. I brought the schooner up and the submarine, moving closer to us, broke out the German flag and two officers and four members of the crew, the officers only being armed, boarded us.

"One of the officers, a man about 45 years old, speaking perfect English, demanded the ship's manifest and papers and announced that we would have fifteen minute's to take to the schooner's one boat. One of the officers accompanied me to the cabin, where I turned over the ship's papers to him. The boarding party had little to say. The officer with me did not know how long he had been in American waters, or how many submarines Germany now had on this side. He told me to get all of the crew in the boat and place therein what provisions we had.

"As soon as we cleared the schooner the Germans placed bombs at the ends of the ropes and swung them over the sides of the vessel. to which time fuses were attached. The Germans then left the ship, and as we pulled away a terrific explosion took place and I noticed two gaping holes in the side of my ship. Being loaded with lumber, however, the schooner did not sink, and is probably drifting about.

"The submarine was about 175 feet long, and carried two guns, one fore and one aft, and disappeared almost immediately after lighting the fuses to the bombs.

"We saved all of our personal belongings and two pet dogs we had aboard. We had been drifting about for an hour when an American destroyer picked us up. After taking us on board the destroyer sighted the submarine but it submerged before she had a chance to fire on it."

WARNED TWO WEEKS AGO.

Providence Journal Says Several Days Elapsed Before Our Navy Acted

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 6.—With reference to Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's statement that a warning was sent broadcast over a week ago by wireless that submarines were in the Western Atlantic and his declination to give the source of the information on which the radio message was based, The Providence Journal says this morning that it understands from a confidential and authoritative source that this warning was sent to the Navy Department by both the British and the French Admiralties, and that it was received over two weeks ago and several days before it was acted upon.

ASKS $16,000,000 FOR AIR COAST DEFENSE

Army Has All Equipment Ready as Soon as Stations Are Provided.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Secretary Baker today sent to Congress a request for a $16,000,000 appropriation for 16 new balloon and airplane stations along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, to supplement the army's preparations for its part in repelling submarine or air attacks. Equipment for the stations is said to be in hand and they probably will be established within a few weeks after the money is provided.

The department desires to establish thirteen stations on the Atlantic Coast and three on the Gulf Coast. Definite locations were not given.

The coast defense plan as submitted by the department also calls for the establishment of mobile fortifications along the coasts by which guns could be transferred on railroads from one point to another to meet possible attacks.

The House Appropriations Committee, to whom the request went, was informed that there were in operation a sufficient number of aircraft to defend the coasts adequately, but that the stations were needed. The only possible airplane attacks that could be made, it was said, would come from collapsible airplanes carried by submarines.

Operation of observation balloons would be largely for signal purposes.

U-BOATS SPUR US—DANIELS

Secretary Addresses Naval Graduates—Message from Sims.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 6.—Germany, by bringing the war to the doors of the United States through submarine activity, has not frightened the American people, but "has intensified the fire of our passion" and has "brought home to us the need of strength and more strength, so that the enemy may be the more quickly and more thoroughly stripped of his arrogance," Secretary of the Navy Daniels told the graduating class of the United States Naval Academy at the annual commencement today. The class, numbering 199 men, was graduated a year earlier than usual on account of war exigencies.

"Members of the class are fortunate youths," said Secretary Daniels in his address, "because it is given you to prove that the age of chivalry is not dead—that chivalry was never more in life than now. The holiest of all the crusaders was motived by no finer impulse than has brought us into this war. To prove that life means more than force; to prove that principle is still worth fighting for; to prove that freedom means more than dollars; that self-respect is better than compromise; to be ready to sacrifice all so that the world may be made better—what nobler dedication of himself can a man make?"

The following message from Vice Admiral Sims to the class was read by Secretary Daniels:

"In response to your suggestion of a message to the graduating class at the Naval Academy this week showing what education at Annapolis has meant in this war, let me say that all our experience in Europe shows the great value of the Annapolis education in all cases where the officers have realized that their academy training is only a foundation upon which to build real military knowledge and efficiency. This efficiency will depend upon your success in learning the practical duties of your profession, in learning the principles of warfare, in learning to control and lead men, in promoting the teamwork of your ship or organization, in perfecting every duty to the best of your ability, and generally in doing your utmost to aid in every way the work of your immediate superiors.

"Do not underestimate your ability. No matter what your academy standing may be, continuous work will overcome any obstacles. The cumulative effect of an hour's study a day makes the difference between an educated and an uneducated officer. If you will make a study of military character and apply it honestly to your own case you will recognize that the quality we seniors value most highly is the support of our juniors. This means not simply doing what you are told, but using your brains and doing it willingly, cheerfully, zealously, and in entire loyalty to the team of which you happen to be a part. If the last man in the class consistently gives this support to his seniors and to his team he will be a more successful officer than any star member who neglects these precepts."

THINK AIR RAIDS POSSIBLE.

British Naval Men See No Great Difficulty In Attack on New York.

LONDON, June 6.—The announcement that the Police Commissioner of New York had issued instructions to citizens as to their conduct in case hostile air raids should be made over the city has aroused much interest and naval men say German air raids on New York are not wildly improbable.

Two years ago it was reported that Germany was constructing submarine seaplane carriers, and it was suggested that one of the airplane raids on the British east coast was carried out with the aid of such craft.

Naval men believe the Germans got their inspiration for such craft from the co-operation between British submarines and airplanes in a raid on Cuxhaven about Christmas, 1914. With the coming of the submarine cruiser it is considered to be not difficult to transport a seaplane for raids, not on a formidable scale, but on a scale picturesque enough to please the German Admiralty.

NO GAIN IN AIR RAIDS HERE.

Orville Wright Believes German Efforts Would Be Wasted.

DAYTON, Ohio, June 6.—Orville Wright, inventor of the airplane, believes the German Government would be wasting its energy to bombard the United States Coast, as threatened by a U-boat commander recently.

"Our enemy will be working at a tremendous disadvantage if he undertakes to make an airplane raid on our Eastern Coast," said Mr. Wright today. "We, of course, have a great many airplanes in the immediate vicinity of New York, and it would not be difficult for our American aviators to follow and quickly put out of commission any enemy fliers that might undertake to do us damage. Furthermore, there would be no landing place for an aviator who might undertake to bombard any of our coast cities."

THINK RAIDERS ARE OF MODERATE SIZE

British Naval Experts Doubt Presence Here of the Large Submarine Cruisers.

ATTACKS ARE NO SURPRISE

Confidence Felt That America's Naval Forces Will Deal Adequately with the Problem.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 6.—It is a much-debated question whether the so-called "submarine cruisers" have any justification in actuality for the name given to them. The prevalent belief seems to be that Germany has built a certain number of submarines of large tonnage, ranging up to 5,000 tons, but that on the whole the experiment has not been encouraging, inasmuch as the type of 2,000 ton or so is more manageable, more quickly submersible, and it has no special advantages as a surface fighting craft.

German submarines of the type of 2,000 tons or thereabout carry a 5.9-inch gun, which is of heavier calibre than the guns carried on the great majority of boats used by the Allies as submarine chasers. The experimental type of greater tonnage, ranging up, according to some accounts, to 5,000 tons, has not been credited with carrying a gun of heavier calibre than six inches.

In the view of naval experts here, on the evidence so far known, it is not likely that the U-boats operating in American waters are of the large type. It would rather seem as if they were boats of ordinary size, specially equipped and supplied.

It is stated over here that the Americans have large naval forces in their home waters for dealing with such an offensive, and there is no fear of it in any way intimidating the American Nation. It is much likelier, as The Chronicle says, to make its stiff war determination still stiffer.

It cannot be said that the news of the raid in American waters created any particular surprise in quarters where the developments of the war have been intelligently followed. Ever since the British Admiralty's recent announcement regarding the sinking of a German so-called "submarine cruiser" in the latitude of St. Vincent, there has been an expectation that U-boat warfare would be waged pretty far afield. It was noted that the Admiralty did not say "off St. Vincent," but "in the latitude" of that cape, which admitted of the construction that this particular U-boat may have been in waters far west of the cape.

The sinking of the President Lincoln was also regarded as indicative of the westward extension of submarine activities. It was recognized that once German submarines could get by the British barrages in the North Sea, their further progress across the Atlantic could, with difficulty, be impeded.

The Daily Express, commenting on the U-boats' new cruise, says:

"New York Harbor has been closed. 'Lights out' is the order in all America's eastern coast towns, as it is at Yarmouth and Brighton. America realizes that the new move, with the threat of blockade by a fleet of submarines, is intended to lure back American patrol boats and destroyers now in European waters. Happily, America can look after herself and help us as well."

LONDON, June 6. (Associated Press.)—The discussion of so-called submarine cruisers has occupied considerable space during the last three days in the British press owing to the prominence given them by the Marquis of Milfordhaven, former First Sea Lord. In a speech at Cambridge on Saturday he predicted further development of the submarine warfare in the direction of larger submarines with much greater cruising radius.

"Ultimately we shall see submarine cruisers with heavy guns and torpedoes, protected by armor and with a surface speed equal to any existing surface craft," said the Marquis of Milfordhaven. "These new cruisers will require attendant vessels as eyes for offense and defense, the same as surface battle fleets have now, but these attendant craft will be in the air not in the water.

"Unsinkable or submersible merchant steamers at least for certain essentials or valuable cargoes appear to be inevitable for the future, notwithstanding the increased cost and the decreased cargo space."

ASSAIL FRENCH CENSOR.

News of Submarine Raids Here Delayed in Paris.

PARIS, June 6.—The first news of the German submarine activity off the New Jersey coast was printed in Paris this morning, the censor having refused to allow it to be published before. The Temps says this is "another proof of the censor's childishness, as the French public has shown itself strong enough to meet all news with calmness and especially news of this nature, as it had been discounted by the visits to America of the Deutschland and the U-53."

Germany, the Temps says, has been forced to carry her submarine war to distant waters owing to the Entente Allied success against it in nearer waters. The newspaper adds:

"There need be no doubt that the submersibles will be received as they deserve and that the means employed in European waters will be fully used across the Atlantic, where the Navy Department, foreseeing that it would have to defend itself, has taken necessary measures."

MORE LIGHTS DIMMED UNDER POLICE ORDERS

Towers of the Bridges Are Darkened and Street Illumination Is Decreased.

New York experienced its third lightless night last night by police orders, and it proved to be the darkest yet experienced. The lower part of the city was in almost complete darkness, the number of street lights being reduced and those that burned being dimmer. Every downtown skyscraper was almost entirely dark, the shades in the rooms which were lighted being drawn.

The towers of the Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Williamsburg Bridges were without lights, while the bridge lights were greatly reduced in number. Governors Island was also a dark spot, the shades in the homes of officers and barracks of the enlisted men being drawn.

All over the city the number of street lights was decreased, and in most instances those that burned were dimmed. Fifth Avenue was never darker than last night.

Managers of the various roof gardens are in a quandary because of lightless rules, and face the possibility of closing or resorting to new effects of camouflage. The roof gardens are easily discernible from a great distance in the sky. As most of them were to be opened by June 15, changes in the plans for lighting are being hurried.

LODGE SAYS NAVY IS EQUAL TO TASK

Doing All That Can Be Done Against U-Boat Raiders and Will Be Successful.

INVITED HERE, SAYS LEWIS

Democratic Whip Ascribes German Visitation to Charges of Lack of War Efficiency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The American Navy is ready to meet any demand made upon it, and, although silent about its achievements, has been playing a strong part in the elimination of the submarine menace, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts told the Senate today, in replying to criticism of the Navy Department's failure to notify merchant skippers sooner of the presence of German submarines on the American coast.

Senator Lodge's speech followed an attack on governmental critics by Senator Lewis, the Democratic whip. Senator Lewis, charging that Germany's underwater raiders had been invited to this side of the Atlantic by unwarranted criticism of the Administration's war work, drew warm retorts from Republican Senators.

Senator Lodge countered Senator Lewis's statement concerning the "inviting" of German forces here by declaring that nothing has so stimulated and invited Germany to attack the United States at home as "loose boasting and bragging about the number of troops we are transporting to France."

Senator Lewis in a recent speech declared the United States had 1,000,000 men in France. The War Department War Council stated the next day to members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee that Senator Lewis had overestimated.

The discussion followed reading into the record, at the request of Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, of an editorial from a Philadelphia newspaper demanding that the Navy Department explain why prompter measures were not taken to safeguard shipping, when the presence of the U-boats was known to the navy before the first reports of sinkings became public.

Blames Certain Senators.

"We ought not to let the public mind at this time be misguided," said Senator Lewis. "To leave the impression that there has been some serious offense of omission or some commission of fault somewhere would leave the country at large a basis for condemnation of the department, without a hearing and without knowing what are the facts.

"Mr. President, I have a suggestion to tender to my eminent friend from Connecticut, Mr. Brandegee. It is this: As a citizen of this country, if some one would ask me my personal opinion as to what was the reason of these submarines of Germany here upon the coast of the United States, attacking the commerce and the shipping of our land, I would say it had been brought about by certain members of the United States Senate.

"I will tell the country with perfect freedom that it was not until Germany was apprised by the inaccurate accusation, the unjustified impeachment from many sources in official place, that this Government was honeycombed by fraud, that the Administration was interlarded with crime and inefficiency, that there were no aircraft available to the Government, that the money which had been appropriated had been spent along questionable lines, that a form of corruption and pollution generally pervaded every department of the nation, that we had neither army nor navy, that we had fallen down, to use an expression that has been given common currency, in each of our undertakings, and that in our Administration of war preparations and national defense there had been such evidence of corruption and incompetence as to prove that we were unfit to defend ourselves and unprepared to meet an attack of our enemies.

"These charges upon the Administration were without foundation, these accusations without merit. They led to a false conclusion in our own country. They induced Germany to conclude that in this land we were not prepared to defend; that we had neither aircraft above, ships below, nor army around.

Invited by False Charges.

"I think Germany was invited to our shores by the false charges which have been made against the Administration by those who in different parts of this country sought to benefit politically by the aspersions made upon their own country. For myself I can see that Germany was licensed to believe that we had not any instrumentalities through which we could defend ourselves; that we were both weak and corrupt, and that this was what caused her to send whatever forces of destruction she could command to our shores, to our confusion and, if possible, to our undoing.

"That Germany will find us ready will not be gainsaid. That we are fully and completely prepared, by no patriot will be disputed. But if editorials from conscientious editorial writers and men who are surrounded by limitations and more or less closeted in small quarters apart from general information are to be prevented here upon the theory that the fears indulged by the editors shall go out to the country as established facts, and the query shall be, as the editorial is headed, as I heard it, 'What Answer? What Defense?' For myself I am content to say: The first answer is that Germany was invited to our shores by the unjust assaults of those whose motives were to asperse our officials on the one hand or to profit politically on the other hand.

"The second reply is that there has been neither negligence nor omission, but, if the continual tendency on the part of certain men in this country shall multiply, to ever hold up before their land that their country is unworthy, incompetent, and corrupt, we may have our fellow-countrymen generally feeling that there is no defense, for even undertaking a war, much less presuming to continue to carry it on."

Assault on Republican Party.

"Does the Senator from Illinois have an idea that he can stop the German submarines here by making an assault upon the Republican Party this morning? Is that his method of meeting the submarines?" asked Senator Nelson of Minnesota.

"I call to the attention of the eminent Senator from Minnesota the fact that the words 'Republican Party' have never escaped my lips," replied Senator Lewis, "nor have I made reference to the word Republican, but if the accusation I have made against certain sources appeals to the eminent Senator from Minnesota as fitting the Republican Party from his knowledge of its conduct, I am unable, Sir, to protect him from the impeachment of his own conscience.

"But the fact will remain, and I insist upon charging, that there has been a spirit too general of late pervading the land and a license too universal by which we accept the accusation of anybody, anywhere, upon any official of the Government, and that, too, where the official is powerless to reply, lest he betray the confidence of his own Government. Such is the situation of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War. Then, promptly, because of the necessary official silence, must arise the conclusion to the public mind that he must be guilty.

"While I do not expect to stop submarines by anything I may say, or anything that may be said here, I do not hesitate, again expressing my private opinion, in saying that Germany has been very much licensed and encouraged to assault us under the knowledge gathered from public officials of our own Government that we were unprepared to meet her—a statement without foundation in fact and a conclusion on the part of Germany which she will shortly learn is indulged to her destruction. This country is not only prepared to meet her, but, as shortly will be evidenced before the world, to meet her with vigor, with power and victory."

Lodge Champions the Navy.

Senator Lodge, answering Senator Lewis, said:

"I shall not occupy the attention of the Senate long, and my purpose in rising is not to make an attack on any other American citizen of any party, or to charge them with inviting Germany to come over here with her submarines. If I were disposed to do it, I might say that nothing has so stimulated and invited Germany as loose brags and boasts about the number of troops we are transporting to France.

"Germany has not been invited here by any attacks made upon the American Navy, because, if there had been any attacks made upon the navy, I for one have not heard them or seen them, and I have followed the subject with extreme closeness, for I am deeply interested in it owing to somewhat long service on the Committee on Naval Affairs.

"What I wish to say is that the navy and the Navy Department have taken every precaution that human foresight could suggest, so far as I am able to judge, and I have examined their preparations with such intelligence and care as I could give to the matter. I have no doubt that in the newspaper offices there are men who might have done it better, but unfortunately they are not charged with the duty. I am reminded of a little story that I heard of General Lee the other day, who said to a friend that the only mistake he thought Mr. Davis had made in the conduct of the affairs of the Confederacy was that he had not turned them over to newspaper editors.

Doing All That Can Be Done.

"It would be most injurious for me to stand here and follow down the map of the coast and tell the Senate and the public exactly what our preparations are—tell them where the submarine chasers are, where the destroyers are, where the signal stations are, what arrangements they have made for meeting the danger when it came, as they were sure it would come. No human mind possibly can tell when, out of the great waste of water of the Atlantic Ocean, a submarine, which travels by night and submerges by day, will appear.

"As soon as the navy had any authentic news to indicate the presence of submarines on this coast they acted. They will do everything that can be done. They have the means to do it. That is all that I feel at liberty to say in a general way.

"For four years the greatest navy in the world has been devoting all its strength to the destruction of German submarines. They were operating in what are known as the narrow seas, where the commerce of the world, we may say, comes together in a closely restricted area; and even there, with the knowledge for years of the presence of the German submarines, it is not going too far to say that many of those submarines escaped them. They are diminishing now, with our assistance. A larger control is being established over the narrow seas, and the work against the submarines at the point of the greatest danger, what we may call the naval front in this war, is succeeding more than many of us dared hope. It is done by the multiplication of vessels and the multiplication of methods, and there is the great centre of the fight.

"One or two submarines have appeared suddenly on our coast, as was to be anticipated. In my judgment we are doing all that can be done. I have taken the pains to go to the Department, where everything has been laid before the members of the Naval Affairs Committee, who cared to investigate the subject, and I am entirely satisfied that they are doing everything that is possible. But the case of the submarine is something like the needle in the haystack. You cannot tell in which particular wisp of hay it will come to the surface; but that the defense will be effective I have no sort of question."

Senator Fall of New Mexico asked Senator Lodge to tell the Senate how long submarines could remain at sea. Senator Lodge replied that the submarines which raided our coasts had a cruising radius of 6,000 miles, and by conserving fuel oil could stay out a long time.

Supplies for U-boats.

"It is possible that they have received oil somewhere out of this country on some vessel," continued Senator Lodge. "It could not be done, I suppose, more than once. It is highly improbable that they have any base on the coast of the United States or of Canada, because the land patrol and the sea patrol are almost as absolutely complete as they can be made. We have a patrol along the coast which is composed chiefly of what is known as the Life Saving Service, or the Coast Guards, as they are now known. We also have an organized system for procuring information from fishermen and others on the coast, extending from Maine to the Gulf. Those sources of information were organized and in operation through the Navy Department at least two years before we entered the war, so that I believe that, so far as our own coasts are concerned, the chances of a base are almost negligible. The chances of a base in the West Indies, I think, are very small.

"There remains, of course, the possibility of a base in the Gulf of Mexico, on Mexican territory. I do not think a base can be freely used there, even if one exists. I do not think I ought to tell the arrangements that have been made. It will suffice for me to say I think it would be extremely difficult, even assuming a boat could get away from there at all, or more than once.

"In my judgment, the navy and the Navy Department, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary and all the officers, the Chief of Staff, and every head of bureau has done everything that foresight could suggest.

"I want the Senate also to remember that when newspaper editorials ask what the navy is doing I should like to have them consider why it is that we have sent all the troops we have sent—and we have sent a great many thousand—why it is that they have gone to Europe without the loss of a transport. Thank God, as I do! How is it that that has happened? It has happened because of the American Navy, which furnished the convoys, and no other cause.

"I wish I could go on and tell you what the American Navy has been doing in the narrow seas. I cannot. The navy has remained largely silent about its work and its preparation—and that is one of the best things about it—but it has been doing the greatest possible work everywhere. It has not failed in convoying the troops. It has not failed in its work in the Baltic and the Channel and on the coast of France and in the Mediterranean, and it will not fail here. It will do everything that courage and intelligence, and bravery can possibly do."

SURE GERMANS HAVE U-BOAT BASE NEAR

Russian Officer Suggests That Mother Submarine Is Hid on American Coast.

WOULD SEARCH NEUTRALS

Type of Submarine Now Raiding Here, He Says, Has Cruising Radius of Only a Month.

The belief that the submarines attacking shipping in American waters are accompanied by mother ships, which are nothing more than specially large submarines built to carry oil and supplies instead of torpedoes, was voiced yesterday by Lieutenant Lev A. Trofimov, formerly commander of the Russian submarine Leopard. Lieutenant Trofimov said that for three years he was stationed on a submarine in the Baltic and worked in conjunction with the British submarine fleet. He came to this city recently.

From the reports of passengers and officers of torpedoed vessels concerning the type of submarines operating in Atlantic waters, Lieutenant Trofimov said he was convinced that they were of a type that he became familiar with through certain sources of information in Russia.

"These vessels are about 1,500 tons displacement," he said, "and carry two guns of 5 or 6 inch calibre. They cannot remain away from their base for more than four weeks. It takes them two weeks to cross the Atlantic and two weeks to return. I understand that they have been reported in Atlantic waters for two weeks. This would be absolutely impossible without some kind of base.

"There are three methods by which submarines are served with oil and ammunition. One is to have a shore base. They pick out a deserted island or a waste piece of land and use that as a base for their supplies. Another base is what is known as the temporary base. A sailboat or other vessel may put out from some port ostensibly bound for one place, but really to meet a submarine at sea, where a transfer of supplies can be made. Signals are prearranged and oil and even torpedoes are delivered without much danger of detection.

"The third kind of base is a specially constructed submarine of 2,000 tons that carries oil and munitions. With the movable submarine base the commander of an attacking U-boat makes a rendezvous at a certain time. The supply submarine goes to the designated place, which is generally some quiet spot near the coast.

"The base of these supply submarines is always near the scene of action. For this reason and because I am sure that the type of U-boats described as operating in these waters is the one with which I am familiar and which cannot remain away more than four weeks from a base, I feel convinced that there are supply submarines nearby.

"I hardly think it is necessary to go to the coast of South America to ferret out a secret submarine base when there are hostile U-boats off these shores. The secret rendezvous for the U-boats is some place not far from New York, I believe. The attacking U-boats must keep near their supply vessels.

"For this reason I say that it is more important to search the waters off this coast than it is to have destroyers put out to sea and attempt to catch the German submarines. A constant watch should be kept on the entire coast, even in the shallow waters. Constant watch should be kept on your coast night as well as day, not one hour of the night or two, but every hour. Observation should be made of the same spots on the coast every hour of the night. The defenses against submarines must be on a large scale like those in British waters.

"Above all, it is absolutely necessary to search every vessel of whatever nationality before it leaves any port. This applies even to the very smallest and apparently innocent craft. We found in the Baltic that in the beginning of the war German submarines were being supplied with oil and remained at sea for long periods. Subsequent investigation revealed that small sailboats of neutral nationality were leaving ports for rendezvous with German submarines, to which they transferred their oil.

"It seems to me also, from my experience with the element of fatigue among the crew, and the necessity for dropping activities frequently to cooperate from the strain of the work, that there must be more than two or three submarines operating in these waters. I should not be surprised if there were from five to ten.

"If you are to protect your shores from hostile U-boats, you must also have a large number of vessels of light draft. These must be equipped with the instruments which detect the presence of a submarine lurking several miles away. We found that the Germans had a large number of such vessels in the Baltic, and it was difficult for us to get at them, while their instruments detected our presence and made it hot for us when they could.

"It was no use to launch a torpedo against a vessel of light draft, because it slid right under the vessel and went harmlessly sailing away on the other side. On the other hand, if we rose to the surface to deal with the vessel with our guns, we took the chance of being sent to the bottom by a shot from one of their guns."

Lieutenant Trofimov was asked about the possibility of larger U-boats than those reported being in this vicinity. He replied that last Fall before he left his vessel, he heard that the Germans had built a U-boat of 4,000 tons, not equipped with torpedo tubes, but the extra space fitted with a large number of guns. His information was that the guns were to be used in supplying captured Allies' vessels with weapons, so they might be converted into merchant raiders. This submarine, he said, was able, according to his information, to remain away from a base for three months. He never heard whether the large submarine was actually used on a long voyage or not.

U-Boat Victim Left $5,200.

Dork Peter Stinnis, chief engineer, killed when the American steamship A. A. Raven was torpedoed on March 14 in the English Channel, had $5,200 coming to him in wages and war risk insurance, and owned an interest in a Canadian ranch. Officials of the United States Shipping Board do not know what to do with the money. Stinnis was born in Belgium, was 50 years old, a naturalized American, and said he had no relatives when he signed the ship's articles.

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TWO U-BOATS SUNK, TRANSPORT SAVED

Ship Carrying Many Troops Attacked by Three Submarines, but Torpedoes Miss.

DESTROYERS ACT QUICKLY

One Bumps Submerging U-Boat and Blows Her Up — Another Uses Depth Bombs.

Special to The New York Times.

DURAND, Mich., June 6.—An account of an attack by three submarines on a United States transport and the destruction of two of the U-boats by the United States destroyers is contained in a letter from Captain Charles A. Harmon of Durand to his son, Sergeant Carl A. Harmon, at Camp Custer.

The transport carried many soldiers on that particular trip, and every precaution of camouflage and zigzag navigation was employed to protect her.

"We were roaring along in sharp zigzags," wrote Captain Harmon. "I thought to myself, 'Well, this is the time and the place. Now, where are those doggoned Huns?' As if in answer to my question the nearest destroyer turned on her tail and shot straight at our cutwater as to head something off, at the same time firing rapidly at something the other side of her and close by. Instantly the others pointed toward us and came darting in like diving sharks.

"The nearest destroyer was not more than fifty yards distant. Next she swung around in a smother of white water, and in an instant I saw the black stern of a submarine as she up-ended in a dive so close to the destroyer that they actually bumped. Then the destroyer sat back of the submarine, only a few feet under the surface. There was a terrific explosion. It shook our ship as if she had been struck. That submarine was just naturally blown to atoms. It almost cut the destroyer in two; nearly blew the stern of her off. But that is just a part of the job for these boys.

"It was over in less time than it takes to tell it. At the same time the next nearest destroyer was perhaps a hundred yards away, spinning around in a tight little circle and dropping depth bombs as fast as she could spill them over her stern. Presently a great oily blotch arose from a great depth, and the destroyer curved away from the spot and came over to the first one to see what was doing.

"We learned then from the commander of the destroyer fleet, who came aboard us, that there had been three submarines waiting for us. They fired three torpedoes at us at very short range, but just as the fracas started we had been signaled to turn sharp and beat it. We did. The torpedoes skimmed our side. Two of the submarines went to Davy Jones, and they kind of felt that the other one was smothered the same afternoon."

SLEPT IN LIFEBELTS ON STEAMER'S DECK

Passengers Arriving Here Tell of Great Precautions to Avoid German Raiders.

Great precautions to avoid U-boats were reported by passengers from Central and South America who arrived here yesterday on a steamship. Of the passengers thirty-eight were women and five children. They had spent two nights in their lifebelts, and some still wore them when the vessel reached her pier in the early morning. Most of the passengers had slept in steamer chairs on deck.

From the moment that the wireless flashed the warning of danger the vessel took a zigzag course. No bulletins of U-boat activity were posted, but passengers became convinced that there was danger when a boat drill was ordered. This was on Tuesday, when the vessel was in the danger zone. It was a very thorough drill, for instead of ending with the passengers and crew assembling at their stations, the passengers were helped into the boats, the officers and crew took their assigned positions, and then the boats were swung out over the side.

Notices were posted warning the passengers not to illuminate their rooms, and that no matches be struck on deck. To see that this order was carried out, officers patrolled the decks. The vessel sped toward port with her engine-room force working so hard that her speed was increased from 13 knots to about 16 knots an hour.

About 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, the passengers said, a dim flash was seen on the horizon shoreward. The steamship was then about ninety miles southeast of Sandy Hook. Every one on deck waited in expectancy for the report of a gun, but none came. To the southwest five lights appeared, lingered for a few moments, and disappeared. Many of the passengers thought that the flash and lights indicated the presence of a submarine. On Wednesday afternoon, after boat drill, some of the passengers thought they saw a submarine. It turned out to be a whale.

"On the starboard side of the vessel, about a mile away, we saw an object that later proved to be a whale," said Walter H. K. Farquharson of the Waldorf-Astoria. "When I first saw him frisk his tail I was sure that it was the periscope of a submarine. He went down and in a few minutes came up again, this time much nearer the ship. Then it could be seen that it was a whale. You can be sure we were much relieved by the sight. I never was so glad before in my life to see a whale."

An armed liner got to port yesterday, bringing 204 passengers. Although this vessel traveled over the area where the raiders have been busy since Sunday, she did not see any evidence of U-boats. The Captain got word that submarines were raiding along this coast and was instructed to keep a sharp lookout for them. This message brought joy to the naval gun crews anxious to have a shot at the Germans. The gunners were doomed to disappointment, although the Captain kept the ship on her course. On Tuesday, by dead reckoning, the liner was only thirty miles from the Norwegian steamship Eidsvold at the time she was sunk.

When the steamship arrived a man, said to be of German birth, who had been banished from the Canal Zone because of his pro-German utterances, was turned over to the naval authorities. This passenger is said to have expressed joy on the voyage because of the presence of German submarines on the American coast. "We will have a couple of hundred of them over here before the Summer is over," he is alleged to have said to one passenger.

German propagandists have been pretty well checked on the Isthmus of Panama, in the opinion of Justice John W. Thompson of the Supreme Court at Panama. He is going to Washington on official business. Before America went into the war, he said, there were many of them on the Isthmus.

DOWN GERMAN BIPLANE.

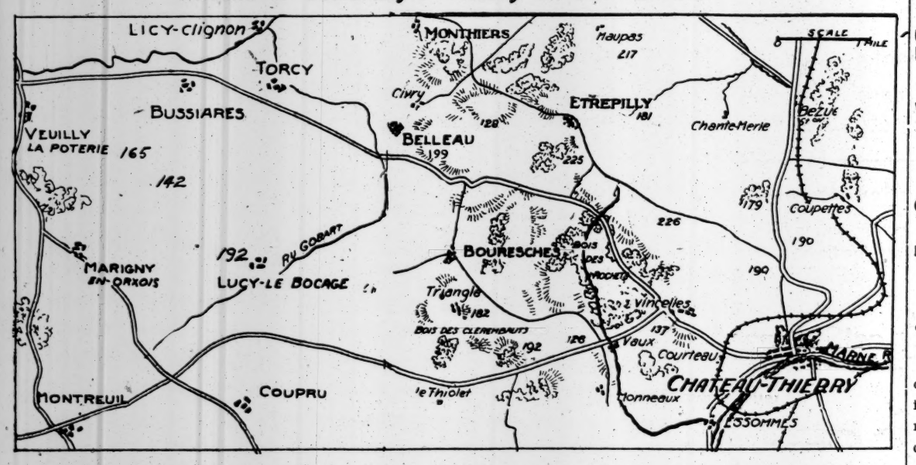
Our Aviators Wing a Photographing Machine in Toul Sector.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 6, (Associated Press.)—In the course of five air battles northwest of Toul today American pilots brought down an enemy photographing biplane after a short fight. The machine crashed in the woods inside the German lines.

Other American pilots chased a German photographer from the neighborhood of Nancy.

One of the Americans, fighting near Pont-a-Mousson, had a narrow escape when he mistook an enemy biplane for a monoplane. The German observer poured a stream of bullets at the American, some of which passed through the machine. It was not damaged, however.

Scene of Yesterday's Victory of Our Marines



Although the location of the marines' success is not told with much definiteness by official and unofficial dispatches, it is noted that Hill 142, southeast of Veuilly, formed a part of the battleground. The figures on the map indicate the height in meters of the more important hills.

OUR TROOPS RESISTLESS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

more than 1,500 officers, and more than 656 guns and far more than 2,000 machine guns.

There has been artillery activity of varying intensity. Prisoners have been brought in several times as the result of reconnoitring engagements.

The situation on the battlefront is unchanged.

Local engagements west of Pontoise, north of the Aisne, (southeast of Noyon,) and in the Savières region put us in possession of enemy earthworks and trenches. The artillery firing frequently has been lively.

During the last two days forty-six enemy airplanes and four captive balloons have been brought down. Richthofen's chasing squadron shot down fifteen enemy airplanes yesterday.

HARD TO HOLD OUR TROOPS.

They Wanted to Cross the Marne and Take Hill in Face of Foe.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 5, (Associated Press.)—The American machine-gun battalion which held a bridge at Château-Thierry during the recent fighting lost only one man killed and a few wounded.

While the Germans dominated the town from Hill 204, the Americans and French set up machine guns in the windows and doorways of houses. Great fierceness marked the fighting.

One officer told the correspondent that it was all the commanders could do to keep the Americans from crossing the river in the teeth of the enemy fire and assaulting the hill position.

There is little left of Château-Thierry. It has been shot to pieces and now is only a pile of bricks and stones.

Many American officers and privates showed daring and fortitude in withstanding the German attacks at Château-Thierry and Jaulgonne.

Captain John R. Mendenhall of New Rochelle, N. Y., went without sleep three days and remained steadily at the head of his company during that time.

Corporal Jules Mangold of McDonald, Penn., was sent out to investigate German snipers under a heavy fire from the American line. He found the snipers, pointed them out to his comrades and the Germans fired no more.

Captain George Wakerine, the French liaison officer with the American unit, stood by the Americans in the thick of the fight, encouraging and cheering them. The Americans, he said, showed most wonderful fighting spirit and were jolly, even laughing and joking while a perfect hell raged around them.

WON'T YIELD AN INCH, THEY SAID, AND DID NOT

Americans Kept Their Promise to French—Entered Battle with Poppies on Their Helmets.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, June 6, (Associated Press.)—When the American troops were entering the line at Veuilly-la-Poterie, where they fought such a gallant battel, they decorated their steel helmets with poppies from the fields, according to details of the fight given by the French soldiers. An American officer told his French comrades that his battalion would not yield an inch of ground, and it did not.

"We will do anything France wants," was the declaration of the soldiers going into battle.

Almost as soon as the Americans arrived at their position they were called upon to receive the shock of a German assault, and, according to the French, displayed magnificent qualities of tenacity and bravery. The American machine gunners caused enormous losses in the ranks of the enemy and by their well-sustained fire greatly aided in defeating the attack. When the French counterattacked the enemy the Americans again assisted until what remained of the German column retreated in disorder.

FRENCH AND BRITISH EXTOL OUR TROOPS

Have Won Our Admiration, Says Paris Note—English Correspondent Praises.

PARIS, June 6.—An official note, describing the share borne by American troops in the fighting at Veuilly, Jaulgonne and Château Thierry, says:

"Only a few units are involved at present, particularly machine gunners, but at the points where they have been called upon to fight they have won the admiration of the French troops with whom they fought.

"Their help was just what we expected from gallant soldiers, full of enthusiasm and ardent fighters. We may hope everything from them."

LONDON, June 6.—The behavior of the American troops at Château Thierry has demonstrated more than anything that has yet happened on the American front the splendid initiative and enterprise with which the American Army is endowed, and nothing has aroused the keener enthusiasm of commanders, says the Daily Mail correspondent with the American Army in France.

He quotes an unnamed General as saying that the American spirit and enterprise at a critical moment served to maintain the morale of the French troops around Château Thierry.

Among the incidents of the engagement the correspondent mentions is the steadiness of the American machine-gun fire in the streets of Château Thierry. Company after company of the enemy, marching four abreast, repeatedly tried to advance, but recoiled sorely shattered before the fire of the American gunners. The streets were strewn with German dead and wounded, and the American officers estimate that they inflicted at least 1,000 casualties.

When a bridge across the Marne was blown up, the correspondent adds, the Americans were left on the northern bank with the enemy in front of them and the river at their backs. Carrying their guns, the Americans descended to the lower banks of the river and, under enemy machine gun and artillery fire, succeeded in reaching the next bridge.

The correspondent predicts that much will be heard of the deeds of the Americans in the next few days, and adds:

"American troops fresh from the United States continue to arrive with regularity and in numbers more than sufficient to justify renewed confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Entente. The Americans at this moment are distributed over a very wide front indeed.

"In some sectors entire American divisions form one unit holding a certain extent of line, while elsewhere they are brigaded with French and British regiments. In the Luneville and Toul sectors the Americans hold very difficult salients dominated—in the Toul sector completely dominated by the German artillery on Montsec—by the enemy. The Germans recently have been drenching these positions with gas, but the Americans stood firm and won the ready appreciation of all observers."

After describing the fine showing made by the American troops who participated in the defence of Veuilly Wood on Monday, Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says that the popularity of the American soldiers with the French troops has grown greatly during the battle. The French never tire of telling stories of the pluck and gaiety of their new comrades.

FOIL GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO FORCE OISE RIVER

Enemy Troops Driven Back Promptly by French, Who Gain Ground Along the Aisne.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 6, (The Associated Press.)—Continued attempts by the Germans to extend their lines on the Oise yesterday met with disastrous failure.

They tried to get around Pont L'Evêque by crossing the Oise in the neighborhood of the northernmost point of Carlepont Wood, where the small hill, Montalagache, stands out like a bastion, but the French drove them back as soon as they left the protection of their lines.

The sector between the Oise and the Aisne also found the Allies very active. They are determined to hold this, and are displaying the greatest energy in improving their positions, at the same time capturing small batches of prisoners, most of whom show signs of terrible fatigue and privation.

A French prisoner, who made his escape from the German lines, asserted that hundreds of bodies of Germans were lying around everywhere. According to his story, the Germans guarding himself and others had not received rations since May 27, and were compelled to live upon what they found. The same conditions, he added, prevailed throughout the German armies in the front lines.

An unmailed letter found on a German officer in another part of the line tells a similar tale of the shortage of food.

TIME LIMIT FOR GERMANS.

London Newspaper Comments on Our Increasing Hosts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 6.—The Daily News says editorially this morning:

"The candor of Clemenceau's declaration that America, and America alone, could crown the allied cause with victory, is at once an impressive evidence of the single-minded confidence of one member of the alliance in the loyalty of another and a just testimony to the power of America to cast into the scale a weight to which the enemy can find no counterpose.

"At the same time it must be recognized that the very magnitude of America's contribution enhances the immediate peril of the Allies.

"Till United States troops were actually holding front trenches, Germany consistently affected, and may conceivably have entertained, profound skepticism as to the power of America to intervene effectively in the European war. She has already seen good cause at Cantigny and Château-Thierry to change that view, and the necessity to force the issue before such men as held the crossings of the Marne are numbered in France by the millions has become overwhelming.

"For that reason, if no other was furnished by the internal state of the Central Empires, there can be no hope of a respite from German onslaughts, but it is an offensive with a time limit, and Clemenceau's confidence that the Allies can hold on till time is called rests on a sound estimate of all the factors."

34 Casualties in General Pershing's List; 7 Killed in Action; 3 Dead of Wounds

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The War Department today gave out a list of 34 casualties, and announced that a soldier previously reported killed in action had prior to that been severely wounded, making an additional casualty, and bringing the grand total to 6,885. Today's list included the names of 7 killed in action, 3 died of wounds, 12 severely wounded, 1 wounded to a degree undetermined, 3 slightly wounded, 1 missing in action, 3 died of accident, and 4 died of disease.

Three commissioned officers were included. Lieutenant A. P. H. Sage died of wounds. Lieutenants Williard D. Hill and Bernard C. Wolcott were severely wounded.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported June 6.	Total.
Killed in action	649	7	*657
Died of wounds	278	3	281
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of accidents and other causes	370	3	373
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Died of disease	1,163	4	1,167
Civilians	7	0	7
Total deaths	2,759	17	*2,777
Wounded	3,771	16	*3,788
Captured	107	0	107
Missing	213	1	*213
Grand total	6,850	34	*6,885

*One previously reported missing now officially presumed dead causes transfer in classification without affecting grand total; one reported killed on May 30 is now also reported to have been severely wounded previously, adding one to grand total.

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED JUNE 6.

Casualties made public today, including next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—7.

Corporals.

DELANEY, WILLIAM H.; Michael Delaney, 484 River St., Troy, N. Y.

HATCHER, WILLIAM F.; James Hatcher, Oxnard, Cal.

Privates.

EATON, ROY H.; Mrs. Hattie Eaton, 622 South 20th St., Omaha, Neb.

ELLIS, RICHARD; Mrs. Fred Ellis, 1,300 Sharon St., Janesville, Wis.

KIRBY, CHARLEY F.; Mrs. Emile Propis, Wapapella, Me.

PARR, CARL A.; Mrs. A. C. Reed, R. F. D. 2, Nicholson, Penn.

SCHUSTER, AUGUST; Mrs. Herman Bieler, 403 Raspberry St., Erie, Penn.

DIED OF WOUNDS—3.

Lieutenant.

SAGE, A. P. H.; Mrs. R. G. Payne, 1,254 Mississippi Av., Memphis, Tenn.

Corporal.

EICHORN, SANFORD C.; Cornelius Eichorn, Elmore, Minn.

Private.

SWANN, ARCHIE; Arch Swann, Herbert, Sask., Can.

DIED OF DISEASE—4.

Corporal.

BARTELT, CARL H.; Charles Bartelt, 521 First St., Dundee, Ill.

Privates.

BAKER, JAMES T.; John T. Baker, Novinger, Mo.

GREEN, WALTER; Mrs. Lizzie Green, R. F. D. 1, Box 40, Homerville, Ga.

STROMBERG, DAVID; Mrs. Anna Stromberg, 8,101 Bernham Av., Chicago.

DIED OF ACCIDENT—3.

Wagoner.

WILHELM, WALTER E.; Mrs. Charles P. Wilhelm, 410 East 240th St., Woodlawn, N. Y.

Privates.

PRICE, THOMAS A.; Miss Sarah Millat, Nevada, Mo.

REID, JEWELL; Mrs. Fronie Reid, 114 Elm St., La Grange, Ga.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—12.

Lieutenants.

HILL, WILLIARD D.; S. M. Hill, Belvedere Ranch, Cleburne, Texas.

WOLCOTT, BERNARD C.; W. W. Wolcott, 115 Seminary Av., Binghamton, N. Y.

Sergeant.

JERAULD, CHARLES J.; Miss May Jerauld, 222 North Adams St., Peoria, Ill.

Privates.

BERGFALK, VICTOR E.; Charles Bergfalk, general delivery, Grove City, Minn.

CALLAHAN, NEIL E.; Mike Callahan, Minto, N. D.

GAETA, MICHEL; Michel Gaeta, 76 Vane St., Revere, Mass.

HULBERT, HARRY MARVIN; Marvin Hulbert, 207 Centre St., Solvay, N. Y.

LORI, CORLLO; Yoni Miewu, 640 Maple St., Butte, Mont.

MARIENSCHECK, WILLIAM; Mrs. Marienscheck, 141 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

MAZZONI, MICHAEL; John Mazzoni, 10 Margaret St., Boston, Mass.

SIPLE, JOHN H.; Mrs. Virginia Siple, Wrightsville, Penn.

TRIAL, LOUIS P.; Mrs. David Trial, 14 Clinton Av., Waterville, Me.

WOUNDED, (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—1.

Private.

IRISH, LEE R.; John R. Irish, 1,329 North Dearborn St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY—3.

Privates.

ANGLIN, SAMUEL C.; R. F. Anglin, 1,916 Kentucky Av., Fort Wayne, Ind.

KNERR, RALEIGH; Levie Knerr, Polson, Mont.

SWICKARD, HORACE H.; J. F. Swickard, Toronto, Ohio.

MISSING IN ACTION—1

Private.

McDONALD, GEORGE J.; Mrs. Rachael McDonald, 2,538 Washington St., Roxbury, Mass.

*Private Fleming McG. Foresman, Mrs. Adela Foresman, Bardolph, Ill., reported killed in action May 30, also reported to have been severely wounded previously.

*Previously reported missing, now officially presumed to be dead: Private Alphonsus J. McGrath; Timothy McGrath, 1,168 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

FRENCH NOW SEE SURE VICTORY AHEAD

Work of American Troops and Their Rapid Arrival Give Renewed Confidence.

CALL FOR POLITICAL UNITY

Paris Paper Believes Allied Cause Would Be Strengthened by Further Alliance with Us.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 6.—The brilliant work of the American troops on the Marne is emphasizing in the French mind more than anything else could have done the supreme importance of America as a factor in the war.

The newspapers devote a large amount of space this morning to the submarine menace on the American coast, but it is generally recognized that American genius will find ways to prevent the U-boats interfering with the transportation of troops to Europe.

The Echo de Paris describes Tuesday's French communiqué, telling of the entry of the American troops into battle, as an unforgettable historical document. In an editorial the paper remarks:

"American troops have for the first time submitted to the decisive proof. Every witness of their behavior agrees that they triumphed. Henceforward the United States is no longer a military power of unknown value. The American soldiers, whose numbers we know to be practically without limit, are of the finest quality.

"The number of effectives brought to France in April and May proves on the other hand that Atlantic communications are assured to such a point that every day on the average several thousand men can land in French ports.

"The result is the apparently paradoxical conclusion that although the enemy is today nearer Paris than he has ever been since the first battle of the Marne, our victory never appeared more certain.

"In saying this we do not mean to deny the gravity of the present situation. Our civilization is being struck to the heart in the most precious of its cities, but the crisis we are going through is more moral than material.

"The Germans have very little time available in which to curb our fighting spirit—a few weeks or months at the longest. Its duration depends on the relation existing between the speed with which our American friends can mobilize and transport their men across the sea and throw them into the struggle and the rapidity with which the Germans can assemble their troops in the half exhausted regions on which they can still levy requisitions. We have no doubt as to which of these two antagonistic factors will triumph. Every indication tells us we shall not be those who fail. But it is the early coming of victory that we want. The continued and increasing inflow of American troops promises us this.

"But when? Shall we see the German armies, checked from moment to moment, continue to throw themselves on us, weaker no doubt at each drive, but still formidable enough to slaughter us? It is only a question of time before they are mastered, but the length of our suffering must be reduced at any price."

The article goes on to call for unity in the political direction of the war. "Only this," it says, "can bring success, but no matter what be the unity of views between London, Paris, and Rome, no real unity can exist so long as America does not participate in it, so long as she wishes to be only a 'co-ally' and refuses to be completely and entirely an ally. The idea that armies can be brought into effective collaboration without political policies being also unified is fundamentally false. Let us remember that, according to the Germans, war is essentially a matter of policy.

"Political policy comes in where the work of the soldier leaves off and crowns military effort by the force of economic restrictions, which are already such a powerful factor and will be still more so in the future. We are in agreement with Wilson on many of his political ideas, but how can we come to an agreement on others while we are forbidden to have an entire political program in common. The eternal indecision in our Russian policy is a case in point. We are happy to learn that at the moment the American troops are reaching their greatest efficiency in France an effort is being made to provide that henceforward political policy in Washington shall be conducted on the same lines as in the other capitals of our league. If this effort succeeds we shall be brought much nearer to the happy result we hope for."

HAVE FAILED OF VICTORY.

Germans' Success Only Partial, Not Like the Marne Battle.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 6.—The pause in the battle is proving fertile in producing suggestive comparisons here between the German success of last week and the result of the battle of the Marne. It is pointed out that if the present comparative calm marks the end of the German drive and of their progressive enlargement of their new salient, the enemy may be credited with an important local success, but cannot claim a victory, since the strategic conditions have scarcely been changed, while the Allies remain masters of the power to manoeuvre, and the general conditions of the war have not been in any way improved for the Germans by their apparent success.

The battle of the Marne, on the contrary, was an incontestible French victory, as it drove the Germans back many kilometres and obliged them to change their plan of campaign radically and definitely saved France from the German military hegemony.

The German drives of 1918 have produced no results like this. By their attack, begun on a front of twenty-eight miles, they have certainly succeeded in occupying a new front of eighty miles, but their real objective was to reach Paris, and this could only be attained by first gaining Compiègne and Villers-Cotterets. Mont Renaud, south of Noyon, and Rheims having resisted the enemy effort the Germans have had to be content with a half success.

As things stand, Henry Bidou points out, the Germans are now everywhere suffering from most unfavorable tactical conditions. Their position is even worse than at the Marne in 1914. Right here care should be taken in comparing the present battle with that of the Marne, for there is no relation between the march forward in solid mass of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth German Armies in 1914 and the effort made by von Boehm last week.

The present battle, in Bidou's opinion, was begun probably with only a dozen divisions for the sole purpose of recovering the plateau of the Chemin Des Dames, since the loss of which last year the Germans have been without observation posts in that region.

"Have Failed of Victory."

This operation proved successful beyond the highest hopes, and the Germans developed it to full until their right wing was definitely stopped.

M. Bidou asserts that a campaign against Paris is quite another matter, and believes that the conquerors in last week's offensive have neither means nor serious intention of undertaking it. In any case, an advance on Paris is only possible after the existing flanks have been widened, which M. Bidou asserts is the cardinal fact to be remembered in considering the question of the menace to Paris.

On the other hand, Colonel Rousset in La Liberté, commenting on the fact that the German press ridicules the French assertion that Paris was the objective of this offensive, asserts that it is much more absurd to try to deny at this time of day the fact which is so clearly indicated by the facts.

He adds:

"When more than half a million men are thrown forward against the capital by the Marne, the Oise, and the Aisne simultaneously, it is not to be supposed that Ludendorf merely sent them out for a route march."

PERSHING TELLS DEEDS OF AMERICAN PATROL

Hold Off Twice Their Number in Lorraine — He Quotes French Report on Chateau-Thierry.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The story of how an American patrol of forty men, outnumbered two to one, held its ground in Lorraine last Sunday night for three-quarters of an hour, and retired only when its ammunition became exhausted, is told in a continuation of General Pershing's communiqué of yesterday, received today. The American commander also communicates the text of a very eulogistic account from a French source of the fine work done by the American machine-gun battalion at Château-Thierry. The bulletin reads:

Section B—On the morning of June 5 Lieutenants Campbell and Meisner forced down an enemy biplane east of Pont-a-Mousson.

Between April 14 and May 31 Lieutenant Douglas Campbell brought down six hostile airplanes, of which destruction has been confirmed. During the same time Captain Peterson and Lieutenant Rickenbacher each brought down three, of which destruction has been confirmed, and forced down two more, the latter action also having been confirmed.

During the night of June 2 to June 3 one of our patrols, operating in Lorraine and consisting of about forty men, encountered a hostile patrol of double its size drawn up in skirmish formation along a line parallel to that of our own patrol. Both patrols opened fire with rifles, pistols, grenades, and automatic rifles, and each tried to outflank the other. Our patrol, in spite of being greatly outnumbered, held its ground for three-quarters of an hour, inflicting losses on the enemy, and retired only when its ammunition was almost exhausted Our casualties were very light.

During the night of June 4 to June 5 one of our patrols, operating in Lorraine, penetrated the enemy's positions and advanced behind his second line trenches. It inflicted on the enemy losses in killed and wounded and withdrew successfully under cover of barrage from our Stokes mortars.

A French report of the work of an American machine-gun battalion which has recently been in action at Chateau-Thierry includes the following:

"On May 31 the enemy threatened to take Chateau-Thierry, attempting to flank the town on our left, and a breach was produced. The machine-gun battalion, United States Army, was immediately thrown into Chateau-Thierry simultaneously with a colonial infantry battalion. Immediately the Americans reinforced the entire defense, especially at the ends of the bridge. Their courage and ability as marksmen evoked the admiration of all.

"Cushed by our fire, the enemy hesitated and, as a result of counter-attacks, vigorously supported by American machine guns, they were thrown beyond the edges of the town. Chateau-Thierry remained entirely in our hands. On the first of June, toward evening, taking advantage of the darkness, the Germans stole toward the large bridge, in which direction they penetrated through the western suburbs to the banks of the Marne. In order to mask their movements, they made use of smoke bombs, which made the aim of the machine guns very difficult. At the same time the town underwent an extremely violent bombardment.

"At the moment when the Germans arrived on the large bridge, and believed themselves to be in possession of the same, a terrific explosion destroyed the central pier. Some Germans who had already crossed were taken on the south bank. The American machine guns held the south bank and gave protection for the withdrawal of the troops, retiring from the northern section for the purpose of crossing the bridge prior to its destruction.

"There again the courage of the Americans was beyond all praise. The Colonels themselves, though accustomed to acts of bravery, were struck by the wonderful morale in the face of fire, the coolness and the extraordinary steadiness of their allies. The watchfulness of the Americans never failed them, and with their machine guns playing upon the approaches of the destroyed bridges and foot bridges, they prevented any re-attack by the enemy.

They will be relieved at the same time as the French troops at the side of whom they fought. The French command, knowing their just pride, feared that they would humiliate valiant troops if they had offered them rest sooner than their French companions in the fight.

The episode of the Chateau-Thierry will remain one of the most memorable deeds of this war. It is a pleasure for all of us to know that our valiant allies have shared with us there."

PLAINFIELD LAD WOUNDED.

Marienscheck Was with Rainbows—Mrs. Meyers Proud of Dead Son.

Private William Marienscheck, reported severely wounded in yesterday's list from General Pershing, is 23 years oud and a son of Anthony Marienscheck of Plainfield, N. J. He is a former regular army man, who went to France with the Rainbow Division. A letter was received from him a few days ago, in which he said he had been in the hospital as a result of slight injuries, but was soon to rejoin his command.

Private Charles D. Perry, also reported severely wounded, is in the New England Division, and is the first man from Poquonock, Conn., to be mentioned in a casualty list. He is a son of Mrs. Clarence Perry, and is 25 years old.

Private Frederick H. Meyers, reported killed in action in the list published yesterday, was the oldest of the five sons of Harry Meyers, a fireman of Truck Company No. 34. He was 20 years years old, and was in the regular army.

"I am proud of our boy," said his mother yesterday, "and I only regret that my other four boys are not yet old enough to go over and do their part for the country."

WOUNDED EAGER TO GET BACK.

Wonderful Spirit Shown by Those Hurt at Cantigny.

PARIS, June 5.—The spirit and morale of the American soldiers wounded in the Cantigny battle, 90 per cent of whom will recover, is wonderful. The first question they ask the surgeon is:

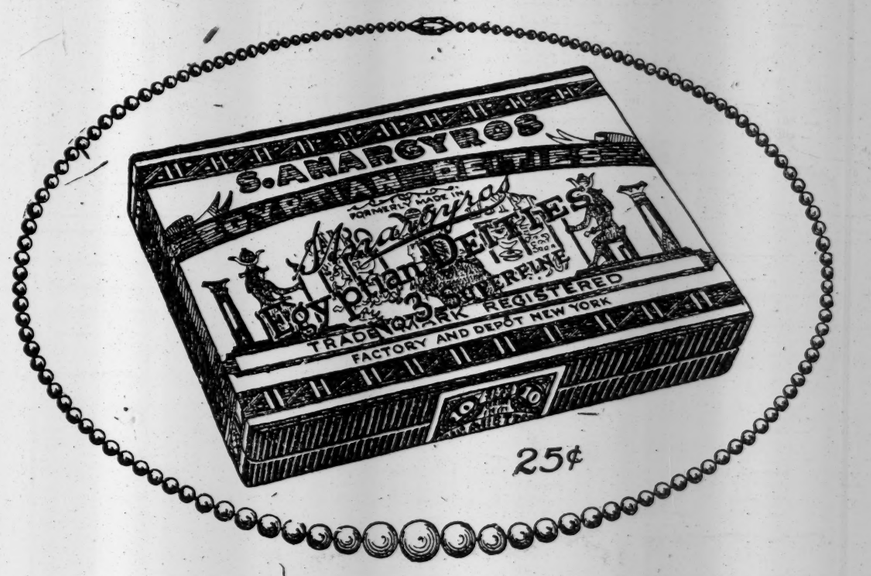
"'Doc,' when will I be able to go back after the German who fixed me?" Two young privates were waiting their turn to enter the operating room of a large American hospital in Paris today. One said:

"I have been over the top three times and it is the greatest sport I ever had. Fix me up quick, because I want to go back after the boches again."

The second soldier, who had a serious wound in the thigh, said:

"If I do not return to the trenches I have the satisfaction of knowing that I fixed three—two bayoneted and one shot. I am satisfied."

The soldier will probably recover, but he will never cross bayonets with the Germans again, as he will lose his leg.



Heatless Days In Shantung Silk Suits, $22.50

JUST as every chorus girl is an actress, and every switchman is in the railroad business, so every Shantung Silk Suit is a Shantung Silk Suit, but *with a difference!*

My Shantung Silk Suits at $22.50 are hefty-weight, full-bodied, close-woven, *imported Chinese Silk*, which stands the scuff; cleans spotlessly; presses smoothly; drapes symmetrically; outwears your expectations even at a higher price.

Two separate models of sprucest cut, each interpreting the *verified vogue* of Manhattan, whose cross currents converge at Greeley Square.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
Frederick N. Whitley, Inc. Engineers and Contractors 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce a Very Unusual

Sale of Athletic Underwear

Consisting of

21,360 Garments

Which were procured last season, before the great rise in the price of cotton goods, and are now offered at prices which would be impossible had we not anticipated market conditions.

White Cross-bar Nainsook Athletic Shirts and Drawers, each..... 65c.

White Satin-stripe Madras Athletic Shirts and Drawers, each..... 85c.

White Satin-stripe and Meshweave Madras Athletic Union Suits... $1.65

These garments are particularly well made, well trimmed, and cut over our own patterns to insure their proper fit. They are goods from our regular stock.

Sale at all Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

VETERAN TOMMY LAUDS OUR MEN

"So Full of Fight You Couldn't Stop Them," He Says, After Seeing Them in Action.

COOL UNDER HOT FIRE

Tells of Gallantry of Machine Gun Section in Fierce Fight at a Bridge.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, June 4.—The story of the first American participation in the great battle was told to me today by a British Tommy, who, with two comrades—flotsam of the retreat from the Chemin des Dames—joined a squad of machine gunners of our —— Division shortly after taking up a position to co-operate in the defense of Château-Thierry last Friday.

I have chosen to write his story, rather than the official account given to me and other correspondents, because it conveys the opinion of a veteran soldier judging Americans by the hard standards of eleven years' service in the British Army in India and Egypt and, since the beginning of the present war, in France. The man, who fought himself through Mons, where he was first wounded; in the second battle of Ypres, where he was wounded again; on the Somme and in Flanders, where he received his third and fourth wounds, and in the battle of last March, in which he got his fifth wound, which was only cured three weeks ago, can be trusted to know what fighting men are worth.

That he saw Americans and found them good—"They couldn't have been cooler if they had been under fire all their lives" was his expression—is worth more than any praise as plain human proof of their quality. Nor could his verdict be accused of undue partiality. For when I first saw them standing in the courtyard of local headquarters within sound of the guns the trio were under arrest as suspected spies, although before I left communication with British Headquarters had established their good faith.

Once a Poacher and Proud Of It.

The principal spokesman was Lincolnshire born and bred, and despite his long service had never lost the extraordinary dialect of that county. In civil life he had been, he declared proudly, a poacher, and he attributed his escape from the Germans to the lore and cunning of that profession. As he stood there, a square, sturdy figure in tattered khaki, anyone might have been excused for taking him for a boche, apart from his strange accent, for there was the absence of all papers of identity and the fact that a general warning had been issued regarding the prevalence of German spies in French and British uniforms.

His bare bullet head was close-shaved in orthodox German fashion. His piglike little eyes glittered brassily in his broad, red face. And when he spoke—well, even a Londoner would have found it hard to understand him. Yet his words and his whole demeanor showed the proverbial philosophy and good humor of the British Tommy, on whom five days and nights of nightmare had left no more trace than his narrow escape from a dishonorable death at its conclusion.

"They're good lads, then Americans," he began surprisingly. "They treated me and my mates fine. We fell in with one of their machine gun posts in a garden at the edge of that there town on Friday, having been separated from our company since Monday, and misdirected like by some Frenchmen who told us the British were moving back in this direction. And I'd burnt me maps and other papers on the first day, lest Fritz should get them, according to orders given, me being an observer for artillery, and only kept me glasses and rifle and this here," and he touched a bowie knife in his right puttee.

Talked German to Americans.

"Well, these Americans asked a lot of questions, but they didn't seem to understand what we said very well, and then they tried me in German, which I know quite a bit, having been in charge of prisoners for four months when getting better from my third wound, and so I talked back at them all right. But that didn't do no good, neither, and the next thing we knows is they's talking of shooting us as spies. That would have been a fine thing, eh? and me with these and all," and his hand passed across two faded medal ribbons on his breast.

"Then bullets began to fly and Fritz came on hot and heavy. The Americans had taken away our rifles and me glasses, but they let me help carrying cartridge belts, and when they'd lost some men me pal here, who is a Lewis gunner, gave a hand with a machine gun. It got very hot, but those boys wouldn't retreat.

"And then me pal here began to talk, though he doesn't say much as a rule, and they seemed to make something more of what he told them and agreed to keep us with them and send us back here later. We had supper with them, and, Lord! it was good after living on lettuces and onions and one-half a biscuit for three days.

"'Make them bite the dust!' they shouted, when the Germans began moving up close across the open, and they did, too, plenty of them. But I says:

"'Don't you be too eager, now, there's plenty more where they came from. You'll be getting us all killed if you're not careful.'

"But they wouldn't hear of moving, and then we counterattacked, and it was all right. I wasn't far wrong, either, for the next day Fritz kept creeping in toward the town, and by evening had shoved us down to streets around the bridge. The Americans couldn't been cooler if they'd been under fire all their lives. And there was plenty of shelling, too. Once, when a machine gun was put out by a shell, an American—a great big feller he was—came running across the bridge with a new one on his back. He was 'asking for it,' as bullets and all were scattering around like peas, but they missed him. They was all like that—just so full of fight you couldn't stop them.

"We pushed Fritz back after that again and got us across the bridge all right. Our lot were nearly the last to cross with the French infantry, while the rest of the Americans gave Fritz a direct sweeping fire from the other shore.

"On Sunday they sent us up here under escort, but the officer of the squad we were with shook hands with me and my pals before we left and said he thought we were all right. He was a fine chap, cool as you please all through, and knew how to handle his machine gun, eh, mate?" (There came a strongly affirmative nod from his taciturn comrade.)

"He kept me glasses, though, and used them when his were smashed by a bullet. But he can have them as a souvenir.

"It was a narsty little business for your first 'turn-up,' so to speak, but the Americans did right well. If the rest of them are like that, they'll give Fritz something to write home about before long. They're a bit too keen, perhaps, but they'll soon steady down, and keenness is a good fault in a young dog or a young soldier, as the saying goes."

AIR SUPERIORITY REWON

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

around, the planes concentrated their fire on the huddled mob and literally mowed them down. The airmen said afterward that the Germans had simply asked to be executed, and had placed themselves all ready in position.

Against scouts and artillery observers, who are forced to fly fairly low, we had the same success, and again the German fighters refused to attempt rescue.

One pilot, Sardier, jumped his score from five to eleven in six days, and others had numerous victories, though of course most of the work was directed against land forces. That and the "sausages." From the outset the boche moved his sausages extraordinarily fast—actually kept them at an average of about a mile behind the advancing troops.

Our "sausage specialist," Lieutenant Boyau, who has eighteen official victories to his credit, had a regular picnic. He got three one day in five minutes. The first two were in flames before the passengers could escape. They jumped from the third in a parachute and the balloon was being rapidly hauled down when Boyau swooped and set it on fire hardly forty feet from the ground.

Y. M. C. A. WORKERS HELP SOLDIERS UNDER FIRE

Serve Food to Men Fighting Rearguard Actions—One Missing, Others Gassed.

PARIS, June 6.—American men and women attached to the American Y. M. C. A. units with the French troops played heroic parts in the recent retreat east and west of Soissons, and one, Carl Lyttle of North Brookfield, Mass., is believed to have sacrificed his life. Lyttle, who is 33 years of age, is officially reported missing. Amid a rain of gas shells he went into a certain burning village to rescue refugees after the troops had come out. He has not been seen since.

Y. M. C. A. workers stayed with the troops during the rearguard fighting, gathering and distributing supplies. Four Y. M. C. A. men joined the staff of a base hospital swamped with French and British wounded, and worked twenty hours a day as stretcher bearers and nurses.

Women workers particularly distinguished themselves. One, Miss Maria Herron of Cincinnati, a sister-in-law of ex-President Taft, remained in a hut serving food and coffee to the soldiers until the village was set on fire by German shells. Miss Jane Boller of Cincinnati only left a hut at Soissons a few hours before the Germans entered the town.

Three American and three French workers lost all their equipment under German artillery fire. They gathered new supplies and opened a bakery, where they fed thousands of wounded and refugees.

Several Y. M. C. A. men are suffering from gas poisoning and shell shock. One man was wounded by shrapnel.

MAY STRIKE VIA MEXICO.

Gov. Manning Thinks Germany Might Land Troops There.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 6.—Speaking before the South Carolina Council of Defense here today, Governor Richard E. Manning, just returned from Washington, said that it might be necessary for the United States to place a large army in Russia. He also announced that the much desired agricultural exemptions would have to be waived.

Governor Manning returned from Washington while the council was in session and went at once to the meeting. He said he did not wish unduly to alarm the members of the council, but felt impelled to impart to them the apprehension that existed in Washington relative to the situation abroad. From information he had gained, he said, the opinion of military experts was that the struggle on the western front would result in a stalemate and that the German lines were impregnable.

"Germany must be struck from another direction," he said, and he added that he would not be surprised to see America strike at Germany through Russia. It was also in the realm of possibility, he asserted, for Germany to land troops in Mexico and strike at America through that country. The raid by German submarines along the Atlantic seaboard, he believed, was only a prelude as to what might be expected.

The draft is to be swift and heavy, Governor Manning said, and the men are to be mobilized in great numbers just as fast as they can be equipped, which would necessitate the waiving of agricultural exemptions.

FOUGHT TILL DEATH TO HOLD BACK FOE

Many Small French Commands Were Submerged When the Great Offensive Started.

IGNORED RETREAT ORDERS

Some Officers Refused to Avail Themselves of the Permission—Not a Man Complained.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, June 5.—Some time must yet elapse ere we can know fully and exactly what occurred on the Chemin des Dames at and after 4 A. M. on May 27. Many of the combatants have died a martyr's death and been buried by alien hands where they fell. Many more will long languish in prisoners' camps; but the remnants of some regiments have now come down from the front to rest, and by piecing together the narratives of these weary men it is possibly to make the first outline of the story that will one day be told in all its pitifulness and terror.

One of them is the French infantry regiment which had long held the central sector of this front. For this last trial it had been prepared by months of trench raiding and strengthening its defenses. Submerged by a storm of fire and poison gas and by wave upon wave of assault, it went down in a single morning, fighting the hopeless fight to the bitter end. A small number lived to cross the Aisne in the afternoon, and these had to continue the struggle for four days and nights, practically without respite. Few are those, even in this war, who have survived such agony.

They were warned, and so far as their local means allowed, were prepared for the attack. Gas masks, machine guns, grenade stores—everything was ready. The order was to hold ground between the second and third positions or to die in the effort, and it was carried out. It was to be expected that the telephone wires would be cut. There remained carrier pigeons. A rolling barrage two miles deep and of indescribable violence extinguished the poor efforts of the local batteries to reply. Thick clouds of artificial smoke, gas, and dust shrouded the assault, so that rocket signals were not seen at the rear and the enemy was invisible till he reached the parapets.

The line was almost immediately broken and the battle became a struggle of isolated groups, heavily outnumbered without the possibility of reinforcement, defending scraps of broken trench dugouts or quarries and still resisting long after the main tide of the conflict had passed south.

A copy lies before me of messages dated from 3:30 to 8:30 A. M. and sent back from these isolated groups by pigeon. No words could be so eloquent as their laconic brevity. When permission to retreat was given some officers refused to avail themselves of it.

The Colonel, with his staff papers, crossed the Aisne at 10 A. M. and organized the defense of the passage. The survivors of the regiment were re-formed on the south bank, and on the following day received a reinforcement of men, bringing it up to a quarter of its original strength. This handful had to meet the heavy attack southwest of Soissons on May 29, and a series of attacks on the following two days. No more was humanly possible; and they were withdrawn. They say that not a man had uttered a complaint.

Herr Karl Rosner, war correspondent of the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger, has just been entertaining his readers with a different picture of these tragic days. The Kaiser is standing on the afternoon of the attack upon the highest point of the east end of the Chemin des Dames, gazing at his advancing cohorts, and in the distance the ruins of Rheims are wreathed in smoke and flame. To him comes old Hindenburg, humbly saluting his master. The Emperor expresses his satisfaction at seeing him at such a moment in such a place with the proof of their triumphant destiny visible before them. The two walk about amid the trenches, wire fields, and shell holes of this old, old battlefield. His Majesty fears the aged Marshal may be fatigued.

"No, no," is the cheerful reply, "it was time I moved about a little again."

Then, to complete the combination, the Crown Prince appears to hurry away after compliments and handshakes—not to the rear, as you may have thought, but to the front.

The typewriter betrays me. Why do I cast the shadow of these miserable men across the pure record of France's silent heroes?

FRENCH ADMIRE YOUNG ALLIES

Colonials Loud in Praise of Our Machine Gunners.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, June 4.—The American machine gun unit and the French colonial infantry were relieved from keeping the Marne bridgehead at Château-Thierry, and, covered with the same glory, young and old allies have gone down to their respective camps to fill up their ranks and rest. The Americans set themselves up in a cantonment south of Château-Thierry.

At 3:30 Friday afternoon the Germans were immediately threatening the town from the hills which surround it on the north and northwest. The machine gunners and colonials were therefore sent across the river, and together they drove the invaders back to the outskirts. The dash of the latter troops is proverbial, and it is no small thing for them to say that the doughboys, as our American cousins apparently like to call themselves, showed the highest skill and coolness in and under fire.

At 9 P. M. on Saturday the Germans came on again under cover of nightfall from the northwest and along the boulevard beside the Marne. Here they again used the trick that served them well during this offensive. Throwing before them grenades which raised thick clouds of smoke, so that no precise aim could be taken till they were at arm's length, they arrived at the main bridge leading across the Marne to the southern part of the town.

It was their turn to suffer a deadly surprise. The column of Germans was on the bridge when the central arch, and they with it, was blown into the air. The explosion was exactly timed.

The Americans, who had first covered with their machine guns the retirement from the north bank, now found sheltered posts from which they could command all possible points of passage, and for two nights and days they broke every attempt to use the old bridges or to make new ones.

Their vigilance, energy, and sangfroid are warmly praised by their senior comrades, and their losses were less than those they inflicted on the enemy.

British Downed 518 Airplanes of Enemy in Month of May

LONDON, June 6.—The Evening Standard learns on high authority that the official communications for May give a total of 398 German machines brought down by British airmen, 20 brought down by anti-aircraft gunfire, and 100 driven down out of control, making a total of 518 airplanes destroyed or damaged.

In addition, seven observation balloons were destroyed.

REICHSTAG MEMBER ASSAILS CENSORSHIP

Asserts It Is a Tool of the Annexationists—Equal Franchise Meetings Forbidden.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, June 6.—On the opening day of the Reichstag session a Socialist member, Herr Bauer, strongly attacked what he called the policy of force in German domestic politics. Matters, he said, were going from bad to worse and the censorship was becoming ever more and more the instrument of the annexationists.

The working of the censorship, he declared, was arousing great discontent among the people. Meetings in favor of the equal franchise had been forbidden, though the equal franchise was part of the policy of the Government. In many cases Socialist journals were refused for transmission to certain sections of the army on instructions from high authority. Herr Bauer continued:

"In Breslau the General in command not only prohibits public Socialist gatherings, but refuses to allow members of the party to meet. On the other hand, the campaign of the annexationists is officially encouraged. The Socialist Party's secretary in Breslau was proceeded against by the army authorities because he forwarded to the military authorities a petition by wives of soldiers. He had to leave Breslau and go to Ratisbon. The commanding General in Breslau has made it impossible for me to speak to my own constituents. This policy of force in German domestic politics must lead to disaster."

The Minister for the Interior gave the usual denials, but stated that in 1917 there had been 204 cases of newspapers being suppressed; in 1918, up to date, the number was 73.

PARIS RAIDED AGAIN BY GERMAN AIRMEN

One Reported Killed and Several Wounded—"All Clear" Signal Early This Morning.

PARIS, Friday, June 7.—German airplanes raided the Paris district last night through a heavy defensive barrage. Some bombs were dropped.

One person is reported dead and several wounded. Material damage was done.

The "All Clear" signal was sounded at 12:20 A. M.

OFFER TO SURRENDER THE BLACK SEA FLEET

Bolsheviki Want German Invasion to End Now and Ships Returned After War.

PARIS, June 6.—M. Tchitcherin, the Russian Bolshevist Foreign Minister, has sent a wireless dispatch to Ambassador Joffe in Berlin, according to a dispatch received by the Havas Agency from Moscow, announcing that the Bolshevist Government is ready to surrender the Russian Black Sea fleet to Germany on condition that the warships be restored to Russia after peace has been declared and that the Germans refrain from using the vessels.

The conditions also stipulate that the German invasion of Russia shall come to an end.

PLANS VISIT TO KAISERS.

Ukraine Dictator to See the Real Rulers of His Country.

AMSTERDAM, June 6.—The Düsseldorf Nachrichten's Kiev correspondent says General Skoropadski, the Ukrainian dictator, will shortly pay a visit to the German and Austrian Emperors.

General Skoropadski became dictator of Ukraine when the Germans dissolved the Rada. The Russians have declared all along that he has no backing in Ukraine except that of the German troops. A dispatch from Moscow last month said that in the serious fighting that took place in Kiev the residences of Skoropadski was besieged several times by troops which had remained faithful to the Rada and that Skoropadski had been seriously wounded. The report of the wounding of the dictator, however, was not verified.

ALLIES SETTING UP MID-EUROPE POLICY

Alignment with Wilson on Polish and Jugoslav Freedom Welcomed in London.

FUTURE CURB ON GERMANY

War Council's Pronouncement and Clemenceau's Speech Reflect Firmness in Crisis.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 6.—The announcement regarding the declarations agreed to at Versailles on Monday last by the British, French, and Italian Prime Ministers brings the publicly defined policy of the Western European Powers into harmony with that of the United States on two very important points. The first concerns the creation of a united and independent Poland with free access to the sea, which is declared to constitute one of the conditions of a solid and just peace and of the rule of right in Europe. The second is the indorsement of Lansing's expressed sympathy for the nationalistic aspirations toward freedom of the Czecho-Slovak and Jugoslav peoples, that is, for the two Slav nations who form the majority in Austria-Hungary and are held down by the Hapsburgs under the oppression of the German and Magyar minorities.

Both declarations, it is pointed out in the Chronicle, are extremely welcome and valuable as showing that the allied Governments have come to recognize, no less than President Wilson does, the crucial importance of Central and Eastern Europe among the material issues for which the war is being fought. It is now officially recognized that if Germany ends the war on terms which will enable her to enslave the east, no defeat of her western ambitions can be more than temporary. A genuinely independent Poland and a genuine emancipation of the Austrian Slavs are indispensable, if Potsdam is not to be allowed to create a future empire which would overpower the world.

The recent meeting of the Supreme War Council took place in circumstances whose gravity has been unparalleled since its foundation. Reflection of this gravity is to be seen in Clemenceau's speech.

There is no denying that the last offensive has brought the enemy dangerously nearer to Paris, and the people living and working in the French capital cannot but be sensitive to the altered situation. But they are bearing themselves with admirable patience and stoicism. Clemenceau gives expression to this mood. His speech is a frank recognition of the terrible dangers and trials ahead, but it is in no sense a counsel of despair. Speaking for his Government, he declares it will never surrender, that it has full confidence in the Generalissimo and in the allied armies, and that the only thing that matters is the final success. In this spirit he invites his fellow-countrymen to await calmly the supreme ordeal, confident in the ultimate triumph of the cause for which so many have died.

LONDON, June 6.—Premier Lloyd George returned from the Supreme War Council in France full of confidence regarding the issue, Reuter's Parliamentary correspondent says it is reported in the lobbies of Parliament. While in France the Premier saw General Foch, Premier Clemenceau, and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister.

TALK OF NEW GERMAN BLOW.

French Experts Inclined to Expect a Stroke Elsewhere.

LONDON, June 6, (via Ottawa.)—French experts now expect that the Germans will attempt to break through somewhere other than on the present front, possibly between Noyon and Montdidier, with the object of converging their advance toward Paris. It is not impossible, however, that the enemy will attack in a totally different sector. This would be in accordance with the habitual German strategy of pressing an attack in one sector until the momentum is exhausted and then turning off to strike elsewhere. The proximity of Paris in this case, however, may indicate a departure from these tactics.

The attitude of Paris in facing the present ordeal is inspiring glowing eulogies in the British press, which pays fervent tribute to Premier Clemenceau's recent speech as expressing the invincible spirit of France and affording impressive evidence of the mutual confidence of the Allies and reliance in the growing might of America. The newspapers state that M. Clemenceau also spoke for the British nation when he said that France would never yield.

PARIS DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

Poincare Signs Decree Creating Orfianization to Feed and Defend City.

PARIS, June 6.—President Poincare tonight signed the decree creating the Paris Committee on Defense, whose functions will consist in the carrying out of and directing of measures relative to the organization, arming, and provisioning of the entrenched camps at Paris.

General Dubail is President of the committee, and Senator Paul Doumer and Deputy Groussier are Vice Presidents. The members include the Prefect of Police, the President of the City Council, and the Presidents of the army committees in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

TISZA DEFENDS GERMANY.

Says Her Support Has Safeguarded Hungary's Integrity.

AMSTERDAM, June 6.—A dispatch received here from Budapest says that in the Hungarian lower house Wednesday Count Tisza, former Premier, strongly supported the idea of strengthening the alliance with Germany, because the origin of the war, he said, was the result of a plot directed at the mutilation of the Dual Monarchy, and more especially of Hungary, and that the support afforded by the allies of the Dual Monarchy had enabled the plot to be crushed, and thus had safeguarded Hungary's integrity.

Moreover, Count Tisza said, Hungary had received financial support from Germany, and there were strong economic reasons connected with Hungarian agricultural interests for preserving the alliance in order to secure a market for Hungary's raw materials at remunerative prices in the Teutonic allied countries.

Premier Wekerle, in welcoming Count Tisza's statement, said that the alliance remained defensive in character. It was not a question of an alliance between Princes but between nations. In regard to economic agreements, he believed that high agricultural tariffs would not be maintained.

As regarded the entry of other States, Premier Wekerle said they must assure to themselves a free decision and that their sovereignty must in all circumstances be preserved.

LOCRE HOSPICE LOST AGAIN

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

ever challenged Great Britain and France since the war began with the enemy's tidal wave over Belgium and Northern France. The enemy is skillful and strong, and he has learned all that this war can teach him.

Germans Adopt Napoleon's Axiom.

"What is the art of war?" said Napoleon to one of his officers, and he answered his own question: "It is the talent of being stronger than your enemy at a given moment." The Germans have put that axiom into practice, and they will try to do so again. They have many advantages of position, and all the skill of the allied command will be needed to prevent them from bringing their strength to bear at a given moment of their own choice.

It is necessary to stare all this in the face frankly, without camouflaging its reality. By good fortune we are confident of holding our own until the danger is passed because we still have great armies in being. We may rely utterly upon the courage of our men, and as every week passes there is growing up beside and behind the British and French a new and powerful army of fresh and splendid quality which will come into the battleline in full strength when the enemy is nearing exhaustion.

The army of the United States is spreading over great tracts of France, and is a guarantee that when we have held the enemy for five or six months more there will be no doubt in the long run of our safety and liberty. It is American soldiers who will have the luck, we hope, to give the final deathblow to German militarism, though the French and British people sustained the first four years of agony by enormous sacrifice, which only future generations will fully realize.

BRITISH AIR RAIDERS POUND AWAY AT METZ

Bomb Metz-Sablon Railway Station Twice in a Day—Also Attack Treves and Thionville.

LONDON, June 6.—The official communication dealing with aviation, issued tonight, says:

"Wednesday night our long distance bombing machines again attacked the Metz-Sablon station triangle and also the railway sidings at Thionville, dropping five tons of bombs with good results, although the visibility was indifferent. Thursday morning the railway station at Coblenz was heavily attacked by us. Good bursts were observed on the railway line. All the machines emerged safely.

"The fine weather of Wednesday enabled our airmen to carry out much photographic, reconnoissance, and artillery work. Twenty tons of bombs were dropped on different targets, including hostile dumps and railway billets, the Armentières and Roye stations, and the Zeebrugge seaplane base.

"In addition our long distance day bombing machines heavily attacked the railway station and barracks at Treves, and the Metz-Sablon railway station, and the railways at Karthaus, returning without loss.

"Seven hostile machines and three German observation balloons were shot down during the day by our airmen and three hostile airplanes were driven down out of control. Four of our machines are missing.

"Wednesday night thirteen tons of bombs were dropped by us on the St. Quentin, Boesinghe, Cambrai, and Armentières stations. All the machines returned."

BRITISH BEAT OFF RAIDERS.

German Attack Near Locre Repulsed by the French.

LONDON, June 6.—The Germans last night repeated their attempt to raid British positions in the Morlancourt region, east of Amiens, but were repulsed, the War Office announced.

Local fighting near Locre (north of Kemmel) resulted in attacking Germans being driven off by the French troops.

Tonight's bulletin reads:

Local fighting in which hostile attacks were repulsed by French troops took place last night in the neighborhood of Locre.

There is nothing further to report.

The day report is as follows:

Last night the enemy again attempted to raid our positions southwest of Morlancourt and was repulsed with loss.

Another hostile raiding party succeeded in rushing one of our posts yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of Boyelles. Two of our men are missing.

The enemy also attempted raids during the night north of Lens, north of Bethune and east of Nieppe Forest. All of the raids were repulsed and casualties inflicted on the enemy.

The hostile artillery has been active in the Strazeele sector, (on the Lys salient.)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 6, (Associated Press.)—Numerous raids are being attempted by the Germans with the purpose of taking prisoners, from whom, they hope, perhaps, to learn whether the battle of the Aisne has brought about any change in the disposition of the allied troops. Several raids were started last night, and they proved costly failures.

Unceasing artillery duels continue at various points, but the infantry is inactive except for minor operations.

Four German Generals Retired.

LONDON, June 4.—Four German Generals, according to the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung, have been retired on half pay. They are von Kehler, von Heichow, Bromers, and von Wurob.

None of these Generals has been recorded as participating in important operations of the German Army of late.

ACCURATE BALANCE SHEETS

are passports to Bank and Merchandise Credits.

If we sign yours, it's RIGHT.

Accurate Audit Co.,
H. ELY GOLDSMITH, C. P. A.
Certified Public Accountant
1265 Broadway, N. Y. Mad. Sq. 3073

In the face of unprecedented conditions in the Woolen market, the present showing of

Saks Suits for Men at $25

is simply extraordinary!

¶ It was never so difficult to produce a really good suit at twenty-five dollars, and only because of woolen purchases made long in advance is it possible for us to offer such a fine collection of suits at this price.

¶ No other collection of suits features so many models, nor nearly the quantity of patterns. In fact, many of the woolens we are showing in suits at twenty-five dollars are not to be had in the present market to sell for less than half again as much.

Trim looking single-breasters and smart double-breasters.

are included in our present selections, cut as clean as a whistle, and tailored so much better than most popular priced suits that there remains no basis for comparison.

Saks Clothes are Saks Made

White and Striped Flannel Trousers, $5
For vacation time, the links, boating or tennis.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

DE PINNA

Riding as an accomplishment is fully endorsed by our select schools for young ladies who, after the school term, will pursue this sport during the summer.

Our crash summer riding habits are the choice of those young ladies who, during the school year, prefer, to all others, De Pinna Riding Habits made on the most approved English lines from imported fabrics.

Linen and Crash Riding Habits for young ladies of from 14 to 18 years, $18.50 and $22.50.

For girls of from 6 to 14 years, $12.50.

Riding Boots, Crops, Stocks, Hats and Shirts.

All Riding Habits fitted in the saddle on a dummy mount.

An experienced equestrienne will assist our customers in making their selections.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS ❖ BUY THRIFT STAMPS

Buy War Savings Stamps

Buy Thrift Stamps

L. & C. Preserver—The boiler and top are of heavy tin, and the preserver is fitted with a tinned rack to hold preserving jars. 14 in. high, 12½ in. in diameter, price $6.50.

Canning is as old as housekeeping, but no other phase of domestic science has shown more progress in recent years. For "cold-pack" or "hot-pack" work, the L. & C. Preserver has come to be the standard. It makes the most of good fruit and vegetables, insures satisfactory results and lightens your work. May we explain its simple principle?

LEWIS & CONGER
45th STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

TELLS HOW KAISER FORCED THE WAR

Dr. Muehlon, Krupp Ex-Director, Says Ruler Gave Secret Pledge to Austria.

PLANNED TO LAUNCH ARMY

Trapped Generals Into Promise of Support—Encouragement to Policy of No Quarter.

GUMLIGEN, Switzerland, June 5, (Associated Press.)—Germany was wholly in agreement with Austria-Hungary concerning the ultimatum sent to Serbia at the outbreak of the war, says Dr. Wilhelm Mühlon, former Director of Krupps, in further disclosures on the responsibility for the bringing on of the conflict. Emperor William was personally responsible for Germany's participation and forced the German leaders to support his war policy.

Dr. Mühlon, who was head of Krupps at the outbreak of the war, and who recently startled Europe with his disclosures, received the correspondent of The Associated Press at his country place here, where he is now living in retirement. The visit came as Dr. Mühlon was preparing to issue a more detailed review of conditions leading to the war, and the correspondent had the advantage of going over the document with the personal explanations of the author.

Dr. Mühlon's first disclosures, which caused such a commotion, gave conversations with Dr. Karl Helfferich, former Vice Chancellor, and Dr. Krupp von Bohlen, chief owner of the Krupp works, in which both told him that the Emperor had disclosed his agreement with Austria-Hungary on the ultimatum to Serbia and that Germany would mobilize immediately if Russia mobilized, which would inevitably draw in the other powers and precipitate a universal war.

Shows War Deliberately Caused.

The document now issued is more detailed and general and gives day by day notes made by Dr. Mühlon at the critical time at the opening of the war. Dr. Mühlon then had gone from the Foreign Office to the Directorate of Krupps, and his position gave him constant access to the highest quarters. He gives glimpses of the chief figures from the Emperor down, but in the main avoids the mention of names for reasons of discretion, though there are likely to be further chapters later giving names, letters, and documents showing how the highest quarters in Germany planned systematically for the bringing on of a general war.

The whole trend of the present work is to show that the world conflict was imposed by the German Emperor's personal military policy and his private engagement with Austria on the eve of the struggle.

Dr. Mühlon gives further details of his conference with Dr. Helfferich immediately preceding the war in which Helfferich told of the Emperor's plans toward Austria and Russia. Although Mühlon has been fiercely attacked by the German Governments and the Reichstag, his present version is substantially unchanged.

Gave Austria Free Rein.

He makes the following addition concerning the Emperor's agreement with Austria on the Serbian ultimatum:

"I got the impression that the choice of words had not been agreed upon, which was a dangerous omission by German diplomacy in view of the risks Germany was taking. In effect, Austria was given carte blanche, and Germany agreed without condition to everything Austria wrote into the note."

Dr. Mühlon was asked who were the Austrians with whom the German Emperor had made a private agreement. He said he was unable to say positively, although he had heard from reliable sources that the chief one was Field Marshal Conrad von Hoetzendorf, former Chief of the Austrian General Staff.

The former Krupp director relates an incident following the outbreak of the war, when the Emperor required all the German leaders to become involuntary supporters of his war policy. Assembling them as guests, the Emperor exclaimed suddenly:

"Now, gentlemen, advance and, as we grasp hands, promise me you will stand with me to the last breath."

Commenting on this, Dr. Mühlon says:

"The guests could hardly do otherwise when thus bidden by their Imperial host in his own castle to shake hands with him, and thus a vow was extorted which would be of value only if given freely."

German Policy of No Quarter.

Dr. Mühlon declares that an order issued by the Crown Prince of Bavaria to the troops in Belgium amounted to a command to give no quarter to prisoners. He adds:

"I have received a letter from the field which brings me the unheard of information, that the Emperor has himself said he had enough prisoners, and has told his officers he hoped they would take good care to make no more prisoners. This news is quite authentic.

"What a complement to the order of the Crown Prince of Bavaria and what a continuation of the Emperor's previous order to troops about to leave on the expedition to China: 'No quarter will be given!'"

Other phases discussed in the document are the methods followed by German Consuls in influencing embassies, writers spreading propaganda, governmental control of the press, and the complete suppression of independent personal judgment. It also takes up the unreliability of the German military communiqués, and the writer expresses severe criticism of the German aristocracy, industrialism, and the hopelessness of the present conflict to place Germany in an enduring position over the destinies of Europe.

The chief significance of the criticisms and disclosures is that they come from one who occupies a foremost position in the public and industrial life of Germany.

Proof of Belgium's Good Faith.

In the course of his review, Dr. Mühlon takes up the subject of the guns made by Krupps for the Belgians, which were retained by Germany and used by her in the war. Dr. Mühlon's position as a Director of Krupps permits him to tell how Belgium refused to accept the guns, which were for the defense of Antwerp, thus demonstrating that Belgium had no hint of Germany's purpose to begin the war. He says:

"Belgium drew virtually all her war material from Germany and depended upon us for models and manufacture. Thus 28-centimeter guns for fortifying Antwerp had been ordered and were ready for delivery. The earthworks at Antwerp, however, were not sufficiently advanced and Belgium asked us to keep them, and shortly before the war even offered to pay storage on the guns if they were kept until it was convenient to accept them. The guns, therefore, were held, and when the war broke the Prussian War Minister took possession of these valuable cannon and turned them to his own uses."

WISE WOMAN

SHE is saving money every meal buying second cuts, using up odds and ends, and her husband says the food has never been so good before. She is using just a few drops of the miracle-worker of cookery—

A1 SAUCE

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks & Company

Phone Greeley 2626

187 Women's Silk Coats

Friday and Saturday—On the Fourth Floor

at Greatly Reduced Prices

Nothing is smarter for immediate wear than a good Silk coat. These are shown in a variety of the most individual Summer styles, and have never before been offered at such remarkable savings on regular prices. Fashioned of

Charmeuse, Taffeta, Silk Poplin, Silk Faille, Satin, Satin Sultan

lavishly trimmed with Marabou or strictly tailored.

Formerly $22.50 to $29.50....Reduced to **$16.50**
Formerly $29.50 to $35.....Reduced to **$18.50**
Formerly $39.50 to $45.....Reduced to **$27.50**
Formerly $49.50 to $65.....Reduced to **$31.00**

1,000 New "Tub" Skirts for Women

Special Friday and Saturday

at $1.95 $2.95 $3.95

The most delightful washable Summer skirts for women assembled for some considerable time, displaying button trimming and smart tailored or novelty pockets. Carefully made of Gabardine, Basket Weaves, Pique, Novelty Fabrics, and Velvet Corduroy. Waistbands 25 to 36 inches.

83 Women's Silk Skirts Reduced to $6.95

Formerly $12.50 to $15. Dressy and sports model, fashioned Silk plaids and stripes, and Figured Silk Tussah. All sizes from 25 to 36, but not in every style.

Friday and Saturday Only—

Sale of Sport Parasols Special at $1.35

A wonderful collection of sport and beach parasols in regulation and Japanese shapes with the very fashionable short handles.

Made of fine mercerized materials in Tan and novelty figures in contrasting color, and in stripings. Some mounted on Black, others on Brass frames.

Pure Silk Sun and Rain Umbrellas, Special $4.35

Regularly $6 to $7.50

Beautifully colored Silk Plaid umbrellas on 8-rib paragon frames, with sport handles in White and other colors, with Bakulite tops. Colors: Blue and White, Purple, Green, Bright Red, and Black and White.

Today and Saturday—Reproductions of

Dutch Silver Frame Bags Special at $5.75

Beautiful Black Moire Silk bags, with 8-inch Silver frames that are exact duplicates of those shown on much higher priced bags from Holland. Fitted with centre compartment and lined with shot Silk.

Stamps or Bullets

We can't all carry a gun, but if you're not one of those selected to go across, you can "come across" with your quarters. Both quarters and bullets are needed to keep the Hun and his savagery from our shores. Buy a stamp a day—begin to-day.

We shall introduce to-day many new styles in

"Society Voile" Envelope Chemise, Special $1

These are the daintiest, coolest envelope chemises for Summer wear, developed in striped, checked and plain mesh "society" Voile. Some are tastefully hand-embroidered in Pastel shades, others are trimmed with lace, and still more are in Empire effect with ribbon shoulder straps.

Ultra-Smart Mid-Summer Dresses for Women, $18.50

For Friday and Saturday

Simple, but very stylish frocks in Silk Gingham, tucked Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, or Figured Foulard, for street or afternoon wear, displaying a variety of very pleasing style innovations.

To be had in Navy Blue, Black, and Taupe in Taffeta and Foulard; Pink, Green, Copenhagen Blue, Lilac, Black, Navy, Checks and Plaids in Silk Gingham. Sizes 34 to 44. One *illustrated.*

Women's Lustrous Taffeta Frocks at $25

Illustrated above. A highly individual frock in very modish panel effect, trimmed with fringe. Obtainable in Navy Blue and Black.

Also—Smart Crepe and Taffeta frocks, with bead embroidery; Georgette Crepe frocks artistically bead embroidered, and still more in Foulards with embroidered Organdie collar and cuffs.

1,200 "Tub" Frocks for Women

have been assembled for a special week-end display Friday and Saturday, at the following special prices:

Gingham Frocks..... **$5.95 to $15.00**
Voile Frocks..... **$8.95 to $15.00**
Cotton Scrim Frocks..... **$12.50 to $18.50**
Organdie Frocks..... **$18.50 to $20.00**
Calico Frocks..... **$10.95**
Cotton Georgette Frocks..... **$12.50 to $20.00**

200 Women's Smart Suits

Formerly $29.50 to $59

Reduced to $17.50 and $22.50

A very choice collection of materials and styles, in tailored, sports and dressy effects. Phenomenal values!

Friday and Saturday Only—

Women's Bathing Suits Special at $4.95 and $5.95

In the newest one-piece slip on and waistline effects, beautifully made of Silk Poplin, Surf Satin, Mohair and Wool Jersey, trimmed in contrasting color.

Those in Wool Jersey are to be had in slip-on effect or with trunks attached. Sizes to 46.

Women's Bathing Tights, 59c to $2.95

Fourth Floor.

Fine Hair Goods Reduced One-Fourth

All hair goods in our regular stock are now reduced twenty-five per cent. Experts are in attendance to insure perfect matching of your hair.

New and Very Serviceable

Military Suits for Boys Today and Saturday, $3.50

So unusual in their styling as to "win" any boy, and so serviceable as to be appreciated by any mother. Made of fine quality washable Khaki, in sizes 3 to 10. *Illustrated.*

Cool Wash Suits for Boys at $3

For Friday and Saturday. The models are exclusive with Saks & Company, and may be had in the best of "tub" fabrics made, in stripes, plain colors, smart combination color effects, and White. Sizes 3 to 8.

Boys' Wool Suits at $11

Friday and Saturday

Extra pair knickers included. These suits are selling much below today's market value, having been purchased several months in advance. The styles are in the very newest semi-norfolk effect, tailored as only the best of tailors know how in Fancy Mixtures that are most unusual in their snappy colorings. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Three charming Styles from a special week-end presentation today and Saturday of

$5.85 Wonder Hats

Summer's most delightful trimmed hats in large, soft, drooping styles, mushroom effects, new sailor types, and a rare showing of very new small hats, beautifully made of Georgette Crepe, or Gros de Londre Silk, in

Shell Pink, White, Orchid, Sand, Ciel Blue, Pearl Grey

and a good selection of all Black hats in Satin and Malin combined. The values are, as their name implies, wonderful.

On the Second Floor—Friday and Saturday

Misses' Silk Frocks at $25

None Newer—Few as Youthful

For afternoon and street wear, developed in Chiffon Taffeta, Georgette Crepe, Satin, Silk Foulard, Crepe de Chine, artistically trimmed with beading, braiding or Silk fringe. Obtainable in the much wanted Navy Blue and Summer shades. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One illustrated.

Summer Frocks for Misses Special at $10

New in its every line, and becomingly simple, this youthful frock has won much favorable comment. Fashioned of figured Silk Tussah, with vest and collar of fine tucks and lace. To be had in Cornflower Blue, Rose, Leaf Green, and Marigold. Sizes 14 to 18 years. *Illustrated.*

Youthful Capes for Misses

For Friday and Saturday

Special at $18.50

Smart draped, coat front and medium length models, skilfully fashioned of Fine Serge, Wool Jersey or Velour. Colors: Navy Blue, Black and Tan. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Cool Summer Frocks for Girls Special at $1.95

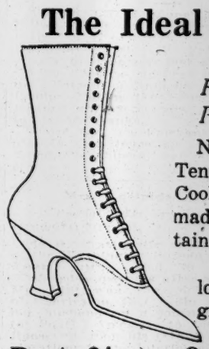
For Friday and Saturday. Fashioned of dainty Voiles in Flowered and Figured designs, and in crisp White Organdie or Lawn. Trimmed with fine tucks, lace or soft ribbon. Sizes 6 to 14 years. *Illustrated.*

Girls' and Junior Coats Greatly Reduced

Broken assortments of the most successful styles shown this season. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Formerly $8.95, $12.95, $15.00, $22.50
Now **$3.95, $5.95, $9.95, $15.00**

The Ideal Summer Footwear



For Women and Misses

Hood Leisure Shoes, Oxfords and Pumps of White Sea Island Duck.

No smarter footwear is to be had for Tennis, Walking, Boating or Golfing. Cool, light of weight, and so skilfully made that satisfactory service is a certainty.

Shown in lasts that make any foot look at least a size smaller, adding grace to the trimmest feet. Prices:

Boots $4 Oxfords $3.50 Pumps $3

Sizes—Louis XV. heel, 1 to 8; widths, A, B, C, D. Low military heel, 1 to 8; widths, B, C, D.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

"Fres-s-s-h F-F-Fish !!!"

A clear pool—
A darting shadow—
A bite—
Fresh trout tonight!

Vacation Days

spent in the hills or by the sea can be made less expensive than heretofore if you will buy your fishing requisites here.

All standard equipment sold at prices lower than elsewhere in the city.

Reels

From 60 yards capacity up. **$1.24** to **$14.89**

Free spool reels; some with level winder and anti-backlash; all with drag and click. Rubber and nickel bound, surf reels. **$2.89** to **$47.25**

Lines

Silk and enamel casting and fly lines, 25 and 50 yds. 49c to 1.44

Cuttyhunk linen lines, 74c to 4.96

Drop lines, 10c to 39c.

Large assortment of flies; leaders; tackle boxes; leather and basket creels; nets; varied baits; spinners; fly books; scales, etc.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

"Carry On"

Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps May Be Bought in Any Department Store in the City and at hundreds of other places.

Men's Shoes

Holding the Line At $7.49

SUPRE-MACY REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

A shoe sound to the ground; in genuine calf—Russia or gun-metal. Goodyear welted sole, medium toe, blind eyelets, tan or black, Summer styles.

We dare not prophesy how long they will remain at this unusual price.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, Rear, 35th St.

Use Your Eyes

and look into our system of Depositors' Accounts. It is just now of particular value to those who would like a convenient method of sending articles to the boys in camp, or for any others who live out of town. During these unusual times, when carriers are under Government control, it is a relief to know that your purchases will be handled by us in the most expeditious manner. Through a D. A. we can offer the shopper all the conveniences of a charge account without its annoyances.

Ask for Particulars.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

BRITISH SHIPYARDS MAKE NEW RECORDS

Output in May 197,274 Tons, an Increase of 85,741 Tons Over April.

BIG GAINS MADE IN CANADA

Replacement of Tonnage Fast Overtaking Losses — Change in Management Predicted.

LONDON, June 6.—Merchant shipping completed in United Kingdom yards and entered for service during May totaled 197,274 gross tons, the highest figure for any month during the last year.

Official figures published today show that the completions for May marked an increase in tonnage over April, 1918, of 85,741 tons. The next highest figures for any month in the last year were 161,674 gross tons, in March, 1918.

The total completions for the twelve months ending May 31, 1918, were 1,406,888 gross tons. The corresponding figures for the year ending April 30, 1918, were 1,270,837.

Commenting upon these figures, the Controller General of merchant shipbuilding says the satisfactory output for May reflects great credit on the whole industry, particularly on the firms engaged in fitting out vessels. The average time for fitting out has been reduced considerably. In one instance during May a 5,000-ton steamer was completed for service within nineteen days of its launching.

"The return of new merchant ships completed in May," says The Times, "shows a great advance on the previous month, and this is not the only proof of the energy now being thrown into shipbuilding. The accounts of new shipyards created where three months ago there was nothing but open fields is another piece of evidence. There has also been a great deal of enterprise in the extension of existing yards. These achievements afford proof that the industrial energy of the country is not exhausted and has an abundant reserve force.

"Other items of news point to a general increase of activity in shipbuilding, not only here but in the United States and Canada, an activity which will certainly be stimulated by the new German offensive off the American coast.

Big Gains in Canada.

"According to the Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, there is under construction in Canada one-quarter of the total merchant tonnage produced by the United Kingdom in 1917, and four-fifths of it will be completed this year. That is a remarkable achievement for a country in which, ten years ago, shipbuilding hardly existed in embryo. All this enterprise will bear fruit in due course, and before this time next year the shipping position will be totally different from that of today.

"There has been a general progressive improvement in regard to the rate of losses in the last twelve months, and it now is quite certain that at some future but no longer distant date the replacements will overtake the losses and the balance then will incline positively to the right side. But that time has not yet arrived and, meanwhile, the need of shipping steadily increases and must be expected to increase.

"The spirit of emulation which had entered the yards cannot fail to stimulate production, but it needs direction into the right channel. Opinions differ about the recent rivet-driving competition. It is not so much in individual feats of skill and endurance that competition should be applied, but in the combined work of the yard. Direct comparison of output in a given period is impracticable because conditions vary indefinitely. But that does not apply to the test of grit proposed by The Daily Mail, which is offering prizes for the highest percentages of time of work out of a possible maximum. This seems to us to be the best suggestion yet made for utilizing the sporting spirit in the yards."

Year's Output Doubled.

Archibald Hurd, writing in The Daily Telegraph, says the output of British tonnage during the twelve months ended May 31 was almost exactly twice that of the preceding twelve months. He continues:

"Since the Spring of last year the progress has been consistent and steady, if not swift. It has been marked by no sensational development and will be marked by none.

"While it is a subject for congratulations that this upward movement can be recorded, it may be recalled on the other hand that considerably over a year ago it was stated that our resources, if labor and material were made available, would enable us to build 8,000,000 tons yearly, or twice what has been built in the last twelve months. The truth is that the output of 8,000,000 tons yearly is impossible so long as the present shortage of labor continues, and long before the supply of skilled and unskilled workmen could be made good the demand for more material would have to be increased.

"We have almost reached the point when ship construction in this country balances British shipping destruction by the enemy, but we have arrears of something approaching 4,000,000 tons to make good.

"It is understood that changes in the organization of the Controller's Department will take place almost immediately, and that it has been decided again to select a naval officer for the post of Third Sea Lord. The Admiralty will remain responsible for naval and merchant shipping construction. In other words, Lord Pirrie, nominally acting under the Admiralty, although not at present a member of the board, will carry out the duties of Controller General of shipping construction in merchant ships building, while the Third Sea Lord, in the position of Controller of the Navy, will be responsible for naval vessels. In these circumstances, Alan Anderson's period of useful service at the Admiralty, (as Controller of Naval Construction,) will come to a close."

The deliveries of new shipping at American yards in May totaled 263,571 tons.

Give a Day's Work to Government.

The determined spirit of the nation's shipbuilders was indicated yesterday by a letter which was received by Sanderson & Porter, 52 William Street, from union workers in the firm's shipyard at Raymond, Wash., announcing that the men had voluntarily donated a full eight hours' work on Decoration Day to the Government. There are about 1,100 men employed at the yard.

BRITISH CENSOR DEFENDED.

Complaint of Military Critics Answered in the Commons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 6.—Following recent protests in the London press against alleged undue exercise of the censorship in regard to articles by General Maurice and the military correspondents of The Daily Telegraph and Westminster Gazette, Richard G. Lambert raised the question in the Commons.

In reply it was stated that the Press Bureau was careful to refrain, as far as possible, from censoring criticism of military operations, but that it was not always possible to separate criticism from statements which were contrary to the Defence of the Realm regulations, and that the bureau must have discretion in the matter. No ground was known, it was added, for issuing fresh instructions on the subject.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The principal fighting of yesterday was a small offensive of the American forces directed against the high ground northwest of Château-Thierry. This town is at the bend in the Marne, where the river changes its course from east and west to north and south. It is surrounded by hills, which rise from the Marne Valley with very steep sides. The hills on the northern and eastern side of the town are in German hands. That on the northwestern side was also in German possession until yesterday. This hill is in reality a plateau about 675 feet high, as compared with the 180 feet above sea of the Marne itself.

Around through the hills to the west and south runs a small stream, which rises near the village of Etrepilly, about four miles northwest of Château-Thierry. At the beginning of the day the Americans were behind this creek facing the plateau, which extends from Etrepilly to the outskirts of Château-Thierry.

It will be recalled that several days ago there was exceedingly heavy fighting in the vicinity of the town of Bourescheс, which is about two miles south of Etrepilly and four miles west of Château-Thierry. The German object here was to clear out all of the positions that could make their hold on Château-Thierry at all difficult, so that their hold on the Marne would be secure. This the American forces have prevented by the operation of yesterday, as they now command the town from the northwest as well as from the west. But this move has further advantages. The battle line now runs almost due west from the northern outskirts of the Château as far as Chezy, where the line turns almost due north. This creates a sharp angle in the battleline which even moderate pressure from the flanks will eliminate. Except for this local attack, the situation remains unchanged.

Last night mention was made of the difficulties that now confront the Germans in planning for their next move. It is, in the first place, seriously doubtful whether in this latest effort the Germans ever intended to penetrate as far south as the Marne. It is a very long step from the Ailette to the Marne, too long almost to believe that the Germans would have thought it possible to take. Rather, inasmuch as the principal effect of the battle of the Aisne must be felt at Amiens, it is probable that the Vesle was the limit of their aspirations. But having gained the Vesle and effected a crossing, the going seemed easy, so the march was continued southward until the present location was reached. Now it is a question of what to do with what they have taken.

The one main thing remains to be done—to connect up the two offensive fronts. In addition to the difficulties which were mentioned yesterday there is the further one of the natural barriers between the German front along the Oise and that astride the Ourcq and the Savières.

The battle line crosses the Oise River east of Noyons, so that beyond the crossing the Germans are confined to the north bank. This is, therefore, the first obstacle which the Germans will find in their way as they endeavor to move southward between Noyons and Montdidier. If they are successful in passing over the Oise they will be able to move forward but a few miles before they find themselves on the banks of the Aisne, and this time they will find the crossing a very difficult matter. They will be matched in numbers, or nearly so, so that the situation will be entirely different from what it was when they reached the Aisne south of the Chemin des Dames.

As a matter of fact, the Germans are already trying to force the Oise in the vicinity of Noyons and are meeting with all the difficulties which have been stated. Logically, also, these difficulties will be increased as they move westward, since the further west they go the stronger are the Allies' concentrations.

In the fighting for the Oise crossing, the principal efforts were made near Pont-l'Eveque. A crossing was effected with a few men, but the French reacted quickly, threw them back to the north bank and captured a hundred men.

The fighting here is persistent and desperate, and, as was stated yesterday, it is in this sort of offensive where the casualties of the attacking troops runs high. The French hold every advantage of position and they are in great strength.

It was in this section that some of the fiercest fighting of the battle of Picardy took place. The French launched several heavy counterattacks here in the middle of April to good effect. We may be certain, therefore, that the Germans have not a great advantage in numbers, and that unless they can take the French position in the rear by breaking through on some line to the south they are going to have a hard fight with heavy losses for every yard they gain.

Temporarily, at least, the advantage of the initiative has passed already from their hands. It can be restored only by employing strong reinforcements, using up divisions which have been saved for other operations.

BRYCE SAYS IRISH BLOCK HOME RULE

Fight Is Really Between Two Sections of Their Own People, He Asserts.

ENGLISH WANT BILL PASSED

Appeal to Ireland to Join Wholeheartedly in the Struggle Against Germany.

LONDON, June 6.—Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador at Washington, in a statement today in reply to the appeal of Mrs. Max Green, daughter of the late John E. Redmond, on May 24, indorses her appeal for unity between England and Ireland. He urges the British Parliament to hasten the passage of an adequate Home Rule bill, but at the same time asks the people of Ireland to "make it plain to the world that the Irish people stand in line with Britain, America, Italy, and France in their determination to save the world from the menace of German ruthlessness and tyranny."

Viscount Bryce says in part:

"Up to 1886 there was marked opposition between the majority of Irishmen and the majority of Englishmen, because both great English parties had failed to understand the grounds on which the claims of home rule were based. Since 1886 sentiment and sympathy for Ireland have been strong in the Liberal Party, and today this feeling is no longer confined to the Liberal Party.

"There is now among the bulk of Englishmen of all parties a wish, as far as possible, to meet and satisfy the Irish desire for a large measure of self-government. It is not too much to say that the question of home rule is now a question not between England and Ireland, but one between two sections of the Irish people.

No Fear of Old Antagonism.

"This ought to be better known in other countries, as well as more fully realized in Ireland. There need be no fear of a return to the unfortunate conditions of fifty years ago, when mistrust and suspicion were estranging the two peoples. These conditions have passed away forever.

"It is, nevertheless, true that what appears unwillingness in Ireland to help in the fight against Germany has caused some irritation in England, just as the attempt to force compulsory military service on Ireland has reawakened suspicion there. To the Irish Nationalists it has seemed to be the exercise of arbitrary authority by one nation over another.

"Many Englishmen do not understand this attitude because they do not realize that centuries of conflict have made the Irish people sensitively jealous of their own nationality, and the Irish mind has been so turned upon itself, so much occupied with Ireland's grievances and claims, that it has not grasped the real meaning of this war. Englishmen are accordingly disappointed that Ireland does not show a stronger desire to join in the conflict against German aggression.

"What is most wanted today is that the people of both countries should get to understand each other more completely. A true understanding of one another's character and ideas is the basis of friendship among nations, as among men. Today the two peoples are nearer to a just comprehension and genuine friendship than seemed possible years ago.

British Ready for Conciliation.

"There need be no fear in Ireland that the English democracy, bewildered though they are by the reckless violence and wild language of the Sinn Feiners, have any intention of going back on the Home Rule policy which Parliament has solemnly sanctioned. The British people desire with all their hearts to see prosperity and contentment in Ireland under a Home Rule Parliament, and they hope that when Ireland sees this she will of her own accord join in vindicating against Germany those very principles of liberty and nationality upon which she founds her own claim.

"This is not a war which England has undertaken for her own benefit. It is a war for right and humanity, and victory will be won for Ireland as well as the rest of Europe.

"Englishmen, who have been pressing the claims of Ireland for thirty years, have no doubt of what is needed now. Parliament ought to bring into operation a large and effective Home Rule scheme, and this must be done without delay.

"Ireland, on her part, ought to make it plain to the world that the Irish people stand in line with Britain, America, and France, which peoples are giving all that is dearest to them in their determination to save the world from the menace of German ruthlessness and tyranny. If Ireland loves liberty and justice how can she fail to feel with them and to wish that her sons should fight beside them in such a cause?"

JUGOSLAVS GET TOGETHER.

Leaders Start Move to Unite in One Big Political Party.

LONDON, June 6.—A new political organization has been started in the Jugoslav lands aiming at the unity of all political groups, "A single organization and a single people," according to information received by Reuter's. The most notable political representatives of the Croatians, Slovenes, and Serbians are participating in the movement. Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, and Dalmatia are represented.

The first manifesto issued declares that national unity is the sole aim of the movement and that the new organization will be better able than the old political parties to support its representatives in the Vienna Parliament.

MRS. PANKHURST TELLS OF WOMEN IN RUSSIA

All Over 18 Must Choose Mates, or Be Chosen, Regardless of Previous Marriage.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragette leader, now in this country in the interest of the war, for which she has been working since the first German guns were fired, and to aid in bringing this country and England in closer sympathy, speaking yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin of her trip to Russia, said that all parties there except the Bolsheviki are in favor of joining with the Allies. Mrs. Pankhurst said she had little faith in Kerensky, and spoke of the strong sense of duty of the Cossacks.

She had come directly from France and had with her a cpy of La Liberté of May 2, giving quotations from the Bolshevist organ, the Isvestria, upon the party's work in the "socialization of women." This has already been carried out in Saratov, and is being organized in other places. It provides, she says, that all girls of 18 and over are public property and are compelled to register in the free love department of the Bureau of Public Assistance, where they may choose a mate from among the citizens of 19 to 50, or they themselves be chosen by men having the same privilege, regardless of previous marriage.

Mrs. Pankhurst's organization of suffragettes, formerly the Social and Political Union, now the Woman's Party, has for its object, she said, first, the winning of the war, and, following that, reconstruction work, industrial progress, looking to the improvement of the conditions of workers, wages, housing, and education. In this latter connection, with money which the party had in hand they have purchased a building on Camden Hill, where a Montessori school has been started, in charge of Miss Jennie Kenney, a sister of Miss Annie Kenney, who was with Miss Sylvia Pankhurst at the meeting where the first militant demonstration was made, and who was trained by Mme. Montessori.

Mrs. Pankhurst still has in her home the four little refugee children whom she took in earlier in the war. She considers them her own children, she says, and they call her mother. She is urging the Englishwomen to adopt war orphans to prevent their going to crowded institutions.

Mrs. Pankhurst had with her the organ of the Woman's Party, now named The Britannia, in which is a blacklist of the men whose policies the women oppose. On this list is Asquith's name, not because he opposed the woman suffrage movement, Mrs. Pankhurst says, but because he opposes the present administration. The Woman's Party is not to affiliate itself, as the women in New York will do, with political parties in England, but will hold itself neutral, to be ready to throw its power in favor of any movement it may wish to support.

COLOGNE SUFFERED HEAVILY FROM RAIDS

Captured Letters to Soldiers Tell of German Dismay—Expected Corpus Christi Attack.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, June 6, (Associated Press.)—The bombing of Cologne by British airmen has brought some interesting comment in letters written by German civilians to soldiers at the front.

Several letters, taken from enemy prisoners, speak of the raids. One sent from Euskirchen, Rhenish Prussia, a short distance from Cologne, on May 21, says:

"The people in Cologne had a visit from the enemy airmen on Saturday. They have caused rather heavy damage, and our quarters was punished most, especially in the neighborhood of the Neumarkt. It was mostly roof damage. An enemy machine was shot down. They arrived quite unnoticed about 10 o'clock in the morning."

In view of the British agreement not to disturb Cologne on Corpus Christi Day, and the German action in bombing Paris at that time, this letter, written from Cologne the day before Corpus Christi is interesting:

"This morning again the wretches wanted to pay us another visit, but only came as far as Wesseling, where both sections were heavily fired upon with machine guns. Our people are now keenly on the alert, and the whole [illegible] long one hears vibrations in the air. This morning, after an alarm had been given, we were again obliged to sit in the cellar.

"Tomorrow, Corpus Christi, I feel certain, we shall have another attempt, but the wretches must believe that processions will go out. No such procession, however, is to be allowed, and our parochial procession on Whit-Monday is forbidden. Nor may there be a procession in church, and all massing of people must be avoided."

A letter from Essen, dated May 27, reads:

"Things seem to be very lively with you, and it is very sad. You have already had so many losses. When will there be an end to all this trouble?

"Flying activity here is very lively. Cologne has had a dressing down and has got a proper letter of thanks."

KING GEORGE TO JOIN IN JULY 4 CELEBRATION

British Ruler Has Promised to Attend an American Ball Game on That Day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 6.—King George has promised to attend the Fourth of July baseball game between the United States army and navy teams at Chelsea. It will be the first occasion on which [illegible] of England has helped to celebrate the Fourth of July.

CHINESE FACTIONS TO DISCUSS PEACE

Civil War Wanes on Account of Financial Exhaustion—Yangtse Floods Rise Fast.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, June 6.—The Northern Generals, tired of civil war, are withdrawing from the front and returning north. The Government is unable to finance further military effort.

The south is in similar circumstances, thus leading to a lively hope that peace can be arranged. A convention of provincial assemblies is meeting at Nanking, where peace discussions will take place. President Feng Kwo-chang is sending a representative to the conference.

Disaster is impending in the Yangtse Valley. The river is rising rapidly. Changsha is under eight feet of water.

LEND YOUR MONEY TO UNCLE SAM OR THE KAISER WILL TAKE IT AWAY FROM YOU—BUY THRIFT STAMPS!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS WARN OF WAR AIMS

Tell Government to Beware of Imperialistic Designs and Cite Workers' Unrest.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—An address to the Austrian proletariat adopted at the recent Vienna Congress of the German Socialists of Austria affirms that great unrest exists in the Austrian working classes and that a general strike against further continuation of the war is planned.

An official dispatch today from Switzerland says that the Austrian Government is warned by the Socialists of the consequences which will result from the conviction by the proletariat that the Central Powers intend to continue hostilities for the war-like aims of the Imperial Governments. On the other hand, the address declares that after conscientious examination of the conditions in which the struggle may take place the congress is confirmed in its opinion that the present moment would not be favorable for a great strike.

"The congress," continues the dispatch, "invites the Austrian working class to hold itself in readiness for the struggle at a favorable moment, which cannot fail to come."

Swiss observers see in the address and in comments on it by the Arbeiter Zeitung the underlying influence of the Government, which seeks to avoid at this critical time a general walkout with attendant internal disorders.

"Besides the address," says the dispatch, "the congress in resolutions protested against the peace of Brest-Litovsk and that of Bucharest, declared itself for peace without annexations or indemnities in regard to France, Italy, Russia, Serbia, and Rumania, proclaimed the right of peoples to dispose of their affairs themselves, and pronounced itself in favor of the league of nations."

A CROWN PRINCE YARN.

But He Has Not Been Captured with 80,000 Germans.

A baseless rumor, apparently originating in Washington, that the German Crown Prince and 80,000 of his men had been captured by American troops fighting on the Marne caused a great stir in town yesterday. Diligent inquiry failed to discover a shred of foundation for the tale.

Washington had it early on Wednesday night and inquiries poured into THE NEW YORK TIMES Bureau, one version of the report giving THE TIMES in New York as the authority for it. Later New Yorkers who had received the tale by telephone from Washington began to make inquiries here, only to be assured that the report was untrue. By midnight newspapers downtown had heard it and one was untruthfully said to have confirmed it.

Yesterday morning, despite repudiations from every authoritative source, the tale was all over town. Nearly five hundred telephone inquiries about it were received in THE TIMES office. One evening newspaper even got out an "extra" about it.

And it simply wasn't true.

CANADIANS' DEPENDENTS.

Those Living in the United States Hereafter to Receive Allowances.

MONTREAL, June 6.—Major Gen. Wilson, general officer commanding this military district, announced today that he had been informed from Ottawa that separation allowances will hereafter be paid for the dependents of Canadian soldiers living in the United States and elsewhere. Hitherto separation allowances have been paid only to dependents living in Canada, and where the latter have required assistance beyond the amounts assigned from the soldiers' pay it has been left to private and charitable organizations to supply such as the Canadian societies of New York and the larger American cities.

STRANGE ILLNESS SPREADS.

Appears in Copenhagen, Underfed Women Dropping in Convulsions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, June 6, (via London.)—The newspapers today report that a mysterious sickness similar to that in Spain has shown itself in Copenhagen. Several cases are cited of women dropping in the streets in convulsions by reason of being underfed.

Besides provisions getting scarce, substitutes are poor, not containing sufficient nourishment.

WAR PRISON ENVOYS ON SHIP HIT BY MINE

Home Secretary Cave and All Others on Board Except Four Firemen Are Rescued.

THE HAGUE, June 6.—The hospital ship Koningin Regentes, having on board the British delegates to the Anglo-German war prisoners conference at The Hague, struck a mine off the English coast. Four firemen perished, but all others on the vessel were saved by the hospital ship Sindoro.

The delegates aboard the ship were Sir George Cave the Home Secretary; Baron Newton, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, who attended the previous conference; Lieut. Gen. Sir Herbert Belfield, Director of Prisoners of War since 1914, and Mrs. Darley Livingstone, the wife of an English Colonel.

Mrs. Livingstone, who is an American, is Secretary of the Government Committee on Prisoners of War. She attended the previous conference and was active in recovering English women and children from Belgium in the early days of the war.

TELLS OF KAISER'S DAY ON BATTLEFIELD

Met Crown Prince and Was Busy from Dawn to Dusk Sunday, Says Rosner.

AMSTERDAM, June 6.—The German Emperor's special correspondent, Karl Rosner, who writes for the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, describes the Emperor as spending a busy Sunday. From dawn to dusk he was on the battlefield, greeting his troops, talking with the wounded, and assimilating impressions of "the progressing victory."

He joined the Crown Prince at Laon, and both went to La Fere, from which point the German Jaegers struck the first blow on March 21.

"The Emperor praised their work," continues Herr Rosner. "Then, with the Crown Prince, who was everywhere loudly cheered by the troops, he proceeded to General von Francois's headquarters, and later made a tour of all the points from which the German storming columns started their operations in the Allette Valley."

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Are Offering---

Sport Coats — of satin, silk jersey, crepe de chine and velvet..... at $35

Sleeveless Coats—of jersey at $25

Sport Skirts—of plain and novelty silk and satin ..... at $25

Washable pique—gabardine and tricotine skirts ..... at $8

Blouses—of chiffons and Georgette in suit shades—Formerly to $35.. at $15

Sweaters—Of Vicuna and Shetland wool in fashionable sport shades—Formerly to $35..... at $10

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce for Friday and Saturday
An Important Special

Sale of 600 Men's Bathing Suits at $3.95

¶ Four hundred in professional style—Two hundred in regulation model. Made of pure Worsted in plain Black, Oxford Grey and Navy Blue.

¶ They are all well-tailored, perfect-fitting suits, of a quality unequalled at this price.

Dive right in now—the selection is fine.

To-morrow will be the last Saturday this Summer that this Shop will be open all day—Saturday, June 15, June 22, June 29, store closes at noon.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Misses' and Girls'
Summer Dresses, Suits, Capes
At Special Prices

Misses' Voile Dresses
Self Cord Trimming
Pink, blue or maize voile dress; self cord trimming on vestee and pockets; collar and cuffs of white organdie. 14 to 20 years. 11.75

Misses' Voile Dresses
With Plaid Overstripe
Of blue, tan or green voile with self color plaid overstripe; fichu collar and cuffs of white organdie edged with frills; velvet girdle. 14 to 20 years. 15.75

Girls' Organdie Dresses
Trimmed with Self Ruffles
Of pink, blue or white organdie with surplice collar, sleeves and skirt self ruffled; satin girdle. 12 to 16 years. 9.75

Misses' White Suits of Silk Jersey
Plain tailored suits or self color soutache braided; bag pockets, tailored or sash belts. 14 to 20 years.
Unusual at 29.50

Misses' White Suits of Wool Jersey
Stylish suits for town or country with shawl or roll collars, novel pockets. 14 to 20 years.
Unusual at 29.50

Misses' Organdie Dress
(ILLUSTRATED.)
18.50
A PICTURESQUE Summer frock in white, rose, pink, Copen, orchid or black; trimmed with hemstitched organdie ruffles on bands of white net; net collar, ribbon sash. 14 to 20 years.
Georgette Crepe Hat (illustrated). 10.00

Misses' Silk Dresses
Of Crepe de Chine
In white, flesh or navy; trimmed with wide bias folds and pin tucks, crushed girdle. 14 to 20 years. 18.50

Misses' Silk Dresses
Of Georgette Crepe
In the fashionable shades of navy blue, made over silk; back and front of bodice and tunic skirt daintily beaded; satin girdle. 14 to 20 years. 29.50

Girls' Chambray Dresses
Hand Smocked
Summer Dress of pink, blue, gold or green chambray; collar and cuffs edged with hemstitched pleated ruffles. 8 to 12 years. 4.95

Misses' Navy Blue Serge Capes
Two distinctive models, one with stole collar, the other with beige or self color serge coatee front. 14 to 20 years.
Unusual at 19.75

Misses' Wool Jersey Sport Coats
Sleeveless model in rose, green, beige, purple, Copen or white; sash, belt pockets. 14 to 20 years.
Unusual at 12.75

UNIVERSITY OPENED UNDER GERMAN FIRE

Canadian Soldiers Not to Lose Opportunity for Education Through War Service.

PRAISE FOR OUR TROOPS

Toronto Clergyman, Who Went Over as a Fighter, Finds Them Quick to Learn the War Game.

A university in the war zone in France was described yesterday by Captain William A. Cameron, 100th Canadian Infantry, who arrived at the National Service Section, United States Shipping Board, Hotel Manhattan, to begin a course of lectures through the country's shipyards. Captain Cameron, three years at the front to his credit, was pastor of the Bloor Street Baptist Church, Toronto, at the outbreak of war, but obtained leave and recruited two regiments that went over with the Dominion's first contingent.

The university Captain Cameron spoke of is back of the divisional line held by one of Canada's pioneer divisions. It is called the "University of Vimy Ridge," and the Faculty includes about sixty officers and men who before the war were on the staffs of Canadian colleges. The students are all members of the Canadian forces, and number between 3,000 and 4,000. Most of the lectures are given in devastated fields or in Y. M. C. A. huts, the Y. M. C. A. supplying the textbooks, and there is always the chance that Fritz will drop shells on the "campus."

Captain Cameron said the idea of starting a university for Canadians fighting in France originated about a year ago in England, where the "Khaki College" was started. The idea of preventing men from being handicapped in education by their years in service appealed to the General commanding the Canadian division with which Cameron served, and he recruited a Faculty and informed his men that they were free to attend the university between tricks in the trenches. Through an arrangement with the Dominion colleges, credits obtained practically under fire at the University of Vimy Ridge are applied to the students' account at the Canadian institutions. Captain Cameron said that the only entrance requirements to become a Vimy Ridge collegian were a uniform, the brass "Canada" shoulder script, and a desire to learn.

The General commanding the division is the Chancellor of the university and the President is Dr. F. H. Oliver, who left the presidency of the University of Sasketoon, Saskatchwan, to serve over there. The curriculum of Vimy Ridge University is the same as Yale, Harvard, McGill, or any of the leading American or Canadian institutions, but to the war university are added courses in commercial subjects, such as stenography, bookkeeping, and typing. Singularly enough, said Captain Cameron, the most popular subjects among the students were agriculture and French.

"The chief object in establishing the university," he said, "were to have the machinery all set up for the period of demobilization. It is all part of the general scheme to keep up morale, however, and we have found that it gets the men 'out of themselves' on the long Winter evenings. The idea of conducting the university within the area of fire has impressed itself so forcibly upon the allied forces that the scheme has been taken up almost in toto by the British authorities."

The university was officially opened on Feb. 1. No instruction is being given just now, the Captain said, as the present German offensive had automatically provided the students with a vacation. He added, with an appreciative smile, that most of the students were working during their school holiday.

A month ago today the Captain was with the American troops at the front. He said he had not witnessed any action in which the Americans took part, but had mixed with them while they were being brigaded with British divisions.

"I found that the American soldier is possessed of the right spirit—one of sane chivalry," he continued, "and as a minister I found them to be the cleanest set of men I ever encountered. Their ideals are of the highest and their spirit is magnificent. I believe the people in America can best support these brave soldiers just now by keeping the proper perspective, by limitless patience, and an overflowing reservoir of passive and active courage.

"There is no distinction between the Canadians and the Americans over there. They are comrades in arms in a double sense. If you in America who remember Vimy Ridge and the early days of the war have any regard for what the Canadians have done you may rest assured that the Americans will do as well.

"Again, let me say that the spirit of your men is wonderful. Your soldiers now know full well what they are up against; they now know how great is the task, yet knowing all they go singing and joking to duty. That is the highest tribute I can pay them."

He declared that the American officers, regular, reserve, and guard, compared favorably with any officers on the field, and in regard to our aviators he said:

"I don't think there is any doubt that the Allies hold the supremacy of the air. There has been a big change in the last year. I believe that the North American is the most successful aviator in the allied armies today because he has scouting instinct and he has been brought up to act on his own initiative. The boche aviator doesn't know how to initiate, and that is where he fails."

The Captain said that he had seen the Rainbow Division in France and also had inspected divisions of drafted men. He said that the drafted men had excited surprise among allied officers because of their training, and many of the officers were at first reluctant to believe that a year ago some of the National Army men had no idea of soldiering.

Captain Cameron was in London at the time the draft men from Camp Upton, almost exclusively New York City soldiers, paraded through the streets. He declared that sober London "loosened up" and gave the Uptonians a greater reception than the city had accorded any of the Colonial troops. He said the New York soldiers marched through the streets with the free swing of seasoned troops, and that the spectators had again and again broken the police lines to rush out and shake hands with the "Yanks."

As for the peace spirit, Cameron said he had found none of it in the allied ranks and that the German prisoners, he must confess, were just as ready to fight on. The German prisoners, the Captain said, invariably begged for food and were loud in declaring that they had been starved in their own army, but their complaints were not borne out by their appearance, which Cameron described as "fat as pigs."

HYLAN LAUDS LIBERTY WEEK

Wants Flags Flown in City and Citizens to Join Celebration.

In a proclamation issued yesterday calling upon the citizens of the city to celebrate "Loyalty Week," which begins on Flag Day, Friday, June 14, Mayor Hylan said:

"One flag, one people, one country must be our slogan. I therefore direct that the Stars and Stripes be displayed everywhere in our city beginning June 14, and I ask that our citizens give their hearty, active co-operation to the program of the Loyalty Committee, which is as follows:

"June 14—Flag Day. Special observance in the schools.

"June 15—Community meetings in the parks, with a festival of flowers, signifying sacrifice and loyalty.

"June 16—Loyalty sermons to be preached in all the churches.

"June 17—Five-minute loyalty meetings to be held in all places of business, with speeches or readings from patriotic utterances of our Presidents.

"June 18—Newspaper Day. Loyalty editorials in all newspapers.

"June 19—Theatre and Motion Picture Loyalty Day, with loyalty talk by the "Four-Minute Men."

"June 20—Gatherings and parades in the evening (taking advantage of the extra daylight) for drill of the foreign-born who expect to take part in the celebration on Independence Day.

"June 21—Pledge Day. Beginning the enrollment of Loyalty Guards.

"June 22 to July 4—Continuing the loyalty propaganda, enrollment of Loyalty Guards, and preparations for the special celebration on Independence Day.

"July 4—Parade of the foreign-born citizens of the City of New York as a public pledge to their loyalty to the United States."

Drives 12,209 Rivets in Nine Hours.

BELFAST, June 6.—Driving 12,209 rivets in nine hours into a standard ship was the feat acomplished at the yards of Workman & Clark here yesterday by John Omir, who last week beat the hour record for the United Kingdom. In his work yesterday Omir drove in more than a thousand rivets every hour and on two occasions passed the 1,400 mark. In his best minute he drove 26 rivets. Omir used about two and one-half tons of metal.

LEWIS COMPLAINS OF GLYNN'S CONDUCT

Again Asserts Republican State Chairman Is Working to Help Gov. Whitman.

OBJECTS TO METHODS USED

Charges That Patronage Rewards Have Been Offered to Obtain Indorsements for the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 6.—Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, who will make a fight on Governor Whitman for the Gubernatorial nomination at the Republican primaries, sent a letter today to George A. Glynn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, in which he charged him with conduct "reprehensible and little short of scandalous," is using his position to obtain third term indorsements for the Governor from Republican county organizations throughout the State. The letter follows:

My Dear Glynn: I am writing Chairman Hays today complimenting him upon his speech delivered at the Republican Club last night. I am glad that you were present and heard him. I am sorry that it was necessary for me to leave in order to get my train for Albany.

I should have been interested in watching your face when Mr. Hays said: "I recognize the purpose of the position I occupy is to aid in making plans which may result in the use of every honest means to elect candidates and not in any sense control the nominations."

You know, of course, that I know that you have been engaged almost exclusively for months in rounding up County Committeemen in the effort to induce them to adopt resolutions indorsing Governor Whitman for renomination. Your conduct has been reprehensible and little short of scandalous. You have used your power as Chairman to bring about indorsements which could not have been obtained in any other way. I know this and I am convinced that Mr. Hays knows it.

I think that Mr. Hays's remarks upon the subject were intended for you, and I hope that you appreciate that fact. Yours very truly, MERTON E. LEWIS.

The letter was written by the Attorney General under some stress of feeling. In the course of his conferences with Republican leaders from up State in New York yesterday many reports reached him to show conclusively that State Chairman Glynn had utterly disregarded the proprieties in his endeavors to promote the political fortunes of Governor Whitman, under whose administration until recently he held a nigh salaried position.

It is not only the activity of Chairman Glynn in engineering Whitman indorsements, but the methods involved, that have aroused the ire of Attorney General Lewis and his friends. They charge that in many instances patronage rewards have been offered and that in others leaders have been threatened with loss of patronage should they fail to acquiesce in such demands. In two instances at least they charge Whitman indorsements were obtained from Republican county organizations at meetings where there was no quorum.

Attorney General Lewis has written a letter to Governor Whitman calling upon him to give Republicans whom he has appointed to positions in his administration a free hand in the prospective primary fight for the Gubernatorial nomination and to urge his department heads to do the same. This letter was written after Mr. Lewis had notified the attachés of his own department that they might exercise the utmost freedom of action in the primaries without fear of placing their positions in jeopardy. Mr. Lewis said that his action in writing to the Governor was fully justified by circumstances known to him and others, but that he had not as yet received an answer.

"This is my second letter to Chairman Glynn on this subject," Mr. Lewis said today. "My first letter as yet remains unanswered. After he had received it, Mr. Glynn ostensibly abdicated as the active manager of Governor Whitman's pre-primary campaign, but he seems to have kept on working just as hard, though less openly, for the Governor's renomination. It should be obvious to everybody that Mr. Glynn, as Republican State Chairman, has no right to use his position to secure unfair advantages for one member of the Republican household over another in a primary fight. The law expressly forbids the use of party funds to promote primary fights, and what applies to party funds can with equal force and propriety be applied to the power and influence that goes with the position of State Chairman."

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Founded 1826. Furs and Draperies Stored in Cold Dry Air. Tel. Greeley 1900

June Sale

Women's Cotton Dresses

A Collection of Charming, New Models, in Summer's Daintiest Materials, and at Prices of Exceptional Economy.

Scores of styles, in these simple, pretty, inexpensive Frocks which so many women are wearing in these days when "Thrift" is the watchword of the times. Fashioned of cool, sheer Summer Cottons.

Figured—Striped—Checked—Plaid and Crossbar Voiles

in the loveliest of light colors. Many have crisp organdie collars and cuffs. Illustrated are a few of the styles, featuring the newest tunic effects, pleated, straight and three-tier skirts, and bodices on smart surplice and sash lines. Most unusual values at

$5.50, $8.50, $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00

***Finer Cotton Dresses—in Organdies and Voiles*—$17.50, $25.00 & $29.50**

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Buy War Savings Stamps Now

James McCreery & Co.

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Of Interest to Men!

On Friday and Saturday

A Great Sale of Clothing
Worthy of Any Man's Attention

LIGHT-WEIGHT SUITS

$21.00

Conservative values **25.00, 27.50** and **30.00**

A special purchase of the entire made-up stock of a leading manufacturing tailor at enormous price concessions makes these great savings possible. This event eclipses anything of its kind that we have ever attempted considering the vast selection of ***3,000 Suits which present almost innumerable models, fabrics and patterns. Values were never greater than these now ready for keen buyers.***

MODELS and **STYLES** that will please the tastes of practically every man and young man.
MATERIALS of excellent quality from the most prominent designs to the conservative Plain Blue Serge.
WORKMANSHIP up to the "McCreery standard."

MEN'S FINEST SUITS

(Taken From Regular Stock)

Reduced to

$36.75

formerly 40.00, 45.00, 50.00 and 55.00

The product of two prominent manufacturing tailors—as perfect as modern tailoring can produce; finest Fabrics; patterns are mostly neat dark effects; many silk trimmed.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS

Extra Salesmen, Extra Fitters and Extra Stock Men have been secured and extra space reserved for this unusual event.

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—5TH FLOOR

ARMY CALLS MORE RAILWAY BUILDERS

Prepares to Increase Its Force of This Class of Men in France to 50,000.

NINE REGIMENTS THERE

Have Built Vast System of Roads and Terminals—Supplies Alone Cost $160,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The War Department today announced that the organization of five new regiments and nineteen battalions of Railway Engineers, to be used in addition to the regiments already working in France, was being completed by the staff of the Director General of Military Railways, Samuel M. Felton. The work has been done in conjunction with the Engineer Corps. When the new forces are put on duty, there will be 50,000 Americans engaged in railroad construction and operation in France.

A total of $160,000,000 has been spent on railway materials alone, not including supplies provided and used by the Engineer Corps proper. Director General Felton, describing the growth in personnel and the increase in the size of the task confronting his staff, beginning with the organization of the first railway regiment, said that early in 1917 the Chief of Engineers decided to organize a railway operating regiment. Mr. Felton, who had acted as his railway adviser in 1916, was asked to take charge of the work. Six railroads having headquarters in Chicago were called on to recruit one company each, the roads being the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé; Chicago & Great Western, Chicago & Northwestern, Illinois Central; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

The regiment formed the nucleus of the present railway organization. While it was being formed the United States entered the war. One of the first requests transmitted to this Government by the French Mission was for assistance in strengthening the French railway systems to meet the increasing war strain. This request was made in April, 1917, and early in May, Mr. Felton was called to Washington to organize nine railway regiments, including the Chicago regiment.

Called the "Lucky Thirteenth."

Eight railroad centres were selected to raise a regiment each, the cities being New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Detroit, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The Chicago regiment, originally designated the Third Engineers, was notified of its change to the Thirteenth, on July 13. It landed in England on Aug. 13, en route to France. The first engine it received was No. 13. Thereupon this regiment named itself the "Lucky Thirteenth."

The nine regiments, whose organization was started before General Pershing sailed, have been in France since August 1917. Six of them have been engaged in construction work, building and rebuilding railways, building docks, rearranging terminal facilities in the line of efficiency, and generally providing for the heavy shipments of Americans and American supplies.

The other three regiments have been engaged in operation. Some of the railway troops have been engaged in the actual fighting line. The additional troops will be used part for construction and maintenance and part for operation. They also will do their part with the rifle and the bayonet should necessity arise.

The $160,000,000 used for railway supplies has gone for such items as 1,727 engines, 22,630 freight cars, and 350,000 tons of steel rails.

In addition, there have been vast quantities of rail fastenings, turnouts, ties, and other track materials, as well as the supplies required in building terminals. Much of the work to date has had to do with terminals and terminal facilities, including wharves, docks, and lighterage at the waterfront, switching facilities at inland points, railway shops, and roundhouses.

To Develop Deficients.

WASHINGTON, June 6, (Associated Press.)—Organization of "development battalions" at every National Army, National Guard, and regular army camp was ordered today by the War Department. These new units are designed to take over all men not immediately fit for service, with a view to giving them intense training to overcome their faults, mental or physical, or to eliminate such as are unfit for either combatant or noncombatant service. Among others who may be detailed to the battalions are the many drafted men ignorant of English.

Within the development battalions the men will be grouped into classes, depending upon their aptitude and degree of training. Those who, after a thorough trial, show that they cannot be trained for use in some capacity will be discharged.

"Officers on duty with development battalions should bear in mind the importance of this work," the order concludes. "Success in conserving the man power of the nation can be attained only through untiring effort and exercise of good judgment on the part of the officers concerned."

UNFIT MEAT FOR ARMY.

Federal Trade Board Said to Have Discovered Further Evidence.

WASHINGTON, June 6.FFurther evidence of the sale or offering for sale of unfit meat for the army has been discovered by the Federal Trade Commission, W. T. Chantland, Chief Examiner, declared today when representatives of Wilson & Co., Chicago packers, appeared to deny charges that they had sold unfit meats.

Representatives of Wilson & Co. asked for an early hearing on the charges made in a complaint the commission had filed against them.

"We cannot proceed to a hearing immediately," said Mr. Chantland, "because other substantial instances are under investigation. I think I am justified in saying that they are vicious and should be considered in this case. They go to the very root of the indicated defense of Wilson & Co., that the instances cited in the complaint were sporadic and occurred through oversight."

It was decided to begin the hearings asked for June 18.

ROOSEVELT GOES WEST

On Speaking Tour Under the Auspices of the Security League.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt left yesterday afternoon on another speech-making tour through the Middle West in the interest of the National Security League's campaign of Patriotism Through Education. Colonel Roosevelt will be gone a week, speaking in Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and before the students of the University of Indiana at Bloomington. He is accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt.

All of the meetings at which Colonel Roosevelt will speak, with the exception of that at the University of Indiana, will be held under the auspices of the local branches of the National Security League. Colonel Roosevelt will arrive in Chicago this afternoon, taking a night train for Omaha. He will spend tomorrow in that city, speaking in the evening at a mass meeting at the Auditorium. Colonel Roosevelt will arrive in St. Louis late Sunday afternoon, and will remain there until Tuesday morning. On Monday morning the Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt will visit Jefferson Barracks. In the evening the Colonel will speak at the Coliseum.

Colonel Roosevelt will arrive in Indianapolis Tuesday afternoon, and will speak at a mass meeting that evening. On Wednesday morning he will go by automobile to Bloomington, accompanied by Governor Goodrich of Indiana.

DRAFT REGISTRATION BY MAIL IS HEAVY

Thousands of Men Who Were Out of Town Send in Their Records.

That a large number of men subject to registration failed to register on Wednesday, the great majority of them as a result of ignorance, is the opinion of some of the selective draft officials in this city. Several of the local district boards reported to Draft Director Martin Conboy yesterday that men who failed to register on Wednesday had appeared yesterday explaining that they had been ill, out of the city or did not know that Wednesday was registration day. Those late comers who appeared to be telling the truth were permitted to register.

It also appears that several thousand men have registered by mail, which in the case of men who are unable to get to their home districts is permitted by the regulations. Two clerks in Director Conboy's office in the Hall of Records were kept busy all day yesterday opening letters from men who were out of town and who had registered with boards in the places where they happened to be. A large number of men who follow the sea are also yet to be heard from. These men are permitted to register on the arrival of their vessels at an American port.

"Everything considered I am very well pleased with the result," said Director Conboy, "and I think we will find that in the end there are very few men who have wilfully neglected to register. There is no doubt but that thousands of young New Yorkers who have attained their majority since June 5, 1917, have enlisted in the army, navy, and Marine Corps. I looked into this phase of the matter today and found that in one recruiting office more than 800 men who are in the 1917 class enlisted in a single branch of the army in the last year."

Mr. Conboy said that no instructions for the classification of the men registered Wednesday have been received from Provost Marshal General Crowder. It is understood that the new classification cards will differ in certain respects from those used in classifying the men who registered on June 5 of last year. These new regulations are expected to be ready some time next week.

STATE TO GIVE 14,000 MEN.

These Will Go to Camp Upton or Spartanburg.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 6.—The State of New York is to furnish 14,000 men for the draft quota called for June 24. Adjt. Gen. Sherrill has not as yet ascertained just where the men are to be sent, but they will go either to Camp Upton or to Spartanburg. The location will be fixed in a few days when the train schedules are made out.

All of the New York City boards will not be called upon to provide quotas for this draft, for under a new order only the boards are called upon in such a manner as to reduce the number of registrants in Class 1 to 346. The purpose of this is to equalize the number of registrants who will remain on the rolls of the various draft boards in Manhattan and other sections of the State. The new draft is not figured on any proportionate basis and the boards will be required only to send as many men as they have over the number of 346.

Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.	Board.	Men.
2	367	48	175	120	132
5	171	52	6	132	16
7	45	56	57	135	79
8	205	57	257	136	161
9	253	58	12	138	14
11	52	67	4	139	396
15	28	72	444	140	66
21	48	73	49	144	103
23	58	76	54	149	64
24	283	82	6	153	27
27	96	86	243	157	45
28	9	101	64	158	50
29	48	105	276	163	37
30	63	106	58	168	95
36	225	110	85	169	21
37	30	113	110	170	62
40	60	115	92	171	162
41	29	120	15	178	102
44	43	122	88	179	316
45	57	123	197	183	178
46	4	124	18	184	44
47	44	129	42	187	79

GEN. R. E. L. MICHIE DIES ON A TRAIN TO FRANCE

Former Aid to Gen. Scott Was in Command of a Brigade of New York Guardsmen.

PARIS, June 6.—General Robert E. L. Michie, of the American Army, died suddenly in a railroad train near Rouen yesterday. He had not been ill.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—News of the sudden death of Brigadier General Robert E. L. Michie in a railway train near Rouen, France, yesterday, came as a shock today in War Department and army circles. He was a brilliant soldier.

For a long time General Michie was chief aid to General Hugh L. Scott, former Chief of Staff, and had accompanied the latter on numerous missions of importance. Chief among these was General Scott's trip to the Piute Indian country in Utah, where he quelled an uprising among the Piutes. When General Scott visited the Mexican bandit chief Francisco Villa and when he conferred with the Mexican authorities at El Paso, General Michie's assistance was of great value. He also accompanied General Scott with the American mission to Russia last year.

When General Scott was relieved as Chief of Staff, Colonel Michie was made a Brigadier General in the National Army and placed in command of the Fifty-third Infantry Brigade, composed of New York troops, at Camp Wadsworth, S. C. After training his troops he went at their head to France.

General Michie was graduated from the Military Academy in 1885, and made a member of the General Staff in 1903, serving until 1907, and was attached to it again in 1914. He was a native of Virginia and was 54 years of age.

HOLD BAZAAR FOR 165TH.

Auxiliary Seeks Fund for "Smokes" and Yarn for New York Boys.

A bazaar was opened last night at the Sixty-ninth Regiment's Armory, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, under the auspices of the Woman's Auxiliary of the 165th Infantry, Rainbow Division, American Expeditionary Forces. The women in charge of the booths are the mothers, wives, and sweethearts of the soldiers of the 165th Regiment, which was formed by the fighting 69th and the Seventh Infantry of the New York National Guard.

At the attractive stalls one can buy cake, flowers, millinery, lamp shades, and about everything that can be made in the homes, and in many cases the pretty things contributed to the bazaar represent a real sacrifice. The proceeds will go to a tobacco and comfort fund for the boys, who are veterans among the Americans on the western front, but some of the profits will go toward buying yarn which the auxiliary will work into socks, sweaters, and helmets for the coming Winter.

One of the most popular booths was managed by war brides and directed by Mrs. J. J. Fitzsimons, Treasurer of the auxiliary. The others in charge were Mrs. Joseph C. Miller, whose husband was recently killed in the trenches; Mrs. Daniel Dooley, an Alsatian girl, who was married but three weeks before her husband sailed for France, and a score of other young brides. Other attractive features were the refreshment stand run by the mothers and a military booth contributed and filled by Mrs. Stern, the only Jewish woman taking an active part in the bazaar. A little Angora kitten named Cigarette is being raffled and is expected to bring in at least $500.

Professional actors will take part in the vaudeville entertainment, which will be given tonight and tomorrow night, when the bazaar will close.

ARMY HAS RIFLES FOR 2,000,000 MEN

Production of These Weapons Since the War Began Has Reached 1,568,661.

TURNING OUT 7,941 A DAY

Modified Enfield Has Met Several Tests—Experts Teach Recruits to Use the New Guns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The War Department permitted it to become known today that the production of rifles for the army had passed the 1,500,000 mark. Reports to Brig. Gen. C. C. Williams, Acting Chief of Ordnance, show that since the United States declared war the Ordnance Department has produced 1,568,661 rifles. These are apportioned as follows:

Model of 1917 (modified Enfields)	1,140,595
Model of 1903 (Springfields)	176,796
Russian rifles	251,270

There is in addition the equivalent of 100,000 Enfields and of 100,000 Springfields, made up in spare parts. All these rifles and parts, with the exception of the Russian guns, go into the hands of soldiers destined overseas. The Russian rifles are being used for training purposes, and for the equipment of home guards.

Besides the rifles made since war was declared, there are 600,000 Springfields, model of 1903, in use. Only about one-half the soldiers in an army carry rifles. On this basis the Ordnance Department has enough rifles for an army of about 2,000,000 men, allowing wastage for one year.

Last week's total production was 35,640 rifles, or a daily average of 7,941. This figure was reached with only five plants of the eight rifle plants busy. Higher records were made when all the plants were working in the Winter months. Some of the plants have been slowed up on rifles and put to work on machine guns and automatic pistols. Ninety thousand men, women, and children have been engaged in rifle making.

Experts are pronouncing the modified Enfield one of the best rifles now made. Tests are being conducted regularly to make sure that standards are maintained. A report received recently from a test at Camp Upton shows that in the firing of 850,000 rounds of ammunition with the 1917 modified Enfields there were only three minor accidents and practically no malfunctions. Two of the three accidents were caused by the soldiers carelessly sticking the muzzle in the dirt or mud and choking the bore. The Chief of Ordnance has received many other reports from the camps where the rifle has been tested, the great majority tending to show the weapon is thoroughly successful.

Precautions have been taken to guard against injury to the new men while they are learning to handle the pieces. There is a pressure of 51,000 pounds on every square inch of the chamber in the United States rifle every time a cartridge is fired. To guard against danger to the men learning to handle the weapons, a corps of trained men of long experience in rifle firing and instruction were commissioned and assigned as rifle demonstrators.

These officers are equipped with gauges and other tools to enable them to give the rifles a safety inspection similar to that made of coast and field artillery pieces. With these precautions in force, the number of bursting rifles has been reduced to a small percentage.

Many of the rifle demonstrators and safety experts have been transferred from the Ordnance Department to the Small Arms Firing School recently established at Camp Perry, Ohio. Colonel John T. Thompson, U. S. A., retired, advisory engineer to the Acting Chief of Ordnance, is now recruiting for the Ordnance Department a new corps of trained safety experts. It is hoped that enough of these men will be obtained to enable the department to supply each camp with an officer who can demonstrate the rifle to all new troops and at the same time teach them how to safeguard themselves against accidents. These men must be above draft age.

NEW YORK FLAG UNDER FIRE

Gov. Whitman Tells How Negro Regiment Carried State Colors.

How the New York State flag was carried to the firing line in France by a negro regiment from Manhattan, Colonel Hayward's 15th Infantry of the former National Guard, was told by Governor Whitman last night in the course of his dedicatory speech at the opening of the new building on Carlton Avenue of the negro branch of the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. The torn and battle-scarred remnant of this emblem of the State has come back to the Governor, and may now be seen at Albany.

"Of all the men of the former National Guard of the State now in the Federal service there was one regiment only that had the happy and unusual fortune of carrying the flag of the State of New York to the firing line in France—the 15th Infantry, as it was known in the National Guard, a negro regiment," said Governon Whitman. "It was not until recently, it appears, that this regiment received its official Federal designation, so off to France these colored troopers went, holding fast to that State emblem alongside the Stars and Stripes, and they carried both flags right to the top of the camp back of the trenches, and held forth with both colors as long as the military rule permitted.

"That State flag came back to me three days ago. It was torn and in tatters, but amid the tatters glowed the coats of arms of the State, and beneath it the word 'Excelsior.' The men who had carried that flag from their homes and their State carefully folded it as best they could and packed it securely in a box and sent it back overseas, and now we have recorded its receipt as one of the most treasured possessions of the State of New York. The men who carried that flag have demonstrated their claim to that splendid heritage which is ours. We all, white and black, are proud of them tonight.

"There is nothing surprising in that; we know the kind of life we have in this country of ours, the kind of life and training that has made these sort of men. I am sure that when the test comes we can depend upon all our men and women, without regard to race, creed, or color, to defend and uphold the honor and integrity of our great country, and all that it stands for and all that it is going to stand for in the years and centuries to come."

The new building, situated on Carlton Avenue, near Fulton Street, cost $217,283 complete, and succeeds the branch that had been organized sixteen years ago by the negro colony in that section. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago merchant and member of the Council of National Defense at Washington, donated $25,000 to the building fund. George Foster Peabody, Brooklyn, donated one of the lots for the building site, and the negroes themselves raised $26,574 in their subscription campaign.

The branch structure, built of brick and stone, four stories, has a gymnasium, swimming pool, and seventy dormitory rooms. There are 300 members, and arrangements are being made to increase the membership to 1,000. R. M. Meroney, who was active in aiding the improvement, is the Managing Secretary.

GROWING MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY —says Bobby
POST TOASTIES
A NATIONAL WHEAT SAVER

OUTLINE PLANS FOR 306TH.

Three Men Named to Perfect Organization of Relatives.

The 306th Infantry Auxiliary held its second meeting yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. J. R. Wolff, 33 West Sixty-ninth Street. Temporary committees appointed at the last meeting were dissolved and it was decide to turn over the work of organizing the auxiliary to Joseph Cullman, Jr., 161 Front Street; J. H. Slocum, Montclair, N. J., and W. B. Jones, 55 Liberty Street, all of whom have relatives in the 306th Infantry. When the work of organization is completed it will revert to the committees previously appointed.

The auxiliary also seeks members who have no relatives in the regiment, although it is intended that the committees be headed by mothers, wives, or sisters of 306th Infantry men. All inquiries should be sent to Mrs. Rochester B. Jones, 112 East Seventeenth Street.

A meeting of the Woman's auxiliary of the 107th Infantry Regiment was held yesterday afternoon at the 7th Regiment Armory, where ways and means to cooperate with the Red Cross and matters pertaining to the personal comfort of the regiment fighting in France were discussed. Mrs. William C. Fisk, President of the auxiliary and wife of the Colonel of the 107th, and Mrs. Fanchernicoll, Vice President, presided at the meeting and introduced Sergeant Muir of the 10th Canadian Battalion, C. E. F., who told of the work of the Red Cross in the trenches. Mrs. J. N. Northrup, wife of an officer in the General's staff, spoke on the Red Cross from the viewpoint of home service.

Make Anderson Honorary Colonel.

CAMP UPTON, June 6.—Charles W. Anderson, former Collector of Internal Revenue and a teacher among the negroes, was designated today by the 367th (colored) Infantry as its honorary Colonel because of his work for the regiment and its Welfare League. As far as is known this is the first time a citizen has been thus honored here, although the practice has been prevalent in Europe. The entire command of 3,800 officers and men witnessed the presentation to Mr. Anderson by Colonel Moss of the commission as honorary Colonel during his lifetime.

OUR MEN NOW DRILL FOR OPEN WARFARE

New Divisions Drop Trench Specialties and Prepare to Drive the Enemy.

HARDEN FOR LONG MARCHES

Shift of Tactics Shows Confidence That Germans Are Soon to be Put on the Defensive.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—American troops in training at home are being especially schooled now in preparation for the forward movement of the allied armies, which is expected to follow the ultimate crushing of Germany's offensive power.

It was learned today that orders had been issued to division commanders to lay greater stress upon training for open warfare, and reduce the time devoted to teaching trench specialties.

The men are being hardened to long marches, kept at target practice without end, and thoroughly trained to take care of themselves in the give-and-take of open combat.

Military observers say this change in the midst of the greatest effort of the German General Staff of the entire war speaks significantly of the spirit of confidence that pervades the councils and armies of America and the Allies. When many of the men now in training here reach France, long marches and swift manoeuvring against a retreating foe may be the order of the day.

Influential officers returning from the front have been insisting recently upon greater attention to general elements of warfare and less to the fine details of position fighting in fixed trench lines. These officers say that the American soldier takes naturally to training of this sort, and that he should be developed as highly as possible in all around soldiering, leaving the details of trench warfare education ti be added by a brief post graduate course when he reaches France. This view found ready sympathy here, for it is believed that the old stalemate of the trench lines has been broken, never to be restored.

Today's news from the front added to the growing conviction here that General Foch has outgeneraled the Germans on the Aisne front in having brought them to a halt without weakening the defenses of the Channel ports. Territory has been yielded, but no point of strategic value, and the Germans must try again to draw away the supporting lines in Picardy and Flanders, or face the necessity of hurling their army into the wall of man-power, French, British, and American, that now blocks the road to the Channel Ports.

Officers who have come from the front say that the American troops pouring into France in a steady and growing stream, despite German U-boats at both ends of the 3,000-mile water haul, are arriving well advanced in training for the business ahead of them.

Commenting upon the high tributes paid by French and British officers to the Americans, it was remarked today that while the engagements in which the Americans have had a chance have been minor affairs proportionately, always the dash has been there. One officer who recently returned from the front said that while French and British veterans were brave beyond words, ready for battle whenever and wherever it might come, they were cooled by long years of the struggle; the Americans are craving a chance to fight, for it is all new to them.

30 YEARS FOR DISLOYALTY.

Soldier Convicted of Sedition—Socialist Gets 20-Year Term.

BOSTON, June 6.—Philip H. Grossner, a private at Fort Banks, was sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment at Fort Jay today, having been found guilty by court-martial of making disloyal remarks and encouraging disloyalty among soldiers. Army officials said Grossner posed as a conscientious objector.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 6.—Orville C. Enfield, Socialist candidate for Congress against James V. McClintic, Seventh Congressional District, was found guilty in the Federal Court here today on indictments, charging conspiracy to obstruct the Selective Service law, and sentenced to twenty years in the Federal Prison at Leavenworth, Kansas.

'Nobby' Tread

United States Tires are Good Tires

Scientific Tire Buying Leads to United States Tires

With commercial firms using large fleets of cars, careful tire buying is a business necessity.

Using tires on a wide scale, these concerns have an opportunity to study results scientifically.

They keep careful mileage records. They can figure "cost-per-mile" with great accuracy.

It is significant that an overwhelming proportion of large firms using fleets of cars are buyers of United States tires.

They have found by actual records that United States Tires give supreme service—unfailing reliability and long mileage.

Economy is a big question today with every car owner. War-time needs demand it.

Apply to your own car the lessons learned by commercial car owners.

Equip with United States Tires. Put your tire-buying on a practical business basis.

The nearest United States Sales and Service Depot dealer will be glad to help you select the right tread for your car.

SUMMER TIME Suits for men—made of the very coolest and airiest of feather-weight fabrics, tailored to perfection and offered for selection, in an almost unlimited assortment of choice Summer colorings and smart double breasted and military models—every one of them, including the famous Air-o-weaves, by the House of Kuppenheimer, priced in accordance with the "War-time Small Profit Policy" prevailing in Brill Stores for the Duration Of The War.

Kuppenheimer			
Air-o-Weaves	$15.00	to	$28.00
Tropical Worsteds	17.50	to	28.00
Silk Suits	22.50	to	35.00
Cool Cloths	12.50	to	20.00
Palm Beaches	10.00	to	15.00
Flannels	20.00	to	35.00
Mohairs	15.00	to	20.00

Other Kuppenheimer Suits $25 to $50

OTHER BRILL SUITS, SPECIAL AT $20

Straw Hats for Men, Special at $2.00 to $5.00

Brill Brothers

The Kuppenheimer House in New York.

1456 Broadway Broadway, at 49th Street 44 East 14th St.
279 Broadway 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn 47 Cortlandt St.
125th Street at 3d Avenue—Open To-morrow Night
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NEXT winter there is certain to be a shortage in the coal supply.

The Morris Plan Company of New York will lend you the cash to buy your coal *NOW*, on your character and earning power.

Loans made for one year. Easy weekly or monthly payment plan provided.

Interest six per cent., discounted in advance.

Investigation fee of $1 for every $50 borrowed. No charge unless loan is made.

Send for free booklet, "How to Borrow on The Morris Plan," or better still, come in and talk it over with us.

The Morris Plan Company of New York
120 Broadway, Equitable Building
1 Union Square 391 East 149th St.
THE MORRIS PLAN

COTTON

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of June, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., the undersigned, A. Mitchell Palmer, as Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale at the New York Cotton Exchange, New York City, at public sale to the highest bidder, all or any part of 3,050 bales of cotton, more or less, now located at the American Dock Company, Staten Island, the New York Dock Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Gotham Warehouse Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Inspection of samples of said cotton and information as to terms and conditions of the sale may be obtained upon application to the General Business Department of the Alien Property Custodian at 110-114 West 42nd Street, New York City.

A: MITCHELL PALMER,
Alien Property Custodian.

More Bolshevist Legislation.

A complete narrative of progress of affairs in Russia is presented in the June *Current History*. This magazine presents a complete, accurate account of the month-to-month progress of the war.

At all news stands, 25c a copy—$3.00 a year.

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36 to 44 waist, 39 to 56 bust

Lane Bryant

Exclusive designs portraying the features characteristic of all Lane Bryant Apparel.

Bathing Suits

Surf Satin, Mohair, Taffeta and Satin. Plain and belted models. Some "allpons."
2.95, 6.50 to 24.00

Bathing Caps & Shoes

Rubber hats in exclusive styles.
.35, .65 to 1.75

Slippers and High Shoes of Satin, Sateen.
.65, 1.25 to 2.25

Bathing Tights

One-piece shoulder tights of cotton, wool and silk. Sizes up to 56 bust.
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Bathing Corsets

Superior to all others because they are a combination brassiere and corset.
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The Sweet Girl Graduate

and her little brothers and sisters should all have their feet properly fitted by Mr. Paul Monk, who devote his entire attention to young people's footwear. He has a full line of

DR. POSNER'S FAMOUS SHOES FOR JUVENILES

Growing feet mature naturally in this well known footwear because it is so fashioned that it will not distort the feet.

Every size, width, style and shape for infants, growing boys, girls and young ladies.

PRICES from $1.95 to $7.95

Paul Monk, Inc.
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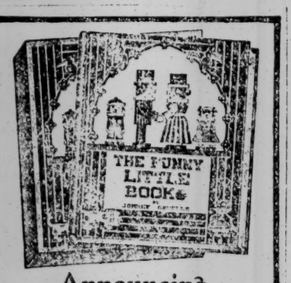
Between Fifth & Sixth Aves.



Announcing

Two New Titles in the Volland "Sunny Book" Series

"The Funny Little Book" and "Peeps."

The most successful series of books good for children ever published, now includes the following titles:

Sunny Rhymes for Happy Children, Olive Beaupre Miller.
Just for You, Pauline Croll.
Tales of Little Cats, Carrie Jacobs Bond.
The Little Red Balloon, Caroline Hofman.
The Wise Grey Cat, Caroline Hofman.
The Princess Finds a Playmate, Caroline Hofman.
The Funny Little Book, Johnny Gruelle.
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At all good dealers

Price 50 cents each

EACH BOOK BEARS THE MARK OF ORIGINALITY

P. F. Volland Company
PUBLISHERS of BOOKS GOOD for CHILDREN
NEW YORK CHICAGO TORONTO

German Treatment of British Prisoners

OFFICIAL description of German methods, almost unbelievable in their brutality. Presented in the June Current History Magazine.

Also 50 other authentic articles, giving a complete, easily understood account of the month's development in every phase of the war; largely supplemented by official documents.

At All News Stands

25c per copy—$3.00 per year

CURRENT HISTORY

A monthly magazine published by The New York Times Co.

NEW JERSEY TIED UP BY TROLLEY STRIKE

Employes of Public Service Corporation Walk Out in a Dozen Cities.

GOVERNMENT MAY STEP IN

Federal Shipyard Operates Cars with Its Own Men to Transport Employes.

The conductors and motormen of the Public Service Railway Company went on strike yesterday and tied up surface transportation throughout Northern New Jersey. Last night, when the few who remained loyal went home, not a wheel turned in Newark, and it was reported that this condition held throughout the territory affected. Women conductors were employed during the day, but many who were hired had nothing to do because sufficient motormen could not be obtained.

There was a rumor that the Government might take a hand in the strike unless a settlement was quickly reached. This was because a tieup of transportation would greatly hamper Government work in Northern New Jersey. In that section there are not only important munition manufactories, but just outside of Newark are three great shipyards that are working in night and day shifts to speed up the shipbuilding program.

The Federal Ship Yard Company obtained permission from the traction company yesterday to operate its own trolley cars and the workers were taken to work and brought back again in seven cars operated by volunteer motormen, employes of the shipyards. The cars run from the yard at Kearny to the Summit Avenue tube station in Newark. In the morning, when it was apparent that the strike was serious, other shipbuilding men obtained thirty-two motor trucks and ran a line from the centre of Newark to the shipbuilding section.

The strike came about because the men demanded of the company a flat rate of 45 cents an hour and 60 cents for overtime, and the company refused and offered as a compromise a minimum wage guarantee of $17.60 a week. The men met in the afternoon in the Bay View Wheelmen's Hall and organized the Brotherhood of Street Railway and Railroad Workers of New Jersey. There were 1,400 enrolled.

While the strikers were meeting the entire transportation system of Northern New Jersey was practically at a standstill. The six divisions affected were the Essex Division, which takes in all of this city, the Oranges, Montclair, Bloomfield, Caldwell, Glen Ridge, and other towns north and west of Newark; the Hudson Division, which includes all lines in Hudson County; the Bergen Division; the Southern Division, embracing Camden and other towns near by; the Passaic Division, embracing Passaic County, and the Central Division, which includes Union and Middlesex Counties.

Besides the shipyards, other Government work that will be interfered with if the workers cannot ride to and from work are the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, the du Pont Powder Works, and the Hercules Powder Company Indoors, the soldiers at Camp Raritan and at other points will be inconvenienced.

Thomas N. McCarter, President of the Railways Company, in a statement last night charged that the strikers had been guilty of breach of faith. He recited the negotiations between the company and employes, and said that when the offer of the company was put to a committee of workers, that committee, after considering the proposition in private, agreed to accept the company's offer. Without word or warning, he said, the men met and repudiated the action of their own committee and walked out.

It was reported that John J. Rodgers of Washington, Federal Mediator, was going to Newark to arbitrate, and failing his mission, William H. Taft of the War Board would probably take a hand.

After the meeting in which the brotherhood was organized, the strikers paraded through the principal Newark streets to the music of their own band. There were no acts of violence reported to the police.

In Newark and other towns the jitneys did a big business and last night it was almost impossible to even obtain standing room in them. Some of the travelers paid as high as $1 to get to their homes. Others patronized taxis.

President McCarter last night issued an order discontinuing all traffic. He said that he would not jeopardize the safety of passengers and crews by operating through country districts after dark. He announced also that the men who had remained faithful to the company would be rated at a minimum scale of 40 cents an hour. This is the new rate of pay which would have gone into effect June 15 if the men had remained at work.

TELEGRAPHERS ARE READY.

Union Locals Get Strike Instructions —Government Sure to Intervene.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The threatened strike of commercial telegraphers may become international and tie up not only the commercial companies, but also every railroad line in the United States and Canada, according to S. J. Konenkamp, President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America. Instructions were sent today to all locals of the union advising them of the steps to be taken to prepare for the strike, such as the hiring of halls, payment of strike benefits, and appointment of heads of the divisions into which the country will be divided.

Mr. Konenkamp announced that when all details were ready, and it was found that no relief could be expected from the Western Union, the strike would be called after giving a twenty-four-hour notice. Should the strike be called, railroad telegraphers will be asked to refuse to handle any commercial business.

While the membership of the union in the employ of the two companies has been secret, owing to the policy of discharging all known union members, Mr. Konenkamp asserted that a complete tie-up would be produced.

UNION MEN RESTLESS.

Talk of Strike on Third Avenue and Bronx Lines.

At a meeting of the employes of the Union Railway Company held in Curtin's Hall, Third Avenue and 166th Street, last night to formulate demands for higher wages and improved working conditions, Louis Fridiger, attorney for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railways of America, told the 500 conductors and motormen who attended that thirty of their fellow-workers had been discharged yesterday. He said the company in letting the men go did so on mere technical pretexts, but it could clearly be seen, he added, that the men were discharged because they participated in the meeting held on Wednesday night to discuss the question of higher wages.

Charge Silk Merchants with Theft.

Victor & Achells, silk and cotton merchants at Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, caused the arrest yesterday of Hiram K. Gaynor and Alfred J. Cox, proprietors of the Heather Silk Company of 220 Fifth Avenue, on two charges of larceny amounting to $557.50, growing out of a trade agreement whereby Victor & Achells were to finance the Heather Company by advancing cash representing 80 per cent. of sales invoices.

Times Man to Talk on the War.

T. Walter Williams of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who returned recently from four months in Europe, most of which he spent on the battlefronts in France and Flanders, is to lecture to the Emory Young Women's Club of the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church, Bergen and Belmont Avenues, Jersey City, this evening on "What We Are Up Against—the Truth About the War Situation."

GOVERNMENT SEIZES PAPERS OF SHIPBUILDERS

Federal Agents Take Documents from Office of Tebo Yacht Basin Company.

Assistant United States District Attorney Henry W. Beer of Brooklyn, accompanied by several agents of the Department of Justice and of the Naval Intelligence Service, went to the office of the Tebo Yacht Basin Company, at the foot of Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, and took over the time cards, time sheets, and other data having to do with the working time of persons employed in that plant. The plant is owned by the Todd Shipyards Corporation, of which William H. Todd is President, and is engaged on a large number of important contracts involving the building or repair of seagoing vessels such as mine sweepers and other naval auxiliaries.

The time papers were seized on the authority of a search warrant issued by United States Commissioner McGoldrick of the Eastern District of New York. The reasons for the action taken by the Government were not disclosed by Mr. Beer, who said he was not permitted to discuss the case. Mr. Todd, the President of the company, was not at his home when a TIMES reporter called there last night.

The contracts of the Tebo Yacht Basin Company are of the "cost plus" basis kind. Their value was said last night to run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

PALMER TO WIDEN SEIZURE.

Tells of Extension of Alien Property Classification.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—By the terms of the President's proclamation of May 31, under the Trading with the Enemy act, the Alien Property Custodian will be empowered to take over for the Government property of thousands of persons who were not affected by the original act and whose property could not be reached before. Some of this property has never been reported. Part of it has been reported, but the Custodian has not been able to act on the reports and seize the property, for the reason that the owners were not then "enemies." In a statement A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, said today:

"Formerly only the property of interned aliens in this country or the property in this country of persons resident within the enemy's lines could be taken over. Now, under the enlarged 'enemy' term, the Alien Property Custodian may take the property of the following five additional classes of citizens or subjects of Germany or Austria-Hungary:

"1. Wives of officers, officials, or agents of Germany or Austria-Hungary; wives of persons within the territory (including that occupied by military and naval forces) of Germany or Austria-Hungary; and wives of persons resident outside of the United States and doing business within enemy territory. This classification includes the property of American women who have married German or Austrian subjects and who left Germany or Austria when the world war began to reside in Switzerland, or other countries outside of the United States, in order to avoid sequestration of their property.

"2. Persons who are prisoners of war or who have been, or shall hereafter be, interned by any ally of the United States. This includes the property of German or Austrian subjects who have been interned in France or England or other allied country, but whose property heretofore we could not reach.

"3. Persons who since April 6, 1917, have disseminated or who shall hereafter disseminate propaganda calculated to aid any nation at war with the United States or to injure the cause of the United States, or its allies, or who have assisted, or who shall assist, in plotting or intrigue against the United States or any of its allies. This includes the property of German or Austrian citizens who have been active in intrigue in South America, Mexico, Switzerland, or any of the neutral countries.

"4. Persons included, or who shall hereafter be included, in the Enemy Trading List. This is perhaps the largest new class of 'enemies' whose property we can now take, and will make available to the Government valuable assets in the United States owned by German citizens in neutral countries who have been trading with either Germany or Austria.

"5. Persons who at any time since Aug. 4, 1914, have been resident within enemy territory. None of the above classes includes law-abiding German or American citizens residing in the United States, or natives of either country who are citizens of neutral countries."

SUFFRAGE LAGS IN SENATE.

Shafroth Admits the Amendment Still Lacks Three Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Demands for a vote on woman suffrage were made in the Senate today.

"I have been absent," said Senator Gallinger, "and on my return I found hundreds of letters asking me, as a friend of the suffrage amendment, to make some effort to have a vote upon it. I have replied that the matter was in the hands of the Woman Suffrage Committee, and I would like to inquire of the Chairman or some member of that committee whether it is likely there will be a vote this session."

Senator Shafroth, speaking for Senator Jones of New Mexico, the Chairman, replied that the friends of suffrage were refusing to allow the amendment to come to a vote until assured of sufficient strength to pass it.

"We lack three votes, I believe," said Senator Shafroth. His frank statement caused much merriment. "We expect, however, to get those votes, and I think we will get them and pass the amendment this session."

Senator Cummins, a Republican member of the committee, reminded Senator Shafroth that at the last meeting of the conimittee, three weeks ago, it was voted to bring the amendment to a final test before the end of the present session.

Senator Nelson, another Republican member of the committee, declared the women managers of the suffrage campaign for the vote are responsible for delaying the Senate's vote.

"We have been charged with delaying it here, and that's an unjust charge," said Senator Nelson. "I don't want to be subjected to this continuous picketing. I want a little peace the rest of my days. I hope this amendment will come to a vote soon."

The discussion closed with no evidence that a date had been even tentatively considered for a vote.

LICHNOWSKY MOVES.

Diplomat Threatened with Prosecution Is Now in Switzerland.

ZURICH, June 6.—Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador at London when the war opened, publication of whose memorandum tending to show Austro-German responsibility for the conflict had caused him to be threatened with prosecution, has arrived in Switzerland. As the Prince has a passport, it is assumed that his presence in Swiss territory is with the consent of the German Government.

Dispatches through Switzerland in April reported Prince Lichnowsky virtually a prisoner in his chateau in Silesia. Late that month it was announced in Amsterdam dispatches that the Prussian Upper House had decided to grant the request of the State Attorney's office in Berlin for authorization to undertake criminal proceedings against the Prince. It was reported shortly before this that the German Government was considering the question whether he should be tried on the charge of treason.

WAITERS WALK OUT AS DINERS WALK IN

Piano Dealers' Annual Dinner Held Up by Strike at Biltmore Hotel.

CALLS INDUSTRY NECESSARY

In War or in Peace Nation Needs Music, Says Senator Calder—Discusses War Taxation.

Just as the doors of the main dining room were to be thrown open last night at the Hotel Biltmore for the annual dinner of the National Association of Piano Merchants of America the waiters walked out on strike.

The dinner had been set for 6:30, but as the 700 members and guests, among them many women, gathered in the corridors the doors of the dining room on the main floor remained closed. As time wore on the prospective diners became restive, and inquiries elicited the information that owing to the unexpected increase in the number of diners it had made it impossible to hold the dinner on time.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock the doors of the main dining room and of another room used for the overflow were thrown open, and the hungry and impatient piano dealers and their guests sat down to the belated dinner. While little information could be had from the management of the hotel, it was said that new waiters had been procured. The dinner then proceeded.

Edmund Gram of Milwaukee, the retiring President of the association, presided, and Miss Anne Fitziu of the Chicago Opera Company sang selected numbers. The principal speakers were James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, and United States Senator William M. Calder of New York.

"I regard your business as an essential industry," the Senator said. "In peace times, and in war times especially, it is necessary for our fighting men to have music on the battlefields. There is need of music near the firing line, for it thrills the fighters. I do not agree with the contention of some that music or the musical instrument industry is a non-essential."

Senator Calder, turning to the question of new war taxation now under consideration by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, said:

"Many of us have felt that liberal bond issues were a fair proposition for paying for the war, while others think the war should be paid for by taxes. Our President is of the belief that one-third of the expenses of the war should be raised by taxation and the President's party is in control of the National Legislature.

"My own idea is that the best way to raise a large sum would be by means of a consumption or purchase tax. It would, for instance, put a tax of 1 cent upon every purchase exceeding $1. This kind of a tax would be felt by every single person in the land, and would affect purchases of clothing, pianos, automobiles, in fact, everything you purchase. You would be surprised at the ... tensity of such a tax. It would yield an amount approximating $800,000,000 annually."

The Senator said he did not know whether Congress would agree with his plan for consumption taxation or not. "I think, however," he said, "that such a tax would meet with general satisfaction."

Mr. Gerard, who came in while Senator Calder was speaking, received an ovation from the dealers, all of whom stood while the former Ambassador took his seat at the guests' table.

Mr Gerard decried the practice before the war of sending American girls to Germany for musical education. "I hope," said America's former representative in Berlin, "that hereafter our girls will be kept at home. There are as good teachers of music here as anywhere on the face of the earth."

Mr. Gerard told of the brutalities of Prussianism, and brought all of the diners to their feet when he predicted that John Philip Sousa, with his naval band, would some day march down Unter den Linden at the head of the American Army.

It was announced at the dinner that at the annual meeting of the dealers held earlier in the day at the Music Show in the Grand Central Palace the following officers had been elected for the ensuing year: President, D. G. Nolan, Cleveland, Ohio; First Vice President, P. J. Conroy, St. Louis, Mo., and Second Vice President, E. Paul Hamilton, Brooklyn. During the dinner a loving cup was presented to Percy S. Foster of Washington, D. C., the retiring Secretary.

TELLS OF OUR RESOLUTION.

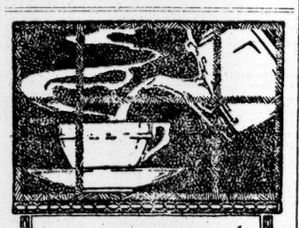
America Determined to Win, Judge Lindsay Assures Italians.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 6.—Judge Ben Lindsay, speaking on the present war situation today, said he had been able personally to ascertain that the Allies realize the gravity of the struggle and are fully determined to win. He concluded:

"I shall take with me to America this deep conviction. What Italy has done is admirable. I shall be happy to repeat it. I wish you could see what the United States is doing for the war. If any one is still skeptical, he can now realize he has erred. Our resolution and faith are unshakable."



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INSTANT POSTUM

a delightful & economical beverage.

Made instantly in the cup, no boiling. Delicious flavor.

A cheering hot drink for people of every age.

HUDSON TUNNELS TO INCREASE RATES

General Advance Ordered by Director General of Railroads, Effective June 10.

PROTEST BY JERSEY CITY.

Chamber of Commerce and Mayor Send Messages to McAdoo—Big Mass Meeting Planned.

W. C. Fisk, President and General Manager of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, announced yesterday that a special notice would be posted in all trains of the railroad today, informing the passengers that "in accordance with general order 28 issued by the Director General, United States Railroad Administration, under date of May 25, 1918, there will be a general advance in all passenger fares, and effective 12:01 A. M. Monday, June 10, 1918, the following rates of fare will apply on the lines of this company:

Tunnel Fares—Between all stations in New York City, both uptown and downtown, and Jersey City and Hoboken, in either direction, a uniform fare of 10 cents will be collected. Between local stations on Sixth Avenue, New York City, the five-cent fare will apply. All tunnel fares will be collected in cash by deposit of the exact amount in the coin boxes at the entrances to stations.

Newark Fares—Between all stations in New York, both uptown and downtown, Jersey City and Hoboken, and Newark, N. J., one-way tickets will be sold at 27 cents, and half one-way tickets at 14 cents. Such tickets are valid only for continuous passage, without stopover, in the direction first presented. Round-trip tickets will be discontinued.

Passengers en route at 12:01 A. M., June 10, 1918, on one-way tickets, will be carried to destination by continuous passage without additional charge. Round-trip tickets, portions of which have been used prior to June 10, or held by passengers en route on June 10, will be honored in accordance with original tariff conditions under which sold, without additional charge. Commutation tickets will be honored until and including the date of their expiration.

Unused tickets, purchased prior to June 10, 1918, will be redeemed for the original purchasers at amounts paid therefor, at the office of the Controller, Room 1112, 30 Church Street, New York City.

Mr. Fisk's remark, in giving out this announcement, that he had no doubt people would be opposed to the increased rates, was proved well founded even before it was made, as the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce yesterday, through its President, Louis Sherwood, sent telegrams of protest to Director General McAdoo, Alfred H. Smith, Regional Director of Railroads, Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, and to William Slocum, President of the New Jersey Public Service Commission, besides setting on foot plans for a public mass meeting in Jersey City to protest against the increase.

Frank Hague, Mayor of Jersey City, also sent a telegram of protest to Mr. McAdoo. The attitude in the New Jersey territory served by the Hudson tubes is that the line is primarily a local rapid transit line rather than a railroad, even though it has been taken over by the Government, and the increase in rates ought not to apply to it. The intimation was made that the Government will lose more revenues than it will gain, because Jersey City and Hoboken people will simply revert to the ferries, and the volume of traffic will thus decline more than the per-passenger return will rise.

"I don't try to reason why these orders were issued from Washington," Mr. Fisk said. "I have not been asked if I liked it or not. I obey orders when they give them to me."

HOLDS AUTO OWNERS LIABLE FOR SPEEDING

If in Car, Brooklyn Court Calls Employer and Driver Equally Guilty.

An opinion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn which is expected to have a deterring effect on auto speeding was made public yesterday by Magistrate House of the Traffic Court, to whom the opinion had been sent. The action of the higher court reverses County Judge May in Brooklyn and upholds a ruling by City Magistrate McGuire that, if the owner of a car is in the machine at the time the driver is caught speeding, the owner as well as the chauffeur is liable for the violation. Magistrate House said concerning the decision:

"The decision is of the greatest importance to the motoring public, who should lose no time in getting acquainted with it. It is a wide step forward in safeguarding the life and limb of the careful motorist as well as the pedestrian, and should have a salutary effect on curbing habitual speeders and owners who are constantly in a hurry. To the District Attorney of Kings County are due the thanks of the community."

In the case before the court, Abraham E. Harrison was convicted and fined $25 for permitting his chauffeur to exceed the speed limit. The Appellate Division in the opinion written by Presiding Justice Jenks ruled that the facts made the owner guilty within the provisions of the ordinance by "causing or permitting" the driver to violate the law. The sole defence by the owner was that he didn't know how fast the car was going, because he was talking to his wife at the time. The court said concerning the defence:

"If this were a defence then the owner of the vehicle could always escape the obligation of the law by the plea of his disregard of his obligation in that he was voluntarily occupied in some social function, or even that he was asleep or wool-gathering. Thus the owner would be careful to shut his eyes for immunity, lest with them open he might be convicted."

$6.00 and $7.00

Have You Ever Tried Walk-Over Shoes?

Low Shoes for Women

College Oxfords—a beautifully modelled low shoe, with long wing-tipped toe and an arch and heel which give maximum shoe comfort. These smart Oxfords are in black and fashionable Cordovan tans. $6 and $7.

Walk-Over SHOES

Beautiful white Buckskin shoes for women—both low and high models. The shoe for outdoor summer wear. $6 and $7. Same models in white canvas, $5 and $5.50.

Walk-Over Shoes are fitted with a scientific exclusive chart for measuring *each* foot, assuring an absolutely perfect fit.

A full line of the well-known Phoenix Hosiery for men and women.

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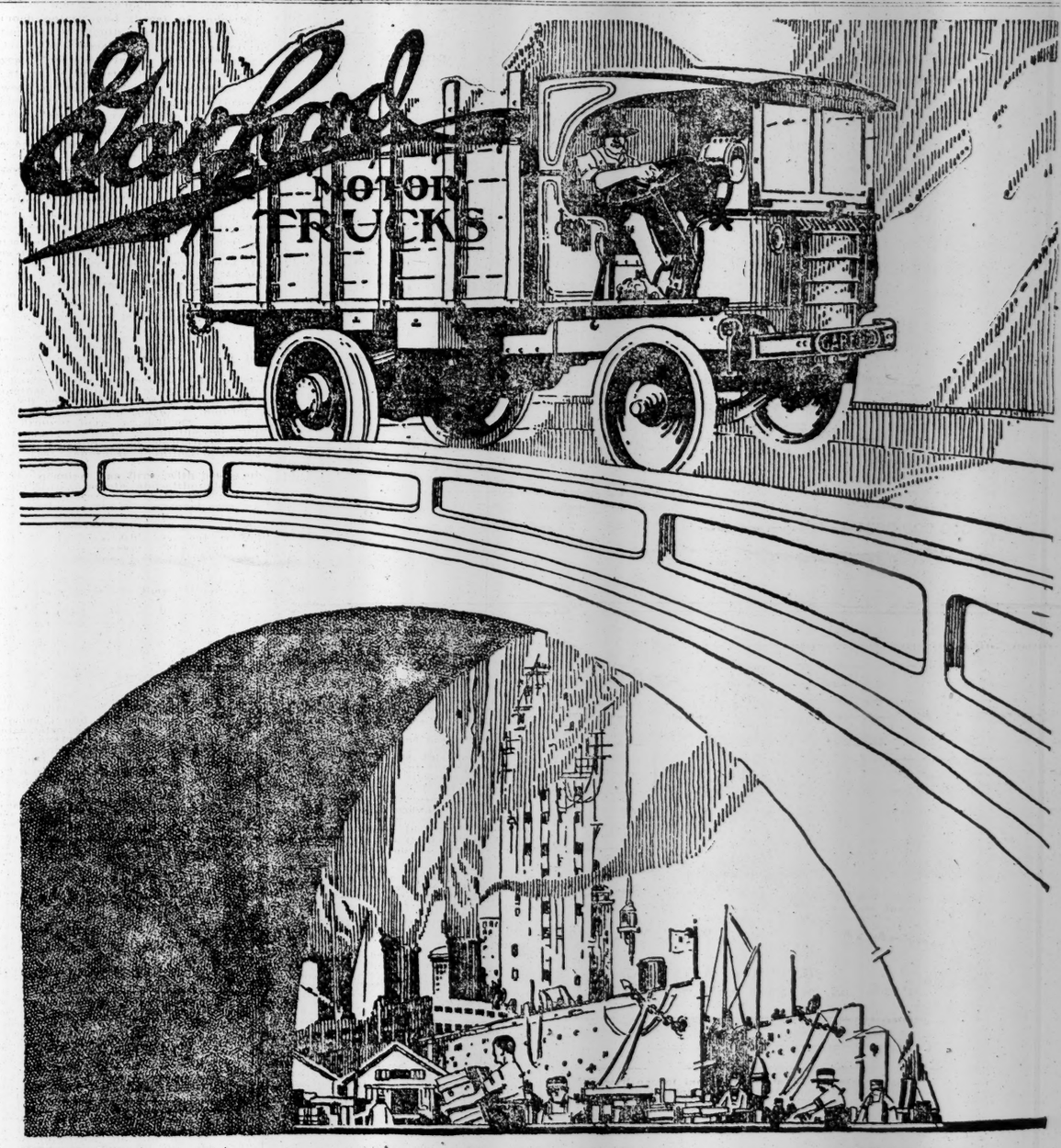
179 Broadway	144 Bowery	1355 Broadway	557 Melrose Ave.
1173-75 Broadway	252 W. 125th St.	565-7 Fulton St.	Yonkers
1439 Broadway	622 W. 181st St.	5406 Fifth Ave.	9 N. Broadway
Newark, N. J.—705 Broad St.		Paterson, N. J.—181 Market St.	
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—297 Main St.			



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There are sound substantial reasons why Garfords will save you money and keep your business abreast the times.

Garfords are noted for stamina, economy and power.

All 'round dependability makes Garford *the* economy truck. And that means something to you.

There is inbuilt value in every part—from hood to hub-cap they are designed for performance and service.

Sold on a business basis to men who *know*.

Hundreds of concerns are finding Garfords profitable.

Why not you?

There is a Garford to fit your requirements.

See us today and we will tell you which one.

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427 W. 42nd St.
Telephone Bryant 8530

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330 Central Ave.
Phone
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The Garford Motor Truck Company, Lima, Ohio

Manufacturers of Motor Trucks of 1, 1½, 2, 3½, 5 and 6 ton capacity. 4½, 7 and 10 ton Tractors.
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Get your goods to Philadelphia by fast Motor Trucks. Guaranteed daylight schedule, insured, full protection from dust and weather damage. Unequalled equipment and organization avoids delay or dissatisfaction.

ARROTT & FAUNCE, Inc.

Motor Express Service.

Goods received before 5 P. M. reach Philadelphia next day. New York-Philadelphia tariff on request.

New York Receiving Station,
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'Phone, Broad 45-06.

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to fit *you* exactly, whether you're short, tall, stout or slim or in between! And ready to hand you *real* hot weather *comfort* in this *improved* underwear. *Now's* the time to make that test of

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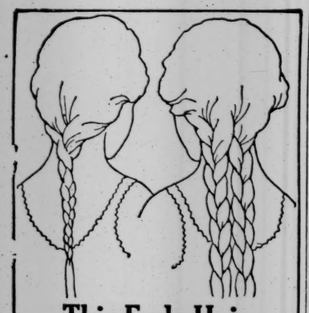

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Mid-Week Pictorial

COURT HOUSE SITE FOR ARMY BARRACKS

Provost Marshal Will Have Use of the Property for the Duration of the War.

START BUILDING TODAY

Army Will Relieve the Police Department of the Task of Rounding Up Offending Soldiers.

The site of the proposed court house on Lafayette Street will be turned over to the United States Government today for use in housing a Provost Marshal's guard, which is to take over during the period of the war the work now being done by the Police Department regarding the arrest of soldiers for the violation of military regulations while in the city. The Government will build several one or two story barracks on the site and a building already erected there will be used as a guard house.

The barracks will be occupied by the Provost Marshal and a staff of twelve officers with about 250 men, but the number is expected to be considerably increased as the necessity arises. Work on the buildings will begin on Monday. The matter will be taken up by the Board of Estimate at its meeting today, when unanimous consent to allowing the Government to use the site will be given. All the members of the board are in favor of the proposition, and it is not expected that any hitch will occur, although the Mayor was in favor at one time of renting the site with the hope of obtaining revenue from it for the city.

Mitchel First Offered Site.

The site was first offered to the Federal Government by the Mitchel administration early in 1917, but at that time the Government officials were not quite sure just what use they could make of the property, and although several plans were suggested, it was not until the officials at Washington decided to establish a body of military police in New York to relieve the regular police force of work imposed upon it because of the war that it was decided to take over the property.

The request came through Colonel Robert S. Smith of the Quartermaster's Department on Governors Island, who sent Mayor Hylan this letter on Wednesday:

Headquarters Eastern Department,
Office of Quartermaster,
Governors Island, N. Y., June 5, 1918.

Mayor John F. Hylan, Chairman Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City Hall, New York City.

Sir: At a meeting of the Court House Board, held at its office, Municipal Building, New York City, on Tuesday, April 10, 1917, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Court House Board tenders to the Mayor and the public authorities of the city for provisions of defense or other military purpose the site purchased by the city for the new Court House, including the Hallenbeck Building, now vacant, or in other buildings that may become vacant upon said site."

On April 13, 1917, the City of New York, by resolution of the Municipal Government, offered to the United States Government for any purposes that it might wish the whole or any part of the Court House site bounded in part by Baxter, Pearl, Centre, Worth, and Leonard Streets. At that time the property referred to could not be used to advantage by the Government and a letter was sent to the Mayor acknowledging the offer with thanks and saying that same could not be used.

The Government now desires to use this land for War Department purposes.

In accordance with verbal agreement between your secretary, Grover Phelan, and Major Thomas S. Bradlee of this office, there is inclosed herewith form of permit, in triplicate, for the use of the Court House site by the United States Government during the period of the war.

This permit is practically the same as the permit granted by the Commissioner of Health of the City of New York for the use of the grounds of the tuberculosis hospital at Otisville, N. Y., the wording of which was approved by the Corporation Counsel of the city and which was accepted by the War Department.

If this permit meets with your approval, it is requested that the three copies be signed, one to be retained by yourself and the other two to be forwarded to this office.

It is requested that this matter be placed on the calendar of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for consideration at its meeting on Friday, June 7, 1918.

ROBERT S. SMITH,
Colonel Q. M. Corps, Quartermaster.

Court House Board Acted.

The communication was referred to the Court House Board, and L. Laflin Kellogg, Chairman of the board, replied with the following extract from the minutes of the Board of Estimate meeting held on April 10, 1917:

Resolved, That in view of the conditions brought about by the entry of the United States into war, it is the opinion of the Court House Board that it is inadvisable at this time to invite bids for the construction of the new Court House; and,

Resolved, That the Court House Board tenders to the Mayor and to public authorities of the city, for purposes of defense or other military purposes for the present, the site purchased by the city for the new Court House, including the Hallenbeck Building, now vacant, or any other buildings that may become vacant upon the said site; and,

Resolved, That the members of this board tender to the Mayor and public authorities of the city their services, and the services of their employes, and the use of the offices of the Court House Board for such uses and services as may be appropriate without detriment to the interest or requirements of the Court House Board; and

Resolved, That the members of the Court House Board hereby agree to accept no compensation for further services from this date and until such time as it is decided to take up again the erection of the new Court House; and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forthwith forwarded to the Mayor of the City of New York.

The site originally cost $12,000,000, and it was proposed to erect an elaborate structure to be used as a Court House at an expense of $10,000,000. In March, 1917, the Mitchel administration set aside $7,500,000 for building the Court House, but when war was declared the following month it was decided not to proceed with the work. Before using the site it will be necessary to have the original permit changed so that the Government will not be able to take over any building that is now being used by the city departments or the Public Service Commission, the latter body having already moved into the New York Life Annex at 49 Lafayette Street.

Ever since soldiers have been coming to the city in large numbers the police have had full power to arrest those accused of desertion, intoxication, overstaying leave, &c., and have sent such prisoners to the Sixty-eighth Street Police Station for detention until they could be sent back to their camps. The Provost Marshal's guard will take over this work and arrangements will probably be made with the Navy Department to give the guard jurisdiction over sailors accused of offense. It is also probable that the Hallenbeck Building at Park and Pearl Streets, a part of the site, will be used as a Quartermaster's Depot Department.

SEES NEED OF MORE NURSES

Surgeon General Blue Indorses the Red Cross Campaign.

A letter from Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the Public Health Service expressing the hope that the Red Cross nurses' drive, which began on June 3 and continues until June 13, would be able to supply nurses for sanitary work, was made public yesterday by the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross. In his letter the Surgeon General said:

"In connection with your campaign to increase the enrollment of nurses with the American Red Cross, I wish to testify to the value of your co-operation in providing nurses for sanitary work in the extra cantonment zones which is of much importance in preventing the transmission of disease to the military forces. I hope that through an increased enrollment your department will likewise be able to meet our future needs for nurses in extra cantonment zones, and also in our trachoma and pellagra work."

A number of striking posters urging nurses to enroll was sent out yesterday by the headquarters of the campaign to all hospitals, training schools and nurses' clubs in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Some of them read, "Nurses! The call from No Man's Man's Land has come across"; Nurses, this means you. Our wounded need care. They fight. Won't you serve. Enroll now for the army and navy service"; "Nurses of America, Humanity calls. What is your answer?"

Nurses of the American Red Cross who are in New York awaiting orders to sail may find a resting place at the Central Club for Nurses, 132 East Forty-fifth Street. The clubhouse was opened yesterday when tea was served to more than 200 nurses of two units.

CALLS CHARGES FRIVOLOUS.

La Follette's Counsel Files Brief Asking Dismissal of Complaint.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In a supplementary brief filed today with the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee counsel for Senator La Follette brands charges growing out of the Senator's St. Paul speech as "frivolous" and "much ado about nothing." The committee, which is investigating the loyalty of statements attributed to the Senator, is asked to dismiss the charges.

"Senator La Follette's speech from beginning to end is an earnest exhortation to his hearers to maintain and defend at all costs our Constitution and our institutions," says the brief. "The speech asserts that we are in the war lawfully and constitutionally, from which it follows that the war brings to all of us duties we must discharge."

The message recently sent to Senator Pomerene of Ohio, Chairman of the committee, by Frederick Ray Martin, Assistant General Manager of The Associated Press, admitting an error had been made in transmitting the speech, is printed in the brief, and The Associated Press is criticised for not correcting the error earlier.

WAIVE APPRAISAL OF LIGHTING PLANTS

Service Board Adopts Plan During War for Deciding Requests for Higher Rates.

HOPE TO SAVE MONEY

Increases Will Only Be Granted to Cover Emergency Period.

A basis for the consideration of all applications from public utility corporations for permission to increase rates has been adopted by the Public Service Commission. It was deemed necessary to have a fixed line of procedure, and the plan was prepared by Commissioner Hubbell for instant use in the matter of the Queens Borough Gas and Electric Company, which is seeking an increase in the rate of both gas and electric current.

The ruling will be that when a temporary increase in rate is asked for to cover the war period, and which will yield the applicant no greater return than was earned prior to the war, the commission will endeavor to avoid the expense and inconvenience of making a complete appraisal of the company's property under war conditions. The idea is thus explained:

"An appraisal of the property of this company (the Queens Borough Company) would cost a substantial sum, which the company says would amount to $50,000. Were the company subjected to such an outlay, it would become an operating charge and thus borne by the consumers. In a time of war there should be no expenditure of money, expert skill, or materials, which does not serve the purpose of integrating these local agencies in the successful conduct of the war.

"To require the present depleted valuation staff of the commission or company engineers to bend their energies for several months to a reinventory and appraisal of this company's property, at a time when unit prices for construction work and materials are so abnormally high as to be misleading and of little aid in ascertaining 'value for rate purposes,' would seem to involve unnecessary delay and expense and an undesirable diversion of labor and skill."

The commission outlined the basis on which during the war it would hear applications for temporary increases as follows:

"Generally where no change in relations between classes of consumers or localities is concerned, and the increase is only sought to cover an emergency period, the commission need not enter upon a regular rate proceeding with a reappraisal of the corporate property.

"Except where substantial reason appears for belief that a public utility company is currently earning more than a reasonable return upon its investment the commission will refrain from conducting rate cases in the usual formal fashion during the period of the war, and may devote itself to the ascertainment of the relief necessarily to be granted to prevent the breaking down of service and lasting detriment of the property. Except where substantial reason appears for a contrary course the commission is of the opinion that it need not, in awarding emergency relief, inquire fully into the normal valuation of the corporate property."

The questions that will be considered in determining the merits of applications for relief will be:

"Is an increase in the rates necessary to cover operating expenses and fixed charges? In an increase in rates necessary to prevent a probable impairment of the service and a destruction of the credit of the enterprise? Is an increase needed to overcome inroads made by advancing operating costs or diminished patronage?

"What increase in income would probably result from the proposed emergency increase in rates? Will the method proposed in providing for increased rates operate fairly as between localities and different classes of consumers? What conditions and safeguards should be required of the company in order to insure the conserving of the corporate property and its adequate administration in wartime?"

During the inquiry yesterday by the commission into the application of the Queens Borough Company for permission to increase its rates from $1.15 to $1.40 and from 12 to 14 cents for gas and electricity respectively, Carlton Macy, President of the company, presented a tabulation of the company's business revenues which showed that the net revenues from the sale of gas had decreased from $77,011 in 1914 to $36,128 in 1917. On the basis of the returns for the first few months of 1918 Mr. Macy estimated that the company would show a deficit of $24,243 for the current year.

Net returns from electricity, he said, have decreased since 1915 from $146,096 to $93,713, and that the net returns for 1918 would not be more than $50,158. In the opinion of Mr. Macy, the operating expenses of the company for the present year will amount to $108,086, of which about 40 per cent. would be in excess of normal, and that the increase in the electric current business of the company will be $43,554, allowing $15,000 to meet the increase in the cost of coal.

The Public Service Commission decided yesterday that the street railway companies which had applied for permission to increase the rate of fare or to charge for transfers should first ask the municipal authorities for a modification of their franchises or seek authority from the State.

3,608 ORPHANS HAVE OUTING

Children from 32 Institutions Taken to College Point.

For the first time in three years the orphan children of the city had bright sunshine for their annual automobile outing yesterday. Before 10 o'clock several hundred girls and boys full of expectancy assembled at Columbus Circle, where they were taken in charge by committees from the Orphans' Automobile Day Association of New York, and stowed into all sorts of motor vehicles. When the procession, numbering 312 cars, got under way it extended up Central Park West to Seventy-seventh Street, and the motor cavalcade carried, by actual count, 3,608 orphans to Donnelly's Grove, College Point. Many cars were lent for the day by their owners, but others were hired by the association, and at the last moment it was necessary to hire sixty taxicabs so that none of the little ones would be disappointed. Horace De Lisser, President of the association, had general charge of the affair.

A big dinner was provided at the grove, and the afternoon was spent in merriment with games and a vaudeville show on the ball ground. Before 6 o'clock the children were all safely returned to the several orphanages in Manhattan and the Bronx. The children came from thirty-two different institutions.

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SAY ALL MUST SAVE TO WIN WAR QUICKLY

Unnecessary Use of Material, Credit, Labor, or Transportation Condemned.

WARBURG URGES ECONOMY

National Conference Discusses the Means for Meeting the Government's Needs.

Demand for the closest restriction of consumption for private, State, and municipal purposes of capital and raw material was made yesterday at the National Conference on Wartime Economy, called under the initiative of the Academy of Political Science and the Bureau of Municipal Research, which met at the Astor.

"Individuals will save in small things when State and city governments demonstrate their determination to save in the great ones," said Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board, who spoke on the relation between war financing and capital issues for State and municipal debts.

"No country has any chance for victory that refuses to organize its entire population so as to concentrate its thoughts and efforts upon winning the war. The Government has first call on our sons, our services, our goods, and our savings; it is entitled to every available ounce of material and man power.

"In time of war nothing is more dangerous than delay. The present emergency requires that the country be aroused to a thorough consciousness of the fact that whoever uses material, credit, labor, or transportation unnecessarily is placing a handicap upon his Government in its progress toward victory."

Discussing the work of the Capital Issues Committee and the War Finance Corporation, by which the Government is regulating capital for other than national purpose, Mr. Warburg acknowledged the spirit of patriotic co-operation found almost everywhere. "In dealing with States, municipalities or counties," he said, "the committee approved no issues, except for the renewal of maturing obligations, that were not essential for the successful prosecution of the war or the health and necessary comfort of the people. Thus applications for roads were acted on favorably only when it could be shown that they were of military or agricultural importance. New construction for public service properties should be postponed unless it serves one of these general purposes. I hope it will not be considered presumptuous to urge that all State and municipal governments do their utmost whenever possible to help their public service corporations reach agreements whereby onerous or unnecessary contractual or franchise construction obligations may be held in abeyance at least for the period of the war.

"Reduction to the minimum of security issues is also important in its bearing on inflation. The means to counteract inflation are, on the one hand, increased production and decreased consumption of things," and on the other, a slowing down in speed and volume in the creation of new dollars in the form of more securities, currency, or credits.

"There exists some hesitation to cooperate without reserve in saving, because of fear that consistent saving and curtailment of credit may create great hardships and subject many people to the cruelties of unemployment. When we have under serious contemplation the withdrawal from peaceful occupations of between two and five million men at a time when the country is in such urgent need of such immense quantities of goods that our mind is not capable of picturing them, and when it needs these goods with the least possible delay, fear of serious unemployment need not be felt.

"If Joseph could return today and foretell the future to Pharaoh, he would predict that at the end of this war there will be a great famine in raw materials, and would urge those in power to acquire and store up whatever surplus of raw materials the country might be able to save and accumulate, both as a bulwark to our gold reserve and because whoever controls the raw materials will hold the key to commerce and finance after the war; and Joseph might add that the necessity for saving will not end at once with the conclusion of peace, and that for years to come thrift will remain a national requisite, and as much of a science and virtue as we used to consider our far-famed extravagance."

Mortimer L. Schiff, who was Chairman of the morning session at which Mr. Warburg spoke, said that it was doubtful if as the war goes on there would be any market for new securities except Government bonds, or if the offering of any other securities should be permitted. "The Government must monopolize the investment market if necessary," he said, "and even State and municipal bonds, attractive as they may be because of their exemption from taxation, must give way to the Federal authorities. The primary business of the country at present is to win the war, and as promptly as possible. We must harden our nerves, we must fortify our endurance, and to a great extent it is this country which must finally provide the staying power. That means men and money without stint."

Controller Charles L. Craig said that the Government ought to meet the needs of the war by taxation instead of long-term bonds. "If this were done," he said, "the patriotic citizen would receive a tax receipt instead of a profitable investment, and thereby would feel that he was to a greater extent a partner of the Government."

He said there was no present occasion, if proper care be exercised, for any more issues of corporate stock for New York City finance, and recommended that the courthouse site be sold and the proceeds applied to needed improvements.

At the luncheon held at the Astor at noon Hugh Frayne, representing the War Industries Board and the American Federation of Labor, declared that "labor knows that this is not a rich man's war, but a war of rich and poor alike for liberty, justice, and democracy. The relations between government and labor in this country," he continued, "are very good. This war is doing more to humanize the world than anything else in history. I firmly believe that many of the most needed reforms, particularly in labor conditions, were slowly on the way, for the trend of the times showed a general desire for justice toward all classes; but the war created conditions which made it imperative to satisfy the demands of all classes, particularly of labor."

Other speakers were Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Thomas B. Love and V. Everit Macy, Chairman of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board.

The afternoon session was devoted to the new era in budgets, with Victor Morawetz presiding. Among the speakers were W. F. Willoughby, Director of the Institute for Governmental Research in Washington; Arthur N. Pierson, leader of the majority in the New Jersey Legislature, and Governors Frank O. Lowden of Illinois and Emerson C. Harrington of Maryland.

The conference closed last night with an informal dinner at the City Club. The theme of most of the speeches was the necessity for eliminating waste and inefficiency in government so as to devote more energy to winning the war.

Thomas H. Reed, city manager of San José, Cal., said that "we have to be ready to give up not only our money and our lives, but what is harder, our habits and our prejudices."

Professor A. R. Hatton of Western Reserve University said no movement was fraught with more danger to the morale of the nation than the agitation for universal military service after the war, regardless of its outcome. "I am convinced," he said, "that the thing chiefly responsible for the unity of the American people is the idea that this will be the last war. If the war should end in an inconclusive peace we should have to barricade ourselves, and I think the people would be perfectly willing to adopt such a system. But I believe a bad effect is being produced by agitation looking to its adoption even if we succeed in completely defeating the Germans."

Other speakers were Professor Samuel McCune Lindsay and Otto Kirchner of Detroit. Lawson Purdy presided. The final session of the National Municipal League will be held this morning at Greenwich House at 27 Barrow Street. The wartime economy conference closed with the dinner last night.

U-BOATS BOOST RECRUITING

Scores of Men Not Subject to Draft Enlist for Service.

Recruiting in all the services continues to show the results of the German submarine activities in American waters. Although the volunteer route to service is for the time being closed to men subject to registration on June 5, the navy, the marines, and the regular army are getting scores of men every day, the recruits being about evenly divided between men under 21 and those above 31.

Up to noon yesterday Lieutenant Daniel M. Gardiner of the Marine Corps said more than 250 men had been enlisted to fill vacancies in the units now training at the Forest Island, S. C., station, in addition to men recruited for other units of the corps. One of the marine recruits was Le Roy Hagan of 172 West Eighty-second Street, a son of Commissioner of Public Works James J. Hagan.

Regular army and naval recruiting officers reported that those services were getting a splendid class of recruits and that there was no doubt many men had hastened their entry because of German depredations in nearby waters.

FOR FULL PROHIBITION.

Bill to be Urged in Congress—Wilson's Protest on Randall Measure.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Food Administrator Hoover's declaration that prohibition should be by legislation and not by forcing the Food Administration to be responsible for "an orgy of drunkenness," drew from Representative Randall of California today the statement that a full war prohibition measure would be urged in Congress at this session.

President Wilson's letter to Senator Sheppard of Texas opposing Representative Randall's amendment adopted by the House to make unavailable a $6,000,000 agricultural appropriation unless the President exercises powers under the Food Control act to prohibit the use of grains in making beer and wines was read to the Senate today.

"Frankly I am very much distressed by the action of the House," said the letter. "I do not think that it is wise or fair to attempt to put such compulsion on the Executive in the matter in which he has already acted almost to the limit of his authority. What is almost entirely overlooked in that there are, as I am informed, very large stocks of whisky in this country, and it seems to me quite certain that if the brewing of beer were prevented entirely, along with the other drinks, many of them harmless, which are derived from food or feed stuffs, the consumption of whisky would be stimulated and increased to a very considerable extent.

"My own judgment is that it is wise and statesmanlike to let the situation stand as it is for the present until, at any rate, I shall be apprised by the Food Administration that it is necessary in the way suggested still further to conserve the supply of food and feed stuffs. The Food Administration has not thought it necessary to go any further than we have in that matter already gone."

The President has not indicated opposition to complete prohibition and Mr. Hoover actually favors it, it was declared by Senator Sheppard, in answer to Senator Gronna of North Dakota.

BROTHERS DIE IN HUDSON.

Naval Diver Seeks Missing Curtin Boy's Body with Searchlight.

Two boys were drowned yesterday in the Hudson River while in swimming at the foot of Eighty-fifth Street. The body of one was recovered. Last night under the light of a powerful searchlight the police, assisted by a diver from a battleship, searched for the other body. The scene was an unusual one, and hundreds gathered on the bank to watch the searchers.

The victims of the double drowning were John and William Curtin, 16 and 18 years, respectively, who were elevator runners in the Spencer Arms, Broadway, at Sixty-ninth Street. They supported their mother, Mrs. Mary Curtin, a widow, at 210 West Sixty-seventh Street. It was not until the police found the boys' clothing on a pier that it became known that there had been an accident.

Spanish Press Organized.

The Spanish Press Association, (Asociación de la Prensa.) announced yesterday that the officers of the newly formed organization, the offices of which are at 32 Burling Slip, are Dr. Luis Lara Pardo, President; Juan F. Urquidi of the Revista Universal, Vice President; C. C. Martin, Treasurer, and Alberto Avigdor of El Arte Tipografico, Secretary. The Spanish Press was organized, it was said, because Spanish newspapermen in this city desired a professional union for themselves and a body which would "bring more closely together the bonds of friendship between Latin and Anglo-Saxon America." The organization does not limit its membership solely to Latin Americans or Spaniards, but admits Americans who speak Spanish or Portuguese.

Launch Ship in 54 Days.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 6.—Breaking the Pacific Coast steel ship launching record of fifty-five working days from date of keel laying, set by the same shipyard, the Skinner & Eddy Corporation here late today launched the Westcohas, an 8,800-ton steel carrier, fifty-four working days after her keel had been put down. The Westcohas is the twenty-third steel ship launched in Seattle this year.

Newtown School's 'Memory Contest.'

The Newtown High School Music Department held a "memory contest" last night at Parish Hall, Corona, under the auspices of the Young Citizens' Loyalty League. Prizes were offered for guessing a list of twenty selections played by the Newtown Orchestra, assisted by Yvonne de Treville, Homer Bartlett, and David Bispham.

NEW 'HITCHY-KOO' ON MODEL OF OLD

Raymond Hitchcock, Unctious as Ever, in a Happy-Go-Lucky Musical Revue.

ITS FUN OFTEN HILARIOUS

Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni, Ray Dooley Shine in Show with Lively Numbers and Colorful Scenes.

HITCHY-KOO, 1918, a musical revue in two acts and thirteen scenes by Glen MacDonough; music by Raymond Hubbell. At the Globe Theatre.

Principals—Raymond Hitchcock, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni, Nellie and Sara Kouns, Emma Haig, Ray Dooley, Charles Cartmell, George Moore, Felix Rush, Helen Weer, Gertrude Rial, Roy Cummings, Ruth Mitchell, Henry Lingen, Laura Harris, Earl Benham, Eleanor Sinclair, James Miller, Frank Bessinger, Ivan Arbuckle, Warren Jackson, and Dorothy Koffee.

The new "Hitchy-Koo," which Raymond Hitchcock and many co-workers presented at the Globe last night, is another revue along the aimless but amusing lines of the first of the series—lacking the novelty of that production, accordingly, but making up for it from time by the hilarity of several of its scenes and the cleverness of many of its people. It is frankly an attempt to repeat the success of last year's show by offering another on the same model, and to this end traces of the previous entertainment have been permitted to linger here and there. What Broadway has liked once it is quite certain to like again.

For example, there is again the unctuous Hitchcock before the curtain, greeting the audience by name, introducing them to one another, and assuring all present that he has no more idea what it is all about than have they. There is the ever-comic Leon Errol, funniest when he feigns the state of the inebriate, and plunging the audience into gales of laughter by a classic bit as a chef in the second act. There is, further, the pert Irene Bordoni, a trifle less in evidence this season, and there is the rapid succession of colorful, unrelated scenes, the parading of many good-looking damsels in many good-looking dresses. Of such is the kingdom of "Hitchy-Koo."

The chief comedian of the evening was kept in subjugation most of the time by the author, and before the show was at an end it was almost possible to believe his pre-curtain announcement that untold benefits and ailments had kept him away from rehearsals. As it was, Hitchcock got good results with a slapstick in a scene with Ray Dooley, but for the rest of the evening he was more or less out of it. The funniest parts of the show, incidently, were those in which the slapstick or some other form of physical attack were prominent. It is a slappy-go-lucky musical revue.

As the entertainment now stands the final act is its best. It is in this act that Errol, aided by Ray Dooley, supplies ten uproarious minutes with a kitchen scene, and it is in this act as well that a youth named Roy Cummings, a graduate of vaudeville and the Winter Garden, exhibited a talent for knockabout comedy which almost out-Dooleyed the Dooleys. Florence O'Denishawn, a graceful dancer, was another much applauded performer who did her bit in Act 2. Ray Dooley proved an admirable foil for both Hitchcock and Errol, and the Kouns sisters, Nellie and Sara, exhibited two well-matched voices of remarkable clarity.

A week's observation on the part of audiences to the various portions of his entertainment undoubtedly will result in a greatly improved show. Musical revues of this sort have a way of growing better night by night, and it cannot be denied that "Hitchy-Koo," and particularly its first act, can be worked over a bit to advantage. A fire engine house scene was handled rather obviously, and a Scotch scene which brings the show to a close revealed nothing last night except two very bad Scotch accents on the part of Hitchcock and Errol.

The score, by Raymond Hubbell, has several lively numbers, and the dozen or so scenes include several which are highly attractive. In brief, the entertainment contains the nucleus of a rattling good Summer show, and it should not take the experienced Hitchcock long to weld it into form.

FRENCH BAND IN CONCERT.

Martial Airs Bring Patriotic Outbursts in Carnegie Hall.

The French Military Band, Captain Gabriel Pares, conductor, and sixty-four soldier-musicians wounded or disabled in four years of war, who are now on furlough to play in American army camps, gave a special concert in Carnegie Hall last night before a patriotic and paying audience that filled the place to the doors. With Gallic courtesy the men in the sky-blue uniforms played "The Star-Spangled Banner" in honor of America first, and after it their own "Marseillaise" of France.

A singing audience joined in the French air, which came in for a half dozen encores in the course of the evening. A star soloist, Lucien Muratore, the opera tenor, sang stanzas of Rouget de Lisle's poem on one of these repetitions. A member of the band, M. Margy, introduced here Farrier's hymn, "Aux Morts pour la Patrie," to words by Charles Peguy, killed in the 1914 battle of the Marne. The program ended with another patriotic outburst in Planquette's "Sambre et Meuse."

In contrast with the martial airs there were many classics, beginning with Beethoven's septet for strings, clarinet, bassoon, and cornet. M. Debruille, violinist, added Saint-Saëns's "Rondo Capriccioso," as his solo number, and Henri Leon Le Roy, clarinet, a former New Yorker, was applauded in Weber's "Concertino." The band gave Massenet's overture to "Phedre," Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" suite, Lalo's "Norwegian Rhapsody," and the "Dance of Death," by Saint-Saëns.

The French band has played already at the navy yard as well as two days at Camp Merritt, and three at Camp Upton. It will spend three days next week at Camp Dix. On Sunday, New Yorkers will hear it again at the opening of the Y. M. C. A. hut in Bryant Park, while tomorrow the men play in Flushing and on Saturday at the Morse dry dock, aboard the French cruiser Gloire.

TAKE WASHINGTON PLAYERS

Lewis & Gordon to Continue Company That Recently Assigned.

The firm of Lewis & Gordon, producers of vaudeville sketches, last night announced that they had made arrangements to continue the Washington Square Players under their management next season. The recent assignment of the Players and the departure of Edward Goodman, their director, for a training camp had been understood to mean that the venture would be abandoned until the end of the war.

Under the new arrangement the Players will play a limited season in New York each year, and will then be seen upon tour. As many of the original players as possible will be retained. It is announced, and the former policies of the organization will be adhered to. Negotiations are now under way for a New York theatre.

The Players will give a season of five weeks in San Francisco, beginning Aug. 19, under the new management, and will then be seen in the principal cities on their way back to New York.

SUPPLIES MEN IN NAVY WITH ENTERTAINMENT

Recreation Department Appeals for Comforts for Sailors and Marines.

The proceeds of the concert at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday evening, which is under the management of Mme. Frances Alda, and at which five of the world's greatest tenors will sing, together with many other stars, will be devoted to buying song books for the navy and the Marine Corps. Mme. Alda has arranged the concert for the Department of Navy Recreation of the Women's Naval Service, of which she is Chairman of the Music Committee.

The aim of the department is to keep American sailors and marines comfortable and happy by sending them tobacco, books, newspapers, periodicals, graphophone records, music, chocolate, sweaters and helmets.

Efforts are being made to get individuals, committees and organizations to undertake to supply individual ships, Marine Corps and Aviation units with comforts, and in some cases organizations have taken over the care of ships named for their towns. All patriotic organizations, churches, colleges, and schools are invited to co-operate with the Department of Navy Recreation by forming Navy Recreation Committees.

Various working units have been organized by the department. One of the most important is the Gaines Unit. A Music Unit undertakes to provide ships, naval stations, and Marine Corps posts with popular band scores, new popular sheet music monthly, books of familiar, patriotic, and home songs with music, victrolas, autoplayer records, phonograph records, and small musical instruments, including banjos, guitars, ukuleles, and concertinas. The men enjoy popular song hits while they are new, and especially like selections from musical comedies and light operas.

Many of the magazines which have been turned in by the public for the sailors and soldiers have been so old that they were of no interest to the men, and at the suggestion of a naval officer the Department of Navy Recreation has devised a plan of sending a comprehensive assortment of Sunday newspapers by subscription weekly. This assortment covers the entire country, and tends to keep the men on the ships and in the Marine Corps in touch with their home towns. It also endeavoring to obtain subscriptions to monthly magazines and weekly publications.

Two branches of the Department of Navy Recreation are the War Mothers Unit and the War Brothers Unit. The Mothers Unit is composed of the mothers of men in the naval service, and they pledge themselves to interest people in providing recreation and amusement for the sailors and marines, also to extend aid and sympathy to anxious and sorrowing mothers. The War Brothers Unit was established to give American men, who are serving the nation at home, an opportunity to contribute to the morale of the American Navy by writing a letter each month to the men assigned to them, and occasionally to send tobacco, a book, a newspaper, or a magazine.

Eddie Foy Held in Coney Island Court.

Eddie Foy, who has been haled into court several times because of the stage appearances of the "seven little Foys," was held in $500 bail in the Coney Island Court yesterday, charged with exhibiting three of his children in Henderson's Music Hall, Coney Island, in July, 1917, without a permit from the Mayor. His attorney told Magistrate McGuire that the comedian would waive examination, and the Magistrate ordered Foy held for Special Sessions. Foy pleaded not guilty when he appeared before Magistrate McGuire on July 23 last. After that the case was postponed eight times. Lemual Blakeman, manager of Henderson's, also waived examination yesterday and was held in $500 bail for Special Sessions.

Who Discovered RICORO?

"Ricoro? That's what the doctor ordered!" said the Traffic Manager.

"My nerves were jumping from overwork, so I 'phoned the doctor and told him my trouble.

"'A common complaint,' he said. 'You're smoking too many heavy cigars again. Cut them out. Come see me tomorrow.'

"Next day, when I called, I found the doctor hiding behind a regular after-banquet cigar.

"'Ah Ha! Physician, cure thyself'—I laughed.

"'Nonsense, man!' he rejoined. 'I said no *heavy* cigars.' This is light and mild, and yo ucan smoke as many as you wish. Take one, it's a Ricoro.'

"'Doc,' said I, after a puff or so, 'Ricoro is the pleasantest prescription a doctor ever ordered!'"

Sooner or later you'll discover—

Ricoro
the "Self-Made" Cigar

Panetela size, 7c
Box of 50—$3.50
Imported from Porto Rico

Ricoro is softly mild—you can smoke them all day without feeling them. Their fine, mellow, tropic fragrance and pleasant flavor are thoroughly satisfying. Their prices are as low as 6c to 2-for-25c because Ricoro is *imported* from Porto Rico *duty-free*.

Sold only in United Cigar Stores—*"Thank you."*

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Prices 50c to $2.00, except Sat. Nights, $2.50. KLAW & ERLANGER'S RADIANT MUSICAL COMEDY, The Rainbow Girl. NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE ROOF. ZIEGFELD STARTS 11:30. NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC. June 10—Gala Week—6 Brown Bros.

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE.

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE, 42d St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. LAST 2 WEEKS. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30. BILLIE BURKE in HENRY MILLER A Marriage of Convenience

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, B'WAY, 43D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20. THE KISS BURGLAR. SMACKING MUSICAL SUCCESS.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20. GOING UP. The Talk of the Town. The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK Presents himself in HITCHY-KOO 1918 with LEON ERROL IRENE BORDONI. CHORUS OF FORTY UNDER 20

FULTON THEATRE, West 46th St. PHONE BRYANT 700. Actors & Authors Theatre presents, Beginning MON. EVE., JUNE 10th, "MUGGINS" A COMEDY IN ONE ACT. "NOCTURNE" A DRAMA IN ONE ACT. "THE BEST SELLERS" A MUSICAL FANTASY IN ONE ACT. "ART'S REJUVENATION" AN OPERETTA IN ONE ACT. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CORT 48TH ST., E. of B'WAY. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. FLO-FLO The Survival of the Fittest.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Last Mat. Tomorrow at 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents LAST 3 PERFORMANCES POLLY WITH A PAST

AUCTION SALE OF SEATS & BOXES FOR LADIES' ANNUAL LAMBS' GAMBOL. BELASCO THEATRE. This Afternoon AT 4 O'CLOCK. The following Lambs will be auctioneers:

De Wolf Hopper	Donald Brian
Raymond Hitchcock	Joseph R. Grismer
Leon Errol	George V. Hobart
Eddie Foy	James T. Powers
Andrew Mack	Clifton Crawford
Augustus Thomas	Taylor Holmes

PERFORMANCE at HUDSON THEATRE, FRIDAY, June 14. Box Office Opens Monday, June 10.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30. Business Before Pleasure

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. A FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS. Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL.

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20. Parlor, Bedroom & Bath with FLORENCE MOORE.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tom'w 25c to 75c. SICK-A-BED THE BIG LAUGH MAKER

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Thurs. 2. AL JOLSON in "SINBAD" SUNDAY NIGHT Last Concert OF THE SEASON. A SPECIAL BILL FOR THIS OCCASION

BOOTH The Stuart Walker Co. in Booth Tarkington's Comedy 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. SEVENTEEN SIXTH MONTH.

ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. A DASHING MUSICAL COMEDY. Rock-A-Bye Baby. SUPERLATIVELY FUNNY

SHUBERT THEA. 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. BLANCHE BATES HOLBROOK BLINN in GETTING TOGETHER with PERCIVAL KNIGHT and Lieut. Gitz Rice.

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2. Last Week of The Company Now Appearing in MAYTIME. With Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood, Wm. Norris

Next Week—The Chicago Company Will Appear in MAYTIME. With JOHN CHARLES THOMAS. John T. Murray—Carolyn Thomson. Next Monday Night Souvenir Night. Beautiful Fans to All the Ladies.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. A Musical Comedy Masterpiece OH, LADY! LADY!!

MOROSCO West 45 St. Evs. 8:20. LAST 3 Last Mat. Tom'w 2:20. TIMES. BIGGEST COMEDY HIT IN NEW YORK. LOMBARDI, Ltd. With LEO CARRILLO

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30. MARJORIE RAMBEAU IN EYES OF YOUTH

CASINO Theatre, B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. Clifton Crawford in Fancy Free. Harry Conor—Ray Raymond—Marjorie Gateson.

48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w & Thurs. 2:30. THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME. Famous "Spy" Play—Star Cast.

LAST 2 DAYS. LAST MATINEE TO-MORROW. "A Super-Dreadnaught Hit." N. Y. HERALD. "BIFF-BANG" AT THE CENTURY. By and for the Enlisted Men of Pelham Naval Training Station.

NOTE: Entire receipts of the Saturday Matinee (Last Matinee) devoted to the Actors' Fund of America. For Which No War Tax.

ROOF CENTURY THEATRE, 11:30. CENTURY GROVE. MIDNIGHT REVUE. DOLLY SISTERS | Have You Seen THE DOOLEYS? | GEORGE WHITE

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POSITIVE APPEARANCE OF

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Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra and Chorus.

Great double numbers with above stars: Sextette from "Lucia"; Trio from "Faust"; Quartette from "La Boheme."

Conductors: Roberto Moranzoni, Pierre Monteux, Giulio Setti, Gennaro Papi, John Philip Sousa.

Prices from $1.50 to $6.00 at Box Office.

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Evenings Eve. at 8:15. MIPASLOVA & SERBIANS, All Seats FRIEND & DOWNING, Zertho's Reserved Dogs, and six other big acts. 25, 35, 50

GRAND GALA CONCERT AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE June 10. Best Seats for All Parts of the House. JACOB'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, 1393 Bway. S. E. Cor. 38th. Phone 4188, 4189 Greeley.

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Direct Rail Connection to all points West and North. All through rail tickets and Troy Evening Line tickets between N. Y. York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.

Steamers leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:50 A. M., landing at Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Ideal one day outings. On Saturday afternoon, June 8th, Steamer "Albany" leaves Desbrosses St. 2 P. M., W. 42d St. 2:20 P. M., West 129th St. 2:40 P. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh and return. Information at Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. Canal 9300, N. Y.

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Delightful Outings Out on the Sound
Music — Dining Rooms — Lunch Counters
Tickets limited, on sale only on Piers on day of Excursions.

Steamer City of Lowell
To Bridgeport
Lv. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., 10:00 A. M.
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St., 10:30 A. M.
Tickets $1.35 Children 70 Cents Including War Tax.

Steamer Richard Peck
To New Haven
Lv. Pier 28, E. R., Catharine St. 9:30 A. M.
Lv. Pier 70, E. R., 22nd Street, 10:00 A. M.
Tickets $1.35 Children, 70 Cents Including War Tax.

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Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston.
*Str. "Homer Ramsdell," Franklin St., 1:00 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. Restaurant.
Str. "Poughkeepsie," Franklin St., 2:30 P. M., for Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
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150 delightful miles on the
"BENJ. B. ODELL"
To Newburgh, Beacon, Poughkeepsie and return.
Restaurant. Music. Lunch Room.
Franklin St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M.
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BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES UP THE HUDSON
Commencing Sunday, June 9th.
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC" Will Lve. Battery 9, W. 132 St. 9:45 A.M.
MUSIC DANCING REFRESHMENTS
Round Trip Weekdays, 55c. Children, 30c. Sundays, 85c. Children, 55c. Including War Tax.
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MOTION PICTURES.

44th ST. THEATRE 3RD MONTH D. W. Griffith's SUPREME TRIUMPH HEARTS OF THE WORLD. Still Turning Thousands Away. THE SWEETEST LOVE STORY EVER TOLD A ROMANCE OF THE GREAT WAR. Twice Daily 2 P.M. & 8:30. SAT. MAT. 25c to $1.50. 2:10 & 8:30. OTHER MATS. (inc. Sun.) 25c to $1.

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle, 59th St. Continuous 2 to 11 P. M. 25c. 50c. Wm. A. Brady's 8 Reel Patriotic Offering. Stolen Orders. "A MASTERPIECE."—Eve. Sun.

RIVOLI B'way and 49th St. MARION DAVIES in "Cecilia of the Pink Roses." Seats 20-30-60c. Loges $1. RIVOLI ORCHESTRA.

RIALTO Times Square WALLACE REID in "Believe Me Xantippe." Soloists, Comedy and RIALTO ORCHESTRA. 20-30-60c.

U. S. OFFICIAL WAR FILMS LYRIC TWICE DAILY 2:30, 8:30. Mats. 25, 50c. Pershing's Crusaders. Tonight—Junior Naval Reserves Night. Exhibition Bayonet Drill. Uniform admits wearer at half price.

Loew's New York Theatre & ROOF. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Prices 10, 20, 30. HARRY MOREY, "The Game with Fate." ELLA HALL in "WHICH WOMAN."

81 St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980. LOUISE GLAUM in "SHACKLED." Also Creater VAUDEVILLE.

Plaza MADISON AVE. at 59TH ST. Mats. 25c. Eve. 25-50c. including tax. Also at 125th St. Loews W. Gerrard's "MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY."

STRAND Marguerite CLARK in "PRUNELLA." Capturing Huge Beauty Strand Orchestra. B'WAY & 47th ST.

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NEWBURGH, Poughk

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ALIEN FRIENDS AND ENEMIES.

At the Roman Congress of Oppressed Nationalities in April, representatives of the Austro-Hungarian Rumanians, Italians, Czechs, Poles, Jugoslavs, made a declaration of common purposes and a platform of common action. The Italians and Jugoslavs made an agreement. The Polish delegates united on a memorandum in which they laid down as "the Polish program, which is that of the Allies": "The reunion into one independent "State of all the Polish lands, including those which the Central Empires "are refusing to restore to Poland and "those which they are bestowing as "largess on their vassals. This pro"gram is the restitution to Poland of "the mouth of the Vistula, of Danzig, "and of the Polish portion of the Baltic coast line. This program is the "prevention of Lithuania and the "Ukraine from becoming instruments "of Prusso-German oppression and "Austrian intrigue."

The German program for Poland is a mutilated Poland, coalless, portless, bounded and dominated by Germany to the south and west, on the northeast by a German Lithuania, on the south by Austria, and to the southeast by an Austrian Ukraine. "Poland will "either be saved by the Allies or will "become dependent upon Germany, "either with or without Austria; "above all, upon all-powerful Prus"sia."

On Wednesday the British, French, and Italian Premiers united in declaring that "a united independent Polish "State, with free access to the sea, "constitutes one of the conditions of a "solid and just peace and the rule of "right in Europe." They noted with satisfaction Mr. LANSING'S expression of earnest sympathy with the national aspirations of the Czechs and Jugoslavs for freedom.

It was the thirst of Russia for Constantinople, the agreements by which France and Great Britain had to satisfy NICHOLAS II., that were really responsible for the large demands of Italy, both in Asia Minor and the Adriatic Islands and shore. The illfeeling between the South Slavs and the Austrian Italians, a feeling deliberately nurtured by Austria-Hungary, was thus increased and extended across the Adriatic. The Russian revolution, whatever other havoc it wrought, has gradually brought a different attitude on the part of the Entente Powers toward the oppressed nationalities. Russia of the Czars out of the way, Italy, carried into the war by an irresistible popular movement, has greatly tempered the "sacred egoism" proclaimed by SALANDRA.

Austria-Hungary, Germany's creature, is the common enemy of the Italians and the Austro-Hungarian Slavs. They have come together. The struggle of the oppressed nationalities in Austria-Hungary recalls that of the Italians for national unity. France, Italy, and Great Britain have pledged themselves to the fulfillment of Polish, Czech, and Jugoslav aspirations. The United States, long pledged to a free Poland, has just shown its "earnest sympathy" for the Czechs and Jugoslavs.

The Austro-Hungarian mirage of peace has faded. We know Austria for what she is, an absolutist annex of Germany. For military as for moral reasons the new disposition was necessary. The free nations stand by freedom, by the effort of the oppressed nationalities to free themselves. They support the revolutionary element in the Hapsburg monarchy. They try to help their friends and weaken their foes.

Meanwhile, in the United States there are millions of technically Austro-Hungarian citizens, Slovenes, Slovaks, Czechs, Poles, classed as alien enemies although they are actually enemies of Austria-Hungary, eager for its downfall. Two Jugoslav leaders tell the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate that 300,000 to 500,000 Jugoslavs in this country will join our army, 50,000 at once, if Congress will make them eligible, change them into friendly aliens.

A law to this effect should be passed. It would recognize the facts. The immigrants or exiles of the oppressed nationalities are the bitterest enemies of Austria-Hungary. Straighten out their status, give them a chance to fight against Germany and its Austrian tool. It is the heart, not the geographical label, that makes an alien a friend or an enemy.

DISPENSING WITH THE COURTS.

It is generally recognized that roast pork is too expensive if obtained by burning down a house to make a fire. Those capable of seeing that point may also see that it is a poor way to get child labor by abolishing the Supreme Court. That is the way of Senator OWEN of Oklahoma. The ideas that the Supreme Court can be abolished by statute, and that the constitutionality of statutes can be declared by the President and Congress, are original with him, and he thinks that they would be effective if Congress should pass the law which he proposes. Any Executive or judicial officer who shall question the constitutionality of the child labor law officially shall be considered by that act to have vacated his office. No Judge of any inferior court shall allow the question to be raised in his court, and the Supreme Court shall not entertain any appeal. This is the answer of the Senator to the decision of the Supreme Court referring the question of child labor legislation to the several States for local action, according to the sentiment of their various communities. The Senator feels called upon to make this reply because the decision of the court in effect declares that "the "members of Congress who passed "it, and the President who signed it, "violated their oaths of office."

It is probably safe to say that the Senator is alone in this view of the purpose or effect of the action of the Supreme Court. It is not so sure that he is alone in thinking that the short way to child labor reform is to abolish the Supreme Court by act of Congress. He may have company in thinking, like the Bolsheviki, that anything can be done by a viva voce vote. But there will be those who recall that a President once defied the Supreme Court because he thought it impossible for the court to enforce its decisions. Just so now there will be those who will think that the Supreme Court will challenge Congress to make good its edicts, if it should see fit to pass the Senator's unique proposal. No doubt it will be thought by the Senator an additional offense to remark that the Supreme Court is given independent powers and functions by the Constitution, and that it is beyond the power of Congress to take over the power to decide any question of law whatever. It is common sense, as well as constitutional law, that legal questions should be decided by impartial authority, and that the Congress would be so prejudiced in deciding questions regarding its own action that it should see its unfitness for the duties which the Senator proposes for it.

There are those who see some reasons for liking the British system of a national legislature with unlimited powers. But even those of that way of thinking can see the impropriety of substituting the British system of government for our own by indirection, as a sort of addendum to a question of policy about another unrelated matter. Attempts at nullification of Federal statutes have failed. So also should fail attempts to nullify the powers of the Supreme Court by assuming to control its discretion in matters intrusted to it for independent action. Child labor regulation by the nation cannot be so imperative that the framework of our Government should be made over to attain it. Or, if so, at least the procedure should be in the manner provided by the most solemn popular referendum it is possible to have.

WALL STREET FARMERS.

The choicest wheat land on 16,000,000 acres of several Indian reservations is to be cultivated by a combination of talent from Wall Street's highest circles. Their names are a guarantee that the nominal capital of $2,000,000 will be enlarged according to the necessities of the undertaking, if it shall prove of promise. The first unit will be seeded this Fall, and next year there is expected a yield of several million bushels, with greater prospects eventually.

This is an interesting new departure. Our worst organized industry is to be managed like a manufacturing industry, with chief reliance put upon machinery. It is singular that Americans have been so backward in the use of tractors, mechanical mules, which they invented, and which are more appreciated abroad than at home. Tractors are baby "tanks," and they were the salvation of foreign agriculture when the cultivators were called to the colors. This year Maryland bought four American tractors. France took 1,500. Michigan was enterprising and bought 1,000 tractors for its farmers' use. But England took 4,000, and expects to take 6,000 if deliveries in small lots can be enlarged. Pennsylvania allowed the great sum of $50,000 in aid of tractor cultivation, and New York acquired 61, but Canada took 1,000 tractors from the United States in addition to what it could make for itself. And so the list runs on, culminating in the proposal of the Wall Street farmers to put millions into machinery and run their leased land like a wheat factory.

A tractor costs $1,000, more or less, and it is worth several men or mules. A girl or boy can run a tractor, and this sub-standard labor from the cities surpasses that from the country of the same class. The city beats the country machinist even as the Wall Street farmers challenge the rustics from the prairies. It has been said that 18,000,000 horses on 6,000,000 American farms eat enough grain to feed 40,000,000 people. The Tractor Trade Journal estimates that 200,000 tractors will be made this year, and it is sure that they will eat no corn or oats, while they will produce more than otherwise would be possible, considering the labor shortage.

With farms on the enlarged scale of the Wall Street farmers, and run like a combination in restraint of trade, it requires little imagination to foresee that those who perform the labor will not live on the land, any more than milihands eat and sleep in the factories. They will live in towns, and be taken to and from their work in motor transports or trolley cars. They will work union hours on yearly hirings, and they will learn the farm trade as mechanics learn their trade. It is a move in a more promising direction than the formation of Equity societies and Noppartisan leagues to make society over to remedy the shortcomings of incompetent farmers. So long as land was free, anybody could make a living from land and be a farmer of a sort. But when land is worth $100 an acre, more or less, it takes a higher talent to make farming pay and feed the world. Machinery will work the mirracle, and Wall Street will finance the farmers in proportion that they rise to their opportunity. The Federal Reserve Bank ruled that farmers' notes, including supposably notes of Wall Street farmers like any others, are eligible for rediscount when given for tractors.

Old-fashioned farmers are lamenting the shortage of muscle. The new sort of farmers are replacing muscle with brains and capital. Soon there may be more food grown than can be used, and there will be a cry for the reduction of prices below the level necessary for the new equipment of talent and machinery. They can be driven from the farm more easily than they were attracted to it.

UP WITH THE BLACK FLAG.

The stir which is being made in Germany by the Kreuz-Zeitung's demand for a statement of war aims is caused by the fact that the Kreuz-Zeitung wants the real war aims to be made public. They are aims of conquest. Hitherto, when Germany has organized a peace offensive, she has camouflaged these aims by a pretense that her aims are reasonable and such as other nations can accept. The Kreuz-Zeitung believes that Germany is now strong enough to discard hypocrisy and come out with the truth. It says:

> The time for an understanding on the basis of peace offers has gone by. The time has now come for another kind of understanding—that on the basis of military prestige. We do not need to offer anything, but we may begin to demand. We have the advantage.

This has caused great consternation among those who still believe that the enemies of Germany can be coaxed and seduced to a peace conference on the pretense that it is to be one of "understanding and give-and-take," as MICHAELIS put it less than a year ago, and then sandbagged from behind as the Russians were at the conference of Brest-Litovsk. The Tageblatt has the impudence still, after that frightful revelation of what Germany really means by a peace conference, to allege the German aim to be that "this "gigantic war must only end in a "free understanding." It points out cannily that if the Kreuz-Zeitung's proposal is followed up, the result will surely be to rally all parties in France and England more determinedly under the flag of war.

This is true, of course, but the Kreuz-Zeitung thinks Germany can afford to disregard that fact. It thinks she can afford to disregard the effect on the enemy nations altogether and consider only the effect on her own people; for it is a domestic result that the Kreuz-Zeitung hopes to attain by the brutal revelation of the real war aims. By such a revelation the Government would silence and suppress those Germans who hitherto have taken advantage of its secretiveness about war aims to weaken the unity of the people. The time has come to throw overboard "all chicken"hearted pessimists of the Erzberger "and Scheidemann stamp." The result, it believes, would be a greater unity than has ever been attained before.

In plain language, the pirate ship has hitherto found it advantageous to carry along a crowd of parsons and Quakers as passengers, so that whenever it wished to lure a fat merchantman within firing distance it could put them on deck with Bibles in their hands to megaphone messages of sweetness and light to the prospective prey. But now that this is no longer necessary, these passengers have become a nuisance. It is time to hoist the black flag for good and all and order them below. What if the sight of the black flag does nerve the crew of the merchantman to desperate resistance? They are doomed anyway, and what good will it do them? So argues the Kreuz-Zeitung, to the vast uneasiness of the passengers, and especially of Mr. THEODOR WOLFF and, doubtless, of Mr. PHILIPP SCHEIDEMANN. And we earnestly hope that the Kreuz-Zeitung will succeed in its crusade. As between pirates, we prefer the candid ones.

NEUTRAL SHIPS FOR FOOD.

It was known some weeks ago that a modus vivendi with Sweden gave us the use of 100,000 tons of her ships, and now, by the terms of a trade agreement signed on the 31st ult., 300,000 tons more will be chartered to our Government and the Allies. Sweden thus adds about seventy-five ocean carriers to the number of those in service against Germany. At the same time she consents to reduce by at least one-half her exports of high-grade iron and ore to that country, where millions of tons from this source have been used in munition factories. Germany, now commandeering and melting kitchen utensils and doorknobs, needs all the Swedish iron that can be imported. In return for the ships we are to send grain, fertilizer, cotton, oils, and other products. Sweden's stock of wheat is almost exhausted; she must have 2,500,000 bushels before the coming harvest. At least seven cargoes of supplies were forwarded from our ports while the modus vivendi was in force, and others will now follow them.

They will be in danger, for when the use of 100,000 tons of shipping was granted, with 400,000 tons from Norway, the Swedish and Norwegian Governments had official notice from Berlin that, in accordance with an amendment of Germany's prize rules, the merchant marines of neutral nations making such agreements would be regarded as hostile. But the neutrals must have foodstuffs and raw materials which can be obtained only from the United States and in exchange for ship service. One cause of their food shortage has been the sale to Germany of what their own people needed, while Germany was sinking hundreds of their ships. Commissioners sent by Denmark to negotiate a trade agreement arrived here last week. A Danish naval officer who preceded them says the people of his country are living on very small rations and can be saved only by foodstuffs from America. There is very little fodder, he adds, "for "cattle-raising, the country's chief "industry." Probably he has not forgotten that for a long time there was a daily meat train from Denmark to Germany. Undoubtedly the food supply is insufficient now from Belgium northward to the arctic. If cargoes shipped from our ports for relief are torpedoed, the neutral nations may feel that they cannot afford to express just resentment, but very few friends of Germany will be left within their boundaries.

THE WAR GAS CONTROVERSY.

President WILSON has been urged to exercise the power given him by the Overman act and transfer to the absolute control of General SIBERT, chief of the new gas division of the army, the organization of chemical research work that, with the voluntary aid and co-operation of the most eminent experts in the country, has accomplished such brilliant results under the auspices of the Bureau of Mines.

It would be a tragedy if Mr. WILSON acquiesced and gave the order. The chemists of the National Advisory Committee, acting with the Bureau of Mines, would certainly take that view of the matter, such scientists, for instance, as IRA REMSEN, formerly President of Johns Hopkins; HULETT of Princeton, BANCROFT of Cornell, RICHARDS of Harvard, TALBOT of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, VENABLE of the University of North Carolina, NICHOLS of the General Chemical Company, HOSKINS of Chicago, and PARSONS, Chief Chemist of the Bureau of Mines.

It is not as if General SIBERT could not have the unlimited and priceless services of the organization of chemists attached to the Bureau of Mines, perhaps the most enthusiastic body of men doing their "bit" in the war, men of vision who believe that their researches and inventions will have a great deal to do with winning the war on the battlefields of Europe; General SIBERT would find them heartily cooperating with him, quick to respond to his calls, and eager to supply him with the fruits of their work. Their one objection to the transfer is that it could serve no useful purpose and that the reorganization would impede and clog a system now functioning smoothly and most effectively. Research work would be disarranged when the need of it is so imperative. To militarize the body of chemists whose energies, whose genius, the Government cannot do without would be to introduce red tape and generate friction between army officers who know nothing of the properties of the new instrumentality of warfare and the scientific men who are seeking and finding means to defeat the enemy at his own game. What has been accomplished is a secret, but it may be said that there is promise of overwhelming success over the Germans, both in outgassing them and in baffling the most deadly of their attacks.

It should be a case of letting well enough alone. The experts who are giving their services to the Government cannot be expected to hail with satisfaction a military reorganization of an eminently successful scientific enterprise that grows better with every day of experience. The Bureau of Mines today would have no great war gas auxiliary but for the interest, intense and self-sacrificing, of such men as have been previously named. It was their prestige that made possible the mobilization of the chemists of the country. We do not know from whom came the suggestion that the war gas organization be detached from the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior and transferred to the War Department and the immediate control of General SIBERT, but the idea was mischievous in the extreme, however good may have been the intentions behind it.

Unfortunately, the Government is likely to suffer a loss in enthusiastic devotion, if not an actual loss of the services of chemists who have been working night and day on the gas problem if it is decided to put them in military harness, which they could not help finding uncongenial and embarrassing. Mr. WILSON would make no mistake if he declined to change the existing organization, and a fatal blunder might be committed if he heeded his army advisers and transferred the chemists to inflexible military authority.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

We Have Here Only One Nation.

There is to be seen, or at any rate to be felt, a certain cautiousness, a sort of hesitation or reluctance to get outside the domain of indisputable generalities, in the message sent by Secretary DANIELS to the well-intentioned persons who are arranging to have as part of this year's celebration of the Fourth of July what they call a "nationality parade." Evidently the Secretary was in the same position as are a good many other people with respect to the execution of this plan. He doesn't want to criticise a demonstration of which the avowed purpose—doubtless sincere—is to express the patriotism of our foreign-born citizens, and yet instinct tells him, as it does others, that there is something wrong, something unwise, about this particular expression of that most estimable sentiment.

Probably, in this case as so often, instinct, which is merely the crystallized experience of ages, has reached a right conclusion. Nobody could question the fact that there would be interest in a parade consisting of some thirty divisions, with each division composed of marchers of an ethnic strain different from any of the others. We already know, however, and know only too well, that the population of the United States is drawn from many lands—that we are conducting here the greatest of experiments in the assimilation of diverse materials. But what we want to see now is not proof that the assimilation is still incomplete, but that it has progressed to the point where the several groups of which we are composed think of themselves as undifferentiated Americans, instead of as the unforgetting sons of lands European, Asiatic, African, or what not.

The best of all "nationality parades" at this time and in this place would be a parade, not of thirty nationalities, but of one—a parade the object of which was not to emphasize or even to reveal our diversities of origin, but to manifest our similarities, our unanimities, of thought, of determination, and of action. The men who are to march in the proposed parade are either Americans or they are not, and the routes by which they have arrived at Americanism are of no present importance to us as a people engaged in deadly conflict with a strong and desperate and utterly ruthless enemy.

His Choice Between Two Evils.

In his argument against the immediate and complete termination of the use of food materials in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, Mr. HOOVER did not hesitate to reveal his own sympathy with the objects sought by the Prohibitionists. He would be glad, he wrote, if the considerable amount of grain used by the brewers of beer, and if even the very small amount of nutritive substances turned into wine, could be saved for consumption more probably beneficial and less probably harmful. But the Prohibitionists will not be at all grateful to him, for he violated all their rules by weighing large evils against small ones, and by insisting that there were wrong ways of doing right things—ways so wrong that their consequences were worse than the evils they were designed to remove.

To stop the making of beer and wine at this time, Mr. HOOVER said, would simply send the present drinkers of those comparatively innocuous liquids to the whisky bottle and the gin bottle for consolation, and thus would the indisputable economy of food be more than counterbalanced. If the country wanted total abstinence, it could have it by following the orderly methods of legal procedure, but to get it by the exercise of an indirect compulsion on the President was, he showed, highly injudicious from every practical point of view.

This particular controversy is now become almost purely academic, the President having put what amounts to an end to it by expressing his opinion to Congress and intimating what he would do if the opinion were ignored. Realizing this fact, the Prohibitionists are taking thought for the accomplishment of their purpose by following another and longer road. The great stock of whisky that formed Mr. HOOVER'S strongest argument against their original proposition they would get out of reach through some sort of governmental seizure or sequestration. They can do it if they can get the votes, but the resulting cost will make the taxpayer wince.

At Least as Good as the Rest.

There is nothing surprising in the news that the Germans purpose the creation of regiments composed of convicts—to let their jailbirds, or a part of them, enjoy such liberty as the German drill sergeant allows the men under him to have. For this mitigated freedom the excarcerated ones are to pay only the price of being set to do the most dangerous of army tasks. What is surprising in the dispatch describing this plan is the passage that says the convicts will be in regiments by themselves.

There is no obvious necessity for such a segregation. The soldiers who invaded Belgium, who devastated the occupied parts of France, who helped the Austrians to exterminate the Serbian people and the Turks to massacre the Armenians, cannot be at all squeamish as to the company they keep, nor would their moral standards be appreciably lowered by association with soldiers from behind the bars.

Indeed, it is not necessarily a dishonor to have been sent to jail in Germany. That penalty has been imposed in so many cases for acts which outside of Germany are regarded as virtuous rather than vicious or criminal that possibly, even probably, the morals of the German Army and Navy would be improved if the convicts were scattered evenly all through both forces.

If this is not so—if the sentenced criminals are really worse than those indicted in the Bryce report, for instance—the new regiments will be truly dreadful aggregations. They may even excite new animosity against Germany!

A BLOW AT LATIN REPUBLICS

New U-Boat Raids Imperil Their Nationals—Will They Submit?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The presence of piratical U-boats around these coasts constitutes not only a new danger to the transportation of troops and to American merchantmen, but will serve as a menace to the free intercourse between this country and Latin America.

The case of the Carolina may illustrate this point, because there is a possibility that some of our Latin neutral citizens, Venezuelans, for instance, were on board, as they often choose to make their trip to New Work by way of Porto Rico.

It might be among the foolish, but fearfully recoiling, Prussian measures to establish, swellheadedly enough, a complete blockade of all the ports of the United States. In such a case the ugly and dastardly purpose will develop into the same series of crimes against Latin American nationalities as took place against this country's sovereignty, and if the new arrogant warning is not meekly obeyed the murderous business of sinking passenger steamers carrying our women and children, whom Prussians despise as "veneered Indians," will take place, giving thereby new proofs to the world of the ghoulish Kultur.

Will the neutral countries in Latin America and their representatives in Washington stand by in a spiritless frame of mind as a herd of frightened sheep to see this new cynical, but probable enterprise carried through with the usual devilish perfection, or are we going to act with virility and courage and serve notice on the German dictatorial outlaws that they will be held to "strict accountability" and that any of their heinous crimes against our citizens will mean immediate war with the whole American Continent?

Latin America has been under the delusion, as this country was for a long time, that the Prussians are amenable to logical argumentation; but modern history has conclusively proved that they accept argumentation as a means of gaining time, furnishing in their sly, suave ways promises to be unfulfilled and hypocritical assurances to cover some of their dirtiest designs. Our countries should begin to realize that "Schrecklichkeit" is coming to us as fiercely as it has come to the rest of mankind. We must accept the challenge as men and cast aside once and for all the stigma of being suspected Prussian pawns in this great struggle in which the Allies are fighting to maintain unsullied those very doctrines of human rights which our masters of international law, Bello, Calvo and Drago, so firmly upheld and defended.

R. MUNOZ TEBAR.

New York, May 3, 1918.

BRAVER DAYS.

When the C. S. S. Florida Was Raiding Near New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It will be fifty-four years next month since the C. S. S. Florida, on board of which vessel I was an officer at the time, was off New York and engaged in the same work that the German submarine now is. But how different then was our behavior toward those who fell into our hands from the fate of those on board the Carolina, who were put adrift to reach the shore as best they could!

During our visit we captured the steamer Electric Spark, bound from New York to New Orleans with a large number of passengers, including several females.

We stood by the Electric Spark until late in the afternoon, when a schooner fell into our hands, which we boarded and to which we safely transferred all the passengers of the Electric Spark.

Before night had come on a very strong gale struck us and had those passengers been in small boats all of them would surely have been lost, but fortunately for them we were not "Huns."

G. TERRY SINCLAIR.

New York, June 4, 1918.

The Mothers' Day Appeal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly permit me by this public means to thank you for the generous notices your paper has given of the work of this association and its appeal for prayer on Mothers' Day, and also gratefully to acknowledge in your columns the receipt of letters from wives and mothers of men in service asking to be enrolled as associate members.

Since the press throughout the United States as a result of the notice in the Official Bulletin of May 11 so widely announced the work of the National Association for Mothers of Defenders of Democracy, 51 East Forty-second Street, New York City, and since there are 2,000,000 women who have sons or husbands at war, I find this the only means possible of acknowledging the enrollment of the free memberships.

I trust that each wife or mother so enrolling will accept this as an answer to her letter.

In the service of the mothers,

PAULINE ARNOUX MacARTHUR.
President National Association for Mothers of Defenders of Democracy, Inc.

New York, May 31, 1918.

THE RED CROSS MOTHER.

She goes with your boy every mile of the way
From home and over the sea;
She greets him in France at the very dock,
With cheer and sympathy;
She trudges along the dreariest march—
A constant companion, she!

When the murderous shrapnel takes its toll,
Hers is the outstretched hand
To succor the wounded and bring them back
From death in No Man's Land.
For hers is the spirit that gives and helps—
The heart that can understand!

Reckon the sum of one mother's love,
Then double, and double again;
Multiply this yet a million times,
For a million women, and then,
Far more than all these is her tenderness—
This worldwide Mother of Men!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

FINLAND AND BERLIN.

Reports of Growing German Control Now Coming from Sweden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in today's TIMES, signed jointly by several agents and apologists of the German "White Guard" Government who are attempting to prove that the Finnish "Whites" are not pro-German, would be more plausible if its statements were not contradicted by current news dispatches.

The writers declare that the "White Guard" Finns do not wish a German Princeling. In another column of today's TIMES a dispatch from London gives clauscs of a secret treaty between Finland and Germany in which "the Finnish Government undertakes to establish a monarchy under a German dynasty and to place the Finnish Army under German leadership." This treaty, according to the dispatch, was printed in Politiken, Hjalmar Branting's paper, in Stockholm. If any one is in doubt about Mr. Branting's anti-Germanism he might inquire of the Committee on Public Information in Washington.

The "White Guard" apologists write that Finland is now an independent country. An Associated Press dispatch printed in THE TIMES yesterday noted that "all licenses for imports into Finland must be approved by German officials," and the "Deutsche Bank has established a branch office at Helsingfors for the control of financial operations." All current news indicates that Finland is now enjoying the same degree of independence as Alsace-Lorraine.

The White Guardists write that it would not have been necessary for the Germans to come in if "Trotzky had not sent into the country an army of 14,000 Russians to side with the lower elements, reinforced by hooligans and criminals," to set up a "hooligan autocracy." Trotzky sent no such force. But assume he did. If the Finnish people wanted the "White Guard" régime, isn't it ridiculous to believe that 14,000 Russians and a few criminals and hooligans could overthrow the "chosen" Government of 3,500,000 Finnish people? The leaders in the so-called "Red Guard" Government were the leaders in the Finnish Government founded on the last legal election in 1916. They are mostly men who had served in the Diet ever since the Diet was established. Why call them criminals and hooligans?

The "White Guard" apologists repeat the tale that the Germans were called in only as a last resort "to preserve order." In THE TIMES CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE for June Hjalmar Branting is quoted as stigmatizing this contention as "gross hypocrisy" and stating his conviction that a secret agreement existed between the "White Guard Government" and Germany "long before the outbreak of the civil war." Some members of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington are also quoted in this belief. On March 2, on the eve of the German landing, 'Valkonen Suomi, (White Finland,) the official "White Guard" organ, published a bitter attack on the allied nations beginning: "Hail Germans! Friends, allies! Welcome to our shores!" and continuing:

> "When the terrible trial of strength with arms began between the nations our most enthusiastic young men hurried to you to learn, while battling in your ranks, the glorious arts of victory."

It is curious that Mr. Donner and Mme. Malmberg, who signed the "White Guard" letter, seem unaware of these thousands of "White Guard" recruits hustled into the German Army over three years ago.

"A small band of Germans joined the defenders of the lawful Government," say Mr. Donner and the others. The official German statement at the time of the invasion announced the first force as 40,000 Germans with 1,200 machine guns and 300 cannon.

The sort of orderly government that the Germans and their "White Guard" allies have instituted in Finland is becoming more apparent every day from Associated Press dispatches. It is the sort of "order" the Germans set up in Belgium and Serbia. Up to May 1, 1,752 persons were reported executed. On May 30 we have reports that 70,000 persons, including 30,000 civilians, have been imprisoned and brutally treated, while in a single day the great number of persons shot without a trial included 158 women prisoners. This sort of "law and order" from the Germans and their allies is becoming increasingly familiar these days.

SANTERI NUORTEVA.

New York, June 4, 1918.

Opportunities in the State Guard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have printed several communications regarding the New York State Guard, but none has made sufficiently clear the opportunity offered in the 9th Coast Artillery for men of affairs who are too old to enter the United States Army, though physically and patriotically qualified for real service.

The 9th Coast Artillery is not what its name implies; it is a regiment of infantry; in some of its companies the average age of the privates exceeds 45; one company has a 21-year-old Lieutenant in which his father is a private. In one company the privates consist in part of bankers, lawyers, manufacturers, publishers, doctors, artists, and retired capitalists; one company contains a physician, (private,) over 65; a banker, (private,) over 63; an artist, (private,) over 60, and several attorneys, (privates,) over 55.

The duties, while not onerous, are healthful, invigorating, and supremely beneficial. Drilling and marching play smash with gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, insomnia, surplus weight, &c.; the old are rejuvenated, the ailing become robust. Moreover, one feels a justifiable pride to be doing his bit for his country by filling a niche, which, otherwise, would require a soldier qualified for service abroad. The New York Guard serves a useful purpose; it will prove a bulwark in times of stress and our people may have implicit faith if peace at home is threatened, the New York Guard will maintain order, and safeguard public interest. WOG.

New York, June 5, 1918.

Army Field Clerks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A Field Clerk," whose letter you published May 31, no doubt quotes the War Department correctly to the effect that field clerks are officers, but not commissioned officers, though he makes no explanation of what that means; whether they are graded and have military titles or whether they have any rating whatever.

However that may be, I have learned that in France, by reason of the uniform they are permitted to wear and the advantage some of them take of it, there is bad blood between them and the enlisted men. Whatever their rank may be, it seems that they are not entitled to be saluted, and the close similarity of their uniform to that of commissioned officers makes it difficult to distinguish one from the other; with the result that some at least of the field clerks appear to have a fancy for getting salutes, (which they are not permitted to return,) and then laughing at the soldiers who give them.

All this does not tend to create a spirit of harmony. Some consideration is due the enlisted man, and the Government would be wise to uniform the field clerks differently, or, at least, to give them some distinguishing mark that would clearly differentiate them from army officers.

ARTHUR W. ALLEN.

Cambridge, Mass., June 1, 1918.

HISTORIC BATTLEGROUND.

A Painter's Recollection of the Aisne-Marne Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having spent many Summers in the very centre of the battleground of the last week, I was deeply interested in the article in today's TIMES, headed "Germans Tread Historic Path," but was greatly disappointed that the writer omitted to mention two places of historic interest—the still intact mediaeval fortress of Bazoches and the village of Mont Notre Dame, with its great and extensive ruins of a once magnificent cathedral.

I have never been able to learn much about either from any of the inhabitants or guide book. I was informed that the ancient fortress was one belonging to one of the three musketeers of Dumas, one of a chain of forts or castles from Rheims to Amiens. The castle of Bazoches is now used by a farmer, the great dining hall a stable for sheep. I still treasure a painting of one of the great towers, and pencil sketches of the imposing structure.

The ruins of the Cathedral of Mont Notre Dame are on the top of a great mont, rising from 300 to 400 feet high, from the amphitheatre of the surrounding hills. This mont is about three miles in circumference at its base. The one-street village of Mont Notre Dame winds around the base of three sides of the mountain. The houses of the peasants are built of the stone and sculptured ruins of the cathedral.

The nave has been rudely roofed over so that services can still be held. The curé informed me the cathedral was originally much larger than the one at Soissons, and was erected to shrine a relic of Jesus Christ, one of the thorns from the crown of thorns.

It was destroyed by order of Charles V. in 1544, when the inhabitants of the region who refused to surrender to the invader were burned alive in the cathedral, having retreated to the place for shelter.

On the same mont, and quite near the ruin, is an interesting château belonging to the estate of the late Duc d'Aumale, (fourth son of Louis Philippe,) who left a fund to furnish bread to all the poor families living in the caves or underground quarries in the sides of the mountain, the caves from which the stone for the cathedral was excavated.

For six years my Summer studio was at the foot of the mont, and I have painted the scenery and sketched the ruins of the now captured triangle formed by Rheims, Soissons, and Fère-en-Tardenois.

I can imagine the Huns making use of the 101 rooms of the château of the unfortunate Countess of Moreau at Fère-en-Tardenois. (The Countess and her daughters lost their lives in the Charity Bazaar fire some years ago.)

Knowing well the natural defensive features of the region, I am at a loss to comprehend why the French were unable to hold their positions. The enemy must have secured all the guns and war material of the defenders, because the very topography of the region would not allow the French time to destroy anything but stores and ammunition, and I doubt if they were able to do even this. The Germans gain two important railroad feeders to Fismes, leading to the main line to Paris, via Meaux. The whole region around Mont Notre Dame is fertile and produces large crops of all kinds. The Huns also acquire another source of food.

If I am correctly informed, Mont Notre Dame was used by the French Army as a base hospital behind the lines. I cannot imagine a more favorable location for an army hospital than this place, surrounded and protected on all sides by a great amphitheatre of high hills, and at least three rivers, with transportation facilities of the greatest value. I hope the French were able to destroy my beautiful modern studio building before the retreat, for I would rather not a stone of it remains than to have it used by a Prussian Tartar officer as his headquarters. (Prussians are direct descendants of the Tartar tribes north of the Caspian Sea.)

Since the unfortunate events of last week, the writer feels more keenly than ever the rejection by the War Department, Sept. 14, 1917, of voluntary service in the United States Camouflage Unit because he did not weigh a few more pounds, had a few more inches under his hat, and had arrived at the age of reason and common sense.

He might not have been able to pull a tank out of a four-foot deep rut, but he might have been able to secure necessary assistance from the nearby peasants, who would have understood his French. The writer also insulted his throat by acquiring enough of the German language to be able to tell a Prussian Tartar what he thinks of Prussian Kultur.

Having lived and painted for many years in the region of the present battlefront, from Rheims to Boulogne on the English Channel, he knows the peculiar color of the landscape and objects under all atmospheric conditions, and felt qualified to enlist in the American camouflage service.

The United States Camouflage Units need the athletes, but I believe the man who has painted in France, speaks French, (not book French,) requires an average of but four hours sleep, one or two meals a day, and has yet to know what fatigue means, could have done his bit to preserve civilization, if only as an errand boy.

"INFANT TERRIBLE."

Auburn, N. Y., June 2, 1918.

What Work for General Wood?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many a patriotic American is anxiously waiting to know what will be done with Leonard Wood. It would be a calamity to deny him the place best suited to his abilities as a trained soldier. His work here at Camps Sevier and Wadsworth was admirable and conspicuous for untiring zeal in molding the soldier into a fit one and surrounding him at these camps with every safeguard of protection. His work will long be remembered for its thoroughness. J. M. CONNOR.

Greenville, S. C., June 4, 1918.

A Measure of Retaliation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent issue of a New York daily published a letter by one of its readers regarding the suppression of the German language here which I think touches a very vital point. The letter I refer to cites the case of

O. S. STRAUS RESIGNS FROM SERVICE BOARD

Chairman Notifies the Governor That He Wishes to be Relieved on July 1.

TO TAKE UP BROADER WORK

Achieved Notable Results in Settling Labor Disputes During His Service.

Oscar S. Straus has sent his resignation as Chairman of the Public Service Commission to Governor Whitman, and has asked to be relieved from duty not later than July 1. Mr. Straus became Chairman of the commission on Dec. 20, 1915, succeeding J. Sergeant Cram. He refused to accept the place for the full five-year term, and it was understood that he would retire at the expiration of two years. Then the Governor asked him to remain, but Mr. Straus protested. He explained that the work he had been called upon to do was finished, and that he wanted to seek another and more congenial field of activity.

But his objections were overcome, and the Governor obtained from him a promise to remain for a while longer. Now he is determined not to serve after this month. The commission, since he has been its Chairman, has been entirely reorganized, both regarding its personnel and its methods of doing business. The most important of the new rapid transit lines are in operation, and on July 1 or a short time thereafter the two lines on Seventh Avenue and Lexington Avenue will be running. The interruptions in the work and life of the big public utility corporations in the city have been disposed of as far as the commission can dispose of them, and so Mr. Straus is resolved to quit.

He needs a rest and will probably do nothing until the early Fall, when he will seek some work along national or international lines. He has a wide acquaintance with big men all over the world and his activities heretofore have dealt directly with men in large undertakings, such as strikes which threatened to tie up the transportation lines of the country, with diplomatic proceedings involving the relations of this nation with foreign countries, and he has discussed worldwide peace plans with some of the most representative men in the world. It is known that he has been restless a good deal because of his small area in which he has been compelled to remain ever since he became a Commissioner, and he wants to get into bigger things.

During his terms as Chairman of the commission he has striven to use it for establishing a permanent basis for the settling of strikes throughout the State. He prepared a plan of procedure and several hearings were held, but the war put an end to this attempted achievement. Those who know Mr. Straus here are of the opinion that he would rather work as an arbiter in labor troubles than do anything else. He has been very successful in this work, and even since he has been with the commission workingmen have come to him with their woes of short pay and long hours, and he has always helped them and has disposed of several labor disturbances which threatened to grow into big strikes.

Mr. Straus was born in 1850, the third son of Lazarus Straus, an importer of pottery and glassware. His ancestors were agriculturists and had an estate in Bavaria. His father joined in the revolution of 1848 and was driven from Germany. Mr. Straus's boyhood was spent in Georgia and his early education was obtained from a private tutor. His father lost his money through the civil war and began life again with a small crockery store in Chambers Street. His son Oscar was graduated from Columbia University in 1871. Later he practiced corporation law and was counsel for several large corporations.

Through appointment by President Cleveland Mr. Straus became Minister to Turkey in 1887, and President McKinley nominated him for the same post. He was Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, and when President Taft came into office he sent Mr. Straus back to Turkey again as Ambassador. He was nominated for Governor by the Progressive Party in 1912. He is the author of several books.

Nobody knew yesterday who would be appointed to succeed Mr. Straus as Chairman of the commission. The salary is $15,000 a year and the term five years. It was suggested that Commissioner Charles Bulkely Hubbell would probably be promoted to the place for the reasons that he is on very good terms with the Governor and because of his high standing in the city.

MRS. WILSON AIDS PAGEANT.

Heads Advisory Committee for July 4 Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson has accepted the Chairmanship of the Advisory Committee for the pageant "Democracy Triumphant," to be given in Washington on July 4.

All the allied nations are to have a setting in this pageant, with a national hero represented in each group. The final tableau of the nations will be staged at the east front of the Capitol. The pageant will be given under the auspices of the Drama League of America, and the District of Columbia Community Centre Department of the public schools, all other organizations in the capital, patriotic and recreational, co-operating.

On the Advisory Committee with Mrs. Wilson are: Mrs. Champ Clark, Mrs. Newton D. Baker, Mrs. Susie Root Rhodes, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mrs. Margarita Spalding Gerry, Miss Leila Macklin, Mrs. Giles Scott Rafter, Mrs. William C. Delancy, Mrs. Coral E. Francis Cross, Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, Senator John Walter Smith of Maryland, Representative Swagar Sherley of Kentucky, Representative Ben Johnson of Kentucky, Representative Thomas U. Sisson of Mississippi, Breckinridge Long, William H. Baldwin, and Percy MacKaye.

WIN FIGHT TO SAVE BIRDS.

House Passes Treaty Enabling Act for Protection of Migratory Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The House today passed the Treaty Enabling act for the protection of migratory birds in the United States and Canada, marking the successful conclusion of a fourteen-year fight which conservationists and sportsmen have been making to right the inequalities and omissions of State laws for the protection of migratory birds.

Under the law the shooting seasons for game birds, not to exceed three and a half months in a year, are made by the Secretary of Agriculture, assisted by an advisory committee of twenty-one men from all parts of the United States. In general the principle is followed of equalizing opportunity for sportsmen in different sections in so far as natural conditions permit.

City Brevities.

The opening session of the Jewish Labor Congress was held last night in the Central Opera House, Third Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. Three hundred delegates from organizations in this country and Canada were present. The session was taken up with a discussion of the establishment of a Home Land for the Jews in Palestine.

It was pointed out yesterday that Dr. George F. Kunz represented the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, of which he is President, and not the League of Foreign-Born Citizens, at the meeting held in City Hall on Wednesday to discuss plans for a Fourth of July pageant. The League of Foreign-Born Citizens was represented at the meeting by Nathaniel T. Phillips.

AIR MAIL SERVICE TO BOSTON STARTED

Lieut. Webb Makes Trip from New York in 3 Hours and 22 Minutes.

HE CARRIES 4,000 LETTERS

Machine Topples Over In Landing, but Pilot and Mechanician Are Unhurt.

The aerial mail service between this city and Boston was started yesterday by Lieutenant Torrey H. Webb, who, carrying more than 4,000 letters, piloted a Liberty motored Curtiss biplane over the 230-mile air route in the fast time of three hours and twenty-two minutes. He made only one stop, and then to adjust his compass, and will make the return flight today if weather conditions are favorable.

With R. Heck, a mechanician, as passenger, Lieutenant Webb got away from Belmont Field at 12:00 o'clock. The start was witnessed by Richard Vreeland, Assistant Superintendent of Mails; H. L. Hartung, in charge of the Aerial Mail Service, and several officials of the Aero Club of America. Two hours later, as the aviator neared Haddon, Conn., he found that his compass was working badly and he descended at Shallerville and fixed it. Before rising he said that for the rest of the way he intended to follow the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford.

At 3:31 o'clock Lieutenant Webb circled over Saugus, Mass., near Revere Beach and Boston, and then planed down on the estate of Godfrey Cabot, now the Franklin Park Aviation Field. In making the landing he struck soft earth, as did Lieutenant Vanel at Belmont Park last Monday, and the machine tipped up. Webb and the mechanician were thrown out but were uninjured. The plane was severely strained and one propeller blade snapped off.

Assistant Postmaster William E. Hurley of Boston and other Post Office officials were on hand to greet Lieutenant Webb, and the mail was transferred to a motor for delivery in Boston. Much of the first Boston air mail consisted of magazines addressed to President Wilson, and these will be returned by air post to this city and sent to Washington via the New York-Philadelphia service.

Carrying increased burdens of mail, Lieutenants Miller and Culver yesterday maintained the aerial delivery to Washington through Philadelphia on schedule.

In the Presidential mail there was also an invitation from 5,000 residents of the Yorkville neighborhood asking the President to review the Flag Day parade, which will be held June 14 in Central Park.

HITS AT SECRET DIPLOMACY.

Borah Says It Was Responsible for the World War.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Debate on the Underwood resolution to limit debate in the Senate during the war opened today with a speech by Senator Borah of Idaho, Republican, in support of his amendment providing for the consideration of treaties at open sessions of the Senate.

Senator Borah said the world war had its origin almost exclusively in secret diplomacy. If the great mass of the German people had been permitted to know the facts before the war, he declared, there would have been no opportunity now for the Hohenzollerns to be conducting their propaganda to convince them that war was forced upon them.

He added that he believed the United States had suffered because the causes leading up to America's entrance into the war were not generally known until outlined by President Wilson in his message to Congress just prior to the war declaration.

MAKERS TO CONTINUE AUTOSTANDARDIZATION

National Chamber of Commerce Appoints Committee to Study the Problem Further.

An important step was taken yesterday at the annual meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce at 7 East Forty-second Street in the appointment of a committee to study the problem of additional standardization in automobile manufacture. Some progress has already been made, but perhaps the clearest evidence of the possibilities of motor car standardization was the designing of the new army transport trucks for the War Department. Despite the objection made by a few motor car makers, the new standardized trucks are being made in larger numbers and have given excellent service. The standardization of tires was adopted a few weeks ago by the rubber manufacturers. The action taken by the National Chamber of Commerce was influenced, to some extent, by war conditions, as the plan, if successfully carried out, will result in a saving of material and eliminate the making and carrying of an excessively large number of motor parts.

No statement was made regarding the exact figure of curtailment in the motor industry. The members of the body voluntarily reduced their production 25 per cent. last season, but many factories which have taken contracts for war munitions are producing much less. On the other hand, a few makers are manufacturing as many cars as a year ago.

Charles Clifton, head of the Pierce-Arrow Company, was re-elected President. The other officers chosen for the year were: Hugh Chalmers, R. D. Chapin, Windsor T. White, Vice Presidents; H. H. Rice, Treasurer; C. C. Hanch, Secretary, and Alfred Reeves, General Manager.

Motor truck production, it was reported, has increased more than 100 per cent. in the last six months, as compared with the same period of last year. There are now 400,000 trucks in use, besides thousands of passenger cars used for light trucking and business purposes.

Addresses were made by R. D. Chapin, Chairman of the Highways Transport Committee; George M. Graham, and S. A. Miles of the National Motor Truck Committee, and S. N. Williams, President of the Highway Industries Association.

MGR. LAVELLE TO OPEN CLUB

Young Women's Catholic Patriotic Effort to Start Tomorrow.

The Young Women's Catholic Patriotic Club will open with appropriate ceremonies tomorrow afternoon at 641 Lexington Avenue, under the auspices of the National Catholic War Council, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman being Chairman of the Women's Auxiliary. Monsignor Lavelle is to open the new Mgr. Lavelle is to open the new clubhouse at 4 o'clock with the raising of the flag and patriotic selections.

The club is designed chiefly for working girls, and similar clubs are to be opened throughout the country. Practical demonstrations for the conservation of food, lectures, and all sorts of patriotic service, in conjunction with the comforts of club life, will be offered to the members. One floor is to be given over to knitting and weaving machines, and bandages and surgical dressings will be made during the day. There will also be a roof garden and Saturday night dances for the army and navy boys.

Mrs. Hoffman is President of the club, and Miss O'Donohue Vice President. Mrs. John G. Agar, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Miss Edith, Mrs. Thomas Kelly, Mrs. Cornelius Tiers and Mrs. Jacob Phillips are among others of the council actively interested.

ENSIGNS RUSH TO MARRY.

Seven Annapolis Graduates Take Brides in a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 6.—The race to the parson, which follows the graduation of each class from the Naval Academy, was won today by Ensign Richard McK. Rush, who wedded Miss Marjorie Brown. Both are from Washington, D. C. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, who also united these couples: Miss Katherine C. Morgan of Gray, Ga., and Ensign James L. Wisenbaker of Valdosta, Ga.; Miss Etheljane McDonald of Mount Holly, N. J., and Ensign Laurence Schetky of Hood River, Ore., and Miss Nellie C. Milliken of Annapolis and Ensign Leslie C. Stevens of Lincoln, Neb.

Shortly after the first ceremony an interesting double wedding took place in Annapolis. The Misses Katherine and Florence Gottlieb, daughters of a prominent Annapolis merchant, were married respectively to Ensigns Harry Goodstein of Philadelphia and Louis B. Perlman of Washington. At one Miss Donna M. Montford of Chevy Chase, Md., became the bride of Ensign Douglas L. Powell of Washington.

Miss Smith Wed to John H. Shine.

The marriage is announced of Miss Florence Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew A. Smith of 69 East Ninety-first Street, and John Henry Shine, son of James Shine of Cohoes, N. Y., which took place at 4 o'clock, on Wednesday, in the chapel of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, the Rev. Father George Quinn officiating. Miss Helen Smith attended her sister, and Thomas Shine was best man. A reception for relatives and intimate friends followed at the Smith residence. Mr. Shine is a Yale graduate, and Vice President of the Hope Knitting Mills at Waterford, N. Y., where the couple will reside.

Miss Fraser to Wed London Pastor.

The Rev. Lawrence A. Cooper-Ellis of London, England, and Miss Beatrice Fraser of Brooklyn took out a marriage license yesterday in the office of Thomas O'Connell, Town Clerk of North Hempstead at Manhasset, L. I. Miss Fraser gave her age as 27 and Port Washington, her former home, as her residence. A short time ago the Fraser house at Sands Point was sold and Miss Fraser then moved to Brooklyn. The Rev. Mr. Cooper-Ellis is now on a visit to this country.

Van Deventer-Baxter Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Gladys Remsen Van Deventer of 234 West 101st Street to Charles M. Baxter, Jr., of Mamaroneck, N. Y., has been announced.

Miss Van Deventer is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Van Deventer, and a graduate of Smith College. Mr. Baxter is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Baxter and was graduated from the New York University.

Miss Clare Batten Betrothed.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Loring W. Batten of 3 Chelsea Square, this city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Clare Batten, to Harvey Gaylord Kittredge, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Kittredge of Dayton, Ohio. Miss Batten's father is resident professor of Old Testament Literature at the General Theological Seminary, and was for many years rector of the historic St. Mark's Church, at Second Avenue and Ninth Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

Schwarz-Sinsheimer.

The marriage of Imre Mathew Schwarz and Miss Rosalind Sinsheimer took place yesterday at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Amelia A. Sinsheimer, 128 East Fifty-fourth Street, the Rev. Stephen S. Wise performing the ceremony. Miss Sinsheimer was attended by Miss Beatrice Altmayer as maid of honor, and Mr. Schwarz's brother, Jules Schwarz, was his best man.

WOMEN ENTHUSIASTIC FOR POLICE RESERVE

Fifty Anxious to Join After Police Inspector John F. Dwyer Addresses Gathering.

Patriotism was the feature of a meeting called to form a Women's Police Reserve force at the Morosco Theatre on Forty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon. Captain Charles H. McKinney presided, and Inspector John F. Dwyer was a speaker. About fifty women were present, and each took away application blanks for membership, and promised to get their friends to join. One woman volunteered to bring in forty-five members. Inspector Dwyer called for a meeting next week at Police Headquarters, where women who wish to join the police force and others who wish to take civil service positions will be instructed as to the steps to take.

The chief object of these women police aids will be to put down German propaganda and educate the people, where this can be done. The work of the Women Police Reserves will begin in the Twenty-sixth Precinct, where yesterday's meeting was held, and the members will have districts assigned to them to cover and will make a house to house canvass taking with them slips to be signed by every member in each family pledging allegiance to the Government of the United States and expressing opposition to the German Government and the principles for which it now stands.

"Women can do a great deal to fight disloyalty," said Inspector Dwyer. "There is no room for it in this country. If any one is proved to be disloyal he should be taken to the Battery and thrown into the water to swim back to the country to which he belongs.

"Six months after this war began," the Inspector added, "I was talking with my wife and children, and I found they were pro-German. Living on either side of us were German families, and they had been putting forward this propaganda from day to day. No one who is not in sympathy with the United States should be allowed to live here. We must put every man and woman and child in the city on record. Earnest women can help. This is no joke; it is serious. We will have not only the Women Police Reserve, but a trained Women Police Corps."

"We will make a start with companies of Women Police Reserves of from twenty to sixty," said Captain McKinney. "Each of these companies will have a Captain; four companies will form a battalion with a Major at the head, and there will be a regiment formed of three battalions headed by a Colonel."

AUCTION AIDS NAVY $20,000.

Three Boxes for Music Festival at Metropolitan Sold for $2,500.

A tea was held yesterday afternoon in the Japanese Garden at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, when the boxes and seats were auctioned for the Navy Musical Festival to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House Monday evening. Patronesses for the affair and persons prominent in society were in attendance to aid in increasing the funds and ally themselves with this new patriotic organization, whose purpose is to buy musical instruments for the men of the navy.

An anonymous person was the highest bidder, paying $2,500 for three boxes with the instructions that they were to be given to the British, French, and Italian Commissions. Mrs. E. N. Breitung offered $900 for a box, and others who ran the prices up were Mrs. William A. Taylor, Mrs. Arthur Ryle, Mrs. Hamilton Carey, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston.

The total of the auction sale of boxes and seats was $20,000. Miss Elsie Ferguson, the Dolly sisters, Clifton Crawford, and Frank Crowninshield were the auctioneers.

LETTER TO RUSSELLITE FAVORS OPPOSING WAR

Produced at Trial of Leaders in Brooklyn and Signed by Head of Religious Body.

The members of the International Bible Students Association, which was founded by the late "Pastor" Charles T. Russell, are possessed of "the faith once delivered unto the saints," and to be shot for being a conscientious objector is a quick method of entering the presence of the Lord, are two assertions made in a letter written to Hans Insberg, who refuses to do military duty at Camp Devens, Mass. The letter bears the stamped signature of Joseph F. Rutherford, the present head of the Russellites, and was produced as evidence yesterday afternoon at the trial of himself and eight associates in the United States District Court in Brooklyn before Judge H. B. Howe.

Insberg was called from the camp to appear as a witness for the Government. When questioned by Judge Isaac R. Oeland, Special United States Prosecutor, he gave his testimony in a very reluctant manner. He declared that he was a member of the International Bible Students Association, and that he bought a copy of "The Finished Mystery," the work, the circulation of which the prosecution declares is a violation of the Selective Service act, passed in July, 1917. He was called in the draft in the early part of October, 1917, and sent to Camp Devens.

The letter, which was produced, was written on paper with the letterhead of the Watch Tower and Bible Tract Society, dated Oct. 18, 1917, and said in part:

"It will be impossible to get General Bell to write a letter in your behalf. I had a long interview with General Bell and know how he feels about this matter. He would be glad to help the boys out in so far as he can, but his views are so different than ours that he will take no steps to help any one who does not put on the uniform and drill.

"We know the present institutions are unrighteous because controlled by imperfect men. We know that the present order is Babylon, and that the day has come for it to go down in a great tide of revolution and anarchy which shall follow the war. We know that the kingdom of our Lord is near at hand, and having consecrated ourselves to Him we must pay our allegiance to the Lord.

"If you feel that you cannot conscientiously have anything to do with the present war then you will refuse and let the officials take their own course. You will probably be confined in prison or shot. If confined in prison it may be the Lord's way of giving you an opportunity to witness to the truth. Probably the Lord wants some of His saints in prison for a while to tell the element they meet there that the kingdom of Heaven is at hand and soon all their sufferings will cease if they turn to righteousness. If you are shot for the stand you take for the Lord that will be a quick method of entering His glorious presence."

MRS. RICHARD IRVIN DEAD.

Banker's Widow Was President of Eight Charitable Organizations.

Mrs. Richard Irvin died on Wednesday at her home, 961 Park Avenue. Her husband, whose death occurred many years ago, was the head of the firm of Richard Irvin & Co., bankers. In addition to the Presidency of eight charitable organizations Mrs. Irvin was a Director or member of many others. At one time she was a Vice President of the Colony Club.

Mrs. Irvin had been interested in charities for forty years. At the time of her death she was President of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, one of the founders and President of the Loomis Sanitarium at Liberty, N. Y.; President of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, the Association of Day Nurseries, the Virginia Day Nursery, the Irene Working Girls' Club and the Virginia Working Girls' Club. Work of building the Hotel Irvin for Working Girls, of which Mrs. Irvin was President, had been held up by the war.

She was a Vice President of the Working Girls' Vacation Society, the Association of Woman Workers, the Trinity Seaside Home at Islip, L. I.; a member of the Loomis Guild, St. Christopher's Guild of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, the Cathedral Nursery Committee, the Manhattan Trade School Committee and the Consumers' League. She was a Governor of the Colony Club and a member of the Diocesan Auxiliary of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and the Fresh Air Home of the Cathedral.

FAIRBANKS FUNERAL TODAY.

Bishop McDowell to Make Principal Address—The Pallbearers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 6.—At the funeral of Charles W. Fairbanks, former Vice President of the United States, here tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, the principal address will be made by Bishop McDowell of Washington, long a personal friend of Mr. Fairbanks. In the ceremonies he will be assisted by the Rev. Philip L. Frick, pastor of the Meridian Street M. E. Church, of which the former Vice President was a member; President George R. Grose of Depauw University, and President John H. Hoffman of Ohio Wesleyan University. There will be no music.

The names of the pallbearers announced today are: James P. Goodrich, Governor of Indiana; Samuel M. Ralston and Winfield T. Durbin, former Governors of Indiana; Joseph B. Kealing, John N. Carey, Volney T. Malott, all of Indianapolis; George B. Lockwood of Washington, and A. T. Hert of Louisville. The body will lie in state tomorrow from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M. in the State Capitol.

CLINTON W. MOFFATT DEAD.

Theatrical Manager Found Asphyxiated by Gas in His Home.

Clinton W. Moffatt, well known as a theatrical manager, was found dead from asphyxiation Wednesday night in his apartment at 229 West Ninety-seventh Street. His wife returned home a little after 9 o'clock to find the gas jets open in the kitchen and the body of her husband lying across the stationary tubs. Dr. Louis Walters was summoned from another apartment, but Mr. Moffatt was dead.

Mrs. Moffatt said that her husband had been in several unfortunate theatrical ventures, and she denied he had taken his life, as the police reported.

Mr. Moffatt, who was 45 years old, was for many years manager of the Astor Theatre, and had also made several theatrical productions of his own.

Earl of Camperdown Dead.

LONDON, June 6.—The Third Earl of Camperdown (Robert Adam Philips Haldane-Duncan) died yesterday at his residence at Shipston-on-Stour. He was born in 1841.

James Pirnie.

James Pirnie, President of the Paper Dealers' Association of New York and manager of Edwin Butterworth & Co., paper dealers, at 132 Nassau Street, died yesterday at his home, 373 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Pirnie had been with the Butterworth concern for forty years. He was a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, the Brooklyn Civic Club, and the Alumni of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

Chicao Police Chief Near Death.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Herman F. Schuettler, Chief of the Chicago Police Department and one of the best-known police officials in the country, lost consciousness today after many months of illness. Physicians do not expect him to recover. He has been connected with the Police Department for more than three years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

EGGENA—ANTHONY.—On Saturday, June 1, in Bayshore, L. I., by the Rev. William Watson, Helen Martha Anthony, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Holland Chace Anthony, to Mr. Francis Luppo Eggena.

SCHWARZ—SINSHEIMER.—By the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, at the home of the bride's mother, Amelia H. Sinsheimer, 128 East 54th St., Rosalind, to Imre Matthews Schwarz.

JOHNSON—KELLY.—June 4, Clara E. Kelly to James J. Johnson.

MARKS—SCHWAB.—June 4, Ruth M. Schwab to Frederick N. Marks.

SHELDON—LABUSSIERE.—June 5, Anna M. Labussiere to Charles O. Sheldon.

Died.

ABBOTT.—At her Summer home, Lake Placid, N. Y., on Thursday, June 6, 1918, Frances S. Abbott, in the 72d year of her age. Funeral services at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 8, at 2:30 P. M.

ADAMS.—George Theodore, June 6, in his 52d year. Funeral services 2 P. M. Saturday, June 8, at his late residence, 184 6th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEACH.—Suddenly, at her residence, Nutley, N. J., on June 1, 1918, Sophia Virginia Beach, daughter of the late Sophia Virginia Hall and William N. Beach. Notice of funeral later.

BENDER.—Mrs. Walter Bender, (nee Henschel,) June 6, 1918. Funeral services from her late residence, 36 Morningside Av., Saturday evening, June 8, at 8 o'clock.

BISSELL.—Fredrika, wife of R. N. Bissell, and mother of Mrs. Elliot S. Benedict, on June 5, 1918, at her residence in New York City. Funeral private.

COE.—Entered into rest on Wednesday, June 5, John A. Coe, Sr., husband of Cornelia A. and father of John A., Jr., Herbert W., E. Louise, and Carlton B. Funeral services from his late residence, 405 Willow St., Waterbury, Conn., on Friday, at 2 P. M. Interment in Riverside Cemetery, Shelton, Conn., about 4 P. M. Friday. Kindly omit flowers.

COLDY.—William J., on June 5, 1918. Funeral services at his late residence, 458 Miller Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, June 7, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private, Saturday A. M. Hudson and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

CONNELL.—Suddenly, on Monday, June 3, at Tulsa, Okla., Francis J., eldest son of Hugh G. and the late Ellen Spence Connell. Funeral from the residence of his father, 587 Riverside Drive. Solemn mass of requiem at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Amsterdam Av., on Saturday, June 8, at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege. Please omit flowers.

CROMLEY.—At East Orange, N. J., Thursday, June 6, Emilie Schumacher, wife of Robert W. Cromley. Services at her late home, 335 William St., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DANZIGER.—Moses Lewis Danziger, beloved husband of Rebecca and father of Moses J., Joseph, William, Charles, Estelle, and Mrs. Jennie Kahn, died in June 5. Funeral services Sunday, June 9, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 401 West 141st St.

DEANE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, June 5, 1918, Henry H. Deane. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,276 Carroll St., Brooklyn, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment in Evergreen Cemetery Saturday at 11 A. M.

DIXON.—Corporal Walter J., age 20; on the field of battle in France, May 27, 1918, son of Mrs. Annie Dixon of 1,874 65th St., Brooklyn, and brother of Irene, Ada, Edmund, Arthur, and Harold Dixon. Brooklyn papers please copy.

DOWNS.—In New Haven, Conn., June 6, 1918, Charles H. Downs in the 72d year of his age. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 331 Edgewood Av., New Haven, Conn., Sunday afternoon, June 9, 1918, at 2:30 o'clock. Friends are invited.

FISHER.—On June 6, 1918, Minerva G., widow of the late Alexander Fisher, age 71 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 452 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interments at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

FOX.—Suddenly, on June 4, beloved husband of Sarah E. Fox. Funeral services at the residence of his son, George Fox, 39 Wegman Parkway, Jersey City, Friday, June 7, 8 P. M.

FRAME.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 6, James Frame. Funeral services at his late residence, 27 South 13th Av., Friday evening, 8 o'clock.

GREER.—After a lingering illness, on Wednesday, June 5, 1918, Robert Greer, beloved husband of Mary L. Greer, in his 65th year. Funeral services Friday evening, June 7, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 586 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Woodlawn.

HALSEY.—June 5, 1918, William E., beloved husband of Dorothy Miles, in his 65th year. Funeral services at his late home, 36 Hawthorne St., Brooklyn, Friday, June 7, 2 P. M.

HASBROUCK.—Suddenly, June 5, 1918, Joseph Jansen Hasbrouck, Kingston, N. Y., son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Hasbrouck. Funeral private.

HEYDT.—On June 5, 1918, at her residence, 301 West 91st St., Helene Heydt, (nee Roemer,) widow of the late Herman Heydt and mother of Herman A. and Charles E., in the 75th year of her age. Services at her late residence on Friday evening, June 7, at 8:30 o'clock sharp. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

IRVIN.—Entered into life eternal on June 5, at her residence, 961 Park Av., Mary Morris Irvin, widow of Richard Irvin, Esq. Funeral services at 10:30 A. M., Saturday, at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Interment private. Baltimore papers please copy.

IRVIN.—Members of the Colony Club are requested to attend the funeral services of their late member, Mrs. Richard Irvin, at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Saturday morning, June 8, at 10:30 o'clock.

The death of Mrs. Irvin takes from the Colony Club a valued and beloved member, who lent the charms of a gracious personality and keen interest to all phases of the club life, and who served the club in many important capacities. She was a founder member of the Organization Committee, Chairman of the Building Committee of the first clubhouse, a Governor until the time of her death, and for many years First Vice President.

ELIZABETH V. R. ELLSWORTH,
Secretary of the Colony Club.

IRVIN.—The Colonial Dames of America.—It is with regret that announcement is made to the society of the death of Mrs. Richard Irvin on June 5.

E. B. BORROWE, Secretary.

IRVING.—Suddenly, June 6, 1918, Robert Walling, dearly beloved husband of Martha Robinson Irving and beloved son of Elizabeth Greacen and the late James Irving. Funeral notice later.

KEECH.—On Tuesday, June 4, 1918, Elliott F. Keech, the only son of Ruth F. and the late Rev. Frederick J. Keech, D. D., aged 9 years. Funeral services at Christ Church, Clinton and Harrison Sts., Brooklyn, Friday, 11 A. M.

KENNY.—On Thursday, June 6, 1918, Mary Louise Long, wife of the late Joseph R. Kenny. Funeral service at her late residence, 3,495 Broadway, on Saturday, June 8, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

LEVY.—On June 6, Sarah, beloved wife of Morse Levy, in her 62d year. Funeral services from her late residence, 3,120 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, Sunday, June 9, at 2 P. M. Interment Washington Cemetery.

LICHTENSTEIN.—On June 5, Solomon, in his 61st year, beloved husband of Edith L. Lichtenstein. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway and 66th St., (Campbell Building,) Friday morning, 10:30 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

McGURRIN.—On June 5, at her residence, 120 East 86th St., Mary, dearly beloved sister of Oliver, John F., and Richard H. McGurrin. Funeral at Church of Saint Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., at 9 A. M., June 8. Relatives and friends respectively invited to attend. Brooklyn papers please copy.

McLEAN.—On June 5, of cardiac disease, at his home at Newburg, N. Y., Arthur A. McLean, in his 65th year. Funeral services will be held at St. Mary's Church, Newburg, 10:30 A. M., Friday, June 7. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

MEYER.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, June 5, 1918, Carrie, beloved wife of the late Morris Meyer, (nee Heller,) and devoted mother of Mrs. Jacob L. Schwarz, Abram and Philip Meyer, in her 64th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, 593 High St., on Friday, June 7, 1918, at 2 P. M. Interment in Evergreen Cemetery.

MOFFATT.—On Wednesday evening, June 5, suddenly, Clinton W., beloved husband of Alice M. and father of Clinton W., Jr., in his 46th year. Services Saturday, 10:30 A. M., at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell's,) Broadway, 66th St. Interment Pinelawn Cemetery.

MONAGHAN.—On Wednesday, June 5, Mary V. (nee Callaghan,) beloved wife of Edward Monaghan, at her residence, 1,144 Franklin Av., Bronx. Funeral Saturday, June 8, at 9:45 A. M., thence to St. Augustine's Church, 167th St. and Franklin Av. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

MORTIMER.—First Lieutenant Richard Mortimer, Signal Corps, Aviation Section, U. S. R., killed in action in France, May 22, 1918. Notice of memorial services later.

OAKLEY.—After a short illness, in New York City, Henry S. Oakley, in his 53d year. Funeral service private.

PIRNIE.—On Thursday, June 6, 1918, James Pirnie, beloved husband of Henrietta Pirnie. Services at his late home, 373 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, June 8, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

Died.

OBERHAUS.—On Thursday, June 6, 1918, after a brief illness, Antonia Oberhaus, age 48 years, of 351 East 58th St., beloved wife of J. C. Oberhaus. Funeral from Conrad J. Becker's Funeral Chapel, 936 1st Av., near 51st St., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. California papers please copy.

ROSSMASSLER.—Richard and Edward, aged 12 and 10, at Sea Isle City, N. J., on June 5, 1918, sons of Edward C. and Majorie G. (Atwater) Rossmassler of Scarsdale, N. Y., accidentally killed. Notice of funeral later.

SMITH.—Suddenly, in France, Sunday, May 26, Halliday Spencer, second son of Spencer C. and Harriette H. Smith. Memorial service Grace Church, Nyack, N. Y., Sunday, June 9, 3:30 P. M. Train leaves Erie Station, Jersey City, 12:15 P. M.

SWIGGETT.—Horace H. For information refer to THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.)

VARICK.—On Thursday, June 6, 1918, Grace F., widow of Dr. William Varick of Jersey City. Funeral service at August Eickelberg's Funeral Parlors, 654 8th Av., near 55th St., on Sunday, June 9, at 2:30 o'clock.

VURDICK.—William Russell, on June 6, 1918, at his residence, 2,193 Creston Av., Bronx, beloved husband of Elizabeth Lang, entered into eternal rest. Funeral services Saturday evening, June 8, at 8 o'clock. Interment Troy, N. Y.

WARD.—Deborah H.—beloved wife of Willard W. Ward, June 4, 1918. Funeral services from her late residence, 23 Overlook St., Mount Vernon, Friday morning, June 7, at 11 o'clock.

WICKS.—Suddenly, on June 6, 1918, Jacob Wicks, Jr. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, The Leonora, 701 Madison Av., on Saturday morning, June 8, at 10:30 o'clock.

WOLF (DE WOLF.)—Suddenly, on June 4, in his 22d year, Salo, beloved son of Maurice and Helen, and devoted brother of Capitola and Georgette De Wolf. Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral from late residence, 565 West 139th St., Friday, June 7, 1 P. M.

BRADY.—Sarah, 607 1st Av., June 5.

BRIDGES.—Henry L., 372 East 135th St., June 4. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DAMERS.—John, June 4, aged 81. Funeral 265 West 125th St. today, 1 P. M.

EBERHART.—Gottfried, 1,140 Union Av., Bronx, June 4.

HIRSCHFIELD.—George, 232 West 122d St., June 5, aged 61. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HOARE.—John J., 190 West 10th St., June 5. Funeral tomorrow.

HOPKINS.—Edna, 1,976 East 13th St., June 4, aged 53.

HYLAND.—Margaret, 310 West 142d St., June 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McKEOWN.—Sydney, 829 9th Av., June 5, aged 43.

MULDOWNEY.—Annie, 430 West 38th St., June 4, aged 58.

MURPHY.—Mary, 1,923 2d Av., June 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

NUGENT.—Thomas, 416 East 58th St., June 4.

PESAGNO.—Giambatista, 12 Charlton St., June 4, aged 48.

PONDZ.—Tina, 14 East 39th St., June 4.

ROTHMAN.—Louis, 99 East Broadway, June 4, aged 45.

SAVAGE.—Bernard, 204 West 17th St., June 5. Funeral today.

SCHADT.—Peter, 960 Sherman Av., Bronx, June 4.

SELKRIDGE.—John, 209 West 62d St., June 5.

SENZEL.—Elizabeth, 100 East 4th St., June 5. Funeral June 9.

SLATTERY.—Dennis, 347 East 34th St., June 5, aged 56.

SMITH.—Margaret, 2,278 8th Av., June 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—

GIANTS, DISMALLY BEATEN BY CARDINALS, YIELD LEAGUE LEADERSHIP TO CUBS

GIANTS DROP BACK IN PENNANT PARADE

Forced by Cards to Relinquish League Lead for First Time This Season.

FLETCHER EMULATES ZIM

New York Captain Starts Team Skyward by Re-enacting Heinie's World's Series "Bone Play."

The Giants stubbed their toes on the St. Louis Cardinals at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon and took a hard tumble into second place in the National League pennant scramble, after leading since the start of the season. By beating the Phillies the Chicago Cubs are now proudly leading the flag parade. The Cards would probably have been perfectly satisfied to give the Giants a mere shove, but while they were about it they decided to make the occasion one of assault and battery. The score was 12 to 6.

The Giants played a hurly-burly game, decorating it with five ripe errors, and during the hectic holocaust Captain Arthur Fletcher performed the same world-renowned blunder that Heinie Zimmerman did in the world's series last Fall. Fletcher tried to outsprint Marty Kavanagh in a dash down the third base line and couldn't catch him. Kavanagh was almost over the home plate before Fletcher was seized with the realization that he couldn't run fast enough, and then he threw the ball away, for there was no one in the vicinity of the platter to take it.

After Fletcher's nightmare the Cards laid it on good and thick, and the whole Giant club went way up into the clouds and stayed there for the afternoon. McGraw rushed in his reserves and super-reserves, and for the first time this season called on his star boxman, Perdie Schupp, to try to stem the tide of defeat, but Schupp was treated just as roughly as Anderson and Tesreau had been treated, which was with no degree of kindness.

Hendricks's Debut Here.

It was Manager Jack Hendricks's début at the Polo Grounds, and the new Cardinal leader enjoyed the matinee all the more when he recalled the fact that this same Manager McGraw had released him when he was a member of the Giants way back in 1902. Hendricks kept his players entertained with a line of chatter which almost rivals Hughey Jennings's oratory on the coaching lines.

"What d'yu say," chirps Hendricks, "only two out, put a'wood against it. Get ahold of ut, boy; what d'yu say, only two out."

The Cards introduced a long line of twirlers in shoving the Giants out of the lead, and Jakey May, Horstman, Lee Meadows, who still wears specs, and Gene Packard did the pitching while the Giants piled up fourteen hits. A dozen more hits, however, would hardly offset the kind of baseball that the Giants were shamelessly exhibiting to the public.

The game was a see-saw affair, which New York seemed to have won two or three times. They have been pulling so many games out of the fire in the ninth inning that they perhaps had the idea that they could work the same kind of magic against the Cards.

The first sign of the Giants' unrest came in the second inning when Clifton Heathcote, the boy from Penn State, reached second as Fletcher threw the ball miles beyond Holke at first. A single by Gonzales scored Heathcote with the first run.

Then the Giants grabbed four runs with one large bite in their half of the second. Holke singled and scored on Rariden's double. That was the last of May. Horstman followed the end of May, and naturally ought to be called the first of June. Rodriguez singled and Anderson fanned. Young singled and scored Rariden, while Benny Kauff's double sent Rodriguez home. Young going to third. He tallied on a sacrifice fly by Burns.

Cardinals Tie Count.

St. Louis got uppish in the fifth and tied the score. Smith singled and Baird poked a single out to Young in right. Young let the ball trickle through him to the fence and on the error Smith and Baird trotted all the way around to the plate. Walton Cruise tied the score by lacing a home run into the upper tier of the grandstand.

Once more the Giants went into the lead in the fifth, Fletcher's double and Holke's single accounting for the marker. They added another in the sixth, when Rodriguez singled, went to second on Young's hit, stole third, and scored on Burns's single to centre.

Jeff Tesreau took Anderson's job on the mound in the seventh and started out well by striking out Heathcote. Then Marty Kavanagh ambled, as Jeff became inclined to be very wild. Gonzales singled and sent Kavanagh to third. Snyder, pinch hitting for Horstman, fanned, and Gonzales stole second. It was probably meant to be a double steal, but Kavanagh didn't move at third.

Smith spilled a wee tap on the infield lawn and Tesreau fielded the ball, but didn't know just what to do with it. Kavanagh left third and Gonzales came rushing down to that station. Instead of trying to get one of these runners, which would have required no great effort, the whole Giant infield collected on the third base line and started to play tag with Kavanagh. When three or four of them tried to catch him and couldn't, Fletcher jumped into the picture, took the ball, and started to chase the runner.

Kavanagh was never a marvel for speed, but he just kept a step ahead of Fletcher and was almost at the plate when Fletcher realized it. Fletcher then made a high toss into the unobstructed atmosphere and Kavanagh crossed the plate, closely followed by Gonzales. Smith had hot-footed it around to third, and while the crowd was still holding its sides laughing Smith stole home.

Ferdie Schupp pitched the last inning, and as this was his first work of the year he just lobbed them over. The first ball he pitched hit Cruise and then he gave Hornsby a pass. Paulette deposited a bit of a hit to the infield and crowded the bases. Heathcote whiffed, and Kavanagh's sacrifice fly scored Cruise. Hornsby went to third after the catch and scored when Gonzales's single flitted past Zim. Paulette then crossed the plate on the front end of a double steal, while the rest of the Giants infield was busy exterminating Gonzales.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Smith,cf	5	3	2	4	1
Baird,3b	4	1	1	3	3
Cruise,rf	4	2	1	2	0
Hornsby,ss	4	1	0	0	8
Paulette,1b	5	1	2	12	0
Heathcote,lf	5	1	0	0	0
Kavanagh,2b	5	1	0	1	5
Gonzales,c	5	1	3	6	1
May,p	1	0	0	0	0
Horstman,p	1	0	0	0	1
aSmythe	0	1	0	0	0
Meadows,p	0	0	0	0	0
bSnyder	1	0	0	0	0
Packard,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	12	11	27	18

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Young,rf,2b	5	1	3	0	0
Kauff,cf	4	0	2	1	0
Burns,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Zim'man,3b	5	0	0	1	0
Fletcher,ss	5	1	2	1	7
Holke,1b	4	1	2	16	1
Rariden,c	3	1	2	6	1
Rodriguez,2b	3	2	2	0	2
Anderson,p	2	0	0	0	4
cWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
dMcCarty	1	0	0	0	0
Schupp,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	37	6	14	27	18

a Batted for Horstman in the seventh.
b Batted for Meadows in the eighth.
c Batted for Anderson in the eighth.
d Batted for Tesreau in the eighth.

Errors—Young, Fletcher, Rariden, Rodriguez.

St. Louis	0 5 0 0 3 0 2 3 3—12
New York	0 4 0 0 1 1 0 0 0— 6

Two-base hits—Kauff, Rariden, Fletcher (2.) Home run—Cruise. Stolen bases—Kauff, Rodriguez, Gonzales, Smythe. Sacrifice hit—Baird. Sacrifice flies—Burns, Kavanagh. Double play—Baird, Hornsby, Baird, and Paulette. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 5. First base on error—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; Schupp, 1; May, 1; Horstman, 2. Hits—Off May 3 in 1 inning, (none out in second.) Horstman, 8 in 5; Meadows, 1 in 1; Packard, 2 in 2; Anderson, 6 in 6; Tesreau, 3 in 2; Schupp, 2 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Schupp, (Cruise.) Struck out—By Anderson, 3; Tesreau, 2; Schupp, 1; Horstman, 3; Packard, 3. Winning pitcher—Meadows. Losing pitcher—Tesreau.

Giants today, with St. Louis, 3:45 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 12; New York, 6.
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.
Cincinnati at Boston, (Rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 2.
(Ten innings.)
Washington, 3; Detroit, 2.
Boston, 1; Cleveland, 0.
(Ten innings.)
Philadelphia at Chicago, (Rain.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	28	12	.700
New York	28	18	.683
Cincinnati	23	21	.523
Pittsburgh	18	21	.462
Philadelphia	18	23	.439
Boston	18	24	.429
St Louis	17	24	.415
Brooklyn	15	27	.357

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	28	17	.622
New York	25	18	.581
Chicago	21	17	.553
St. Louis	20	20	.500
Cleveland	23	23	.500
Washington	21	24	.467
Philadelphia	16	24	.400
Detroit	13	24	.351

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
(Game starts at 3:45.)
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.

MARQUARD BLANKS PIRATES.

Robins Manage to Tally Once, Which Proves Enough to Win.

Without any waste of time yesterday the Robins disposed of Hugo Bezdek's Pirates in the opening game of their series at Ebbets Field, 1 to 0. The struggle lasted only 1 hour and 14 minutes, the fastest game recorded this season, and while it lasted Rube Marquard, Brooklyn's tall southpaw, and Roy Sanders, the Pittsburgh twirler, had the prettiest pitching duel seen on the Flatbush ballyard this season.

The contest was a sort of family reunion, for it gave Brooklyn fans an opportunity to greet two of their erstwhile favorites, George Cutshaw and the ever nonchalant Casey Stengel. They were in Pittsburgh uniforms and both did their utmost to accomplish a Robin downfall. The 1,000 or so fans, however, did not consider this and gave both an ovation when their names were hot for the first time.

Stengel responded with a grounder to Olson and was an easy out at first, and in the only other times he faced the elongated Rube, Casey fanned the air. Stengel's worst didn't affect Brooklyn's chances. Cutshaw started more auspiciously, rapping a triple to the left field scoreboard, but he was forced out at the plate on the next play and thereafter failed to loom up dangerously. In his second trip to the plate he lifted an easy pop to Schmandt and in his third he fanned.

George found particular favor with Colonel Ebbets's patrons. He aided in no small way in giving the Robins the only tally of the conflict, just as he used to do last year once in a while. It happened in the second inning, Myers's bad bounder to Caton, Pittsburgh's diminutive shortstop, gave the small one a lot of trouble and Hy pulled up safe at first. Ollie O'Mara rapped a single past McKechnie to left and Myers reached second. Schmandt forced O'Mara at second and with Miller at the plate the double steal was brought into play.

Jimmy Archer, as Schmandt started for second, whipped the ball to Cutshaw, Myers leaving third meanwhile on a dash for home. Cutshaw ignored Schmandt and threw hurriedly to Archer in an attempt to get Myers. George's return, however, was too high for Archer and the ball went to the grandstand while Myers scored and Schmandt reached third. Miller ended the inning with a fly to Carey.

Thereafter Robin hits were few and unproductive. Only one man got past first but nothing more in the way of scoring was even threatened. Marquard was having even better success with the pirate batters. In the third Hy Myers choked off a Pittsburgh run with a sharp and well judged return of a fly in centre field, and in every inning from the fourth to the ninth but three men faced Rube.

He fanned five Pirates in the last six innings and when the ball was hit there was always a Brooklyn fielder ready for it. Two of Marquard's strike-out victims were pinch hitters sent in in the ninth. Lee King batted for Sanders and was disposed of on three balls and the same treatment was doled out to Bill Hinchman when he batted for Bigbee.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,1b	4	0	0	8	1
Olson,ss	4	0	0	2	6
Hickman,rf	3	0	1	2	0
Wheat,lf	3	0	1	5	0
Myers,cf	3	1	1	1	1
O'Mara,3b	3	0	1	2	1
Schmandt,2b	1	0	0	2	0
Miller,c	3	0	1	7	0
Marquard,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	27	1	5	27	12

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bigbee,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	7	1
Carey,cf	3	0	0	2	1
Stengel,rf	3	0	0	2	0
McKechnie,3b	3	0	0	2	2
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	3	3
Caton,ss	3	0	1	3	2
Archer,c	3	0	1	2	1
Sanders,p	2	0	0	0	0
aKing	1	0	0	0	0
bHinchman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	3	24	8

a Batted for Sanders in ninth.
b Batted for Bigbee in ninth.

Error—Cutshaw.

Brooklyn	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Pittsburgh	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Caton. Three-base hit—Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Myers, Schmandt. Double plays—Carey and Archer; Myers and Miller. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 4. Base on balls—Off Sanders, 2. Struck out—By Sanders, 1; Marquard, 5.

BRUINS IN FIRST PLACE.

Two Home Runs in Victory Over Phillies by Score of 3 to 0.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Pinch-hitter Fitzgerald's single was the only clean hit Philadelphia made off Douglass today and Chicago won, 3 to 0. Home runs by Paskert and Deal scored Chicago's first two tallies.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Flack,rf	5	0	2	2	0
Hollocher,ss	5	0	2	3	7
Mann,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Merkle,1b	3	0	1	15	1
Paskert,cf	4	1	1	4	0
Deal,3b	4	1	1	1	1
Zeider,2b	4	0	1	1	4
Killifer,c	4	1	3	0	1
Douglass,p	4	0	1	0	4
Total	37	3	12	27	18

PHILADELPHIA (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	3	7
Williams,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Stock,3b	4	0	0	1	3
Luderus,1b	3	0	0	13	1
Cravath,rf	2	0	0	0	1
Meusel,lf	3	0	0	1	1
McGaf'an,2b	3	0	1	1	3
Burns,c	3	0	0	4	2
Prend'gast,p	2	0	0	0	4
aFitzgerald	1	0	1	0	0
Total	29	0	3	27	22

a Batted for Prendergast in ninth.

Errors—Zeider, Prendergast.

Chicago	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—3
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Killifer. Home runs—Paskert, Deal. Stolen bases—Hollocher, Merkle, Flack, Bancroft. Double plays—Zeider, Hollocher and Merkle; Luderus, Bancroft and McGaffigan. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 3. First base on error—Philadelphia. Base on balls—Off Douglass, 1; Prendergast, 1. Struck out—By Prendergast, 3.

International League.

Baltimore, 11; Jersey City, 0.
Binghamton at Newark,
(postponed; trolley strike.)
Buffalo at Syracuse,
(postponed; rain.)
Toronto at Rochester,
(postponed, rain.)

Eastern League.

Hartford, 10; Springfield, 4.
New London, 3; Waterbury, 2.
Bridgeport, 7; Providence, 4.

PIPP'S TWO TRIPLES HELP DOWN BROWNS

Yankee First Baseman Decides Ten-Inning Affray at St. Louis—Score, 5 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The Yankees made it two in a row over the Browns here this afternoon in a game held up for a half hour by rain, and finally carried to the tenth inning before the Yanks' artillery got in its deadly work. Two passes, a double, a sacrifice fly, and a triple were bunched in the extra inning, and the New Yorkers got the verdict by the same score as yesterday's victory—5 to 2.

Huggins saw some real pitching today for a change, but he had to yank a hurler off the hill before he saw it. Slim Love got the first call to duty, but the big fellow failed again, and was apparently on his way to a trimming when Huggins rushed George Mogridge to the mound in the fourth chapter. The second southpaw was a decided improvement. Mogridge quickly snuffed out the rally which the Browns had under way when he arrived, and they could do nothing with him for the remaining six innings.

The Yankees, with the exception of Walter Pipp, did not make a great deal of noise with the willow, and they got the lightest collection of hits that has been their portion in many a day. Pipp's slugging, however, made up for the failure of his mates. The big first sacker, who helped to win the opening game with a triple to centre in the late innings, delivered a pair of these long smashes today, one to right field and the other to left. On these blows three Yanks rode over the plate.

A throw from the plate by Gilhooley in the second inning was the fielding feature. With runners on second and third and one out, Gerber hoisted a fly to Gilhooley and Gedeon attempted to score after the catch. The heave to the plate was perfect and Hannah had the ball as Gedeon made his slide.

A thundershower interrupted the game in the second inning, and the players drew a half hour's vacation while the lightning flashed and the rain fell in torrents. The pitchers lost their grip when play was resumed, and each team pushed over two runs before the end of the fourth. Then the boxmen regained control of the situation and held it until Rogers blew up in the tenth.

Smith's double in the second arrived just about the time the shower began and started the scoring. After the delay Gedeon got a scratch hit and Nunamaker a double, which sent Smith over. Gilhooley's fine throw to the plate nipped Gedeon a minute later, ending the inning.

Nine Yanks faced Rogers in the first three innings without making a hit. Gilhooley led off in the fourth with a double to left, reached third on Peck's sacrifice, and counted on Baker's long fly to Tobin. Pratt followed with an infield hit, and Pipp sent him in with a triple to right.

In the same inning the Browns got busy with Love and forced him out of the picture. Sisler started the downfall of Love with an error, Peck's grove, and Hendryx drew a walk. Smith shot a clean single to right and Sisler pranced home. Huggins recalled Love before any more damage might occur, and George Mogridge took his place on the mound. Mogridge set Gedeon down on strikes, Nunamaker hit to Baker for a double play, and Mogridge's fine pitching thereafter held the Browns in subjection.

In the tenth Gilhooley walked with one out, and Peck's double to left put him on third. Again Baker got a complimentary pass, and Pratt toed the plate. He hit a long fly to Tobin, and Gilhooley broke the tie. Pipp followed with a triple to left centre, and both Peck and Baker registered. Jones rushed his reserves in for the last half of the inning, but Mogridge set them down in order.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	2	2	5	1
P'paugh,ss	2	1	1	1	4
Baker,3b	2	1	0	0	3
Pratt,2b	4	1	1	2	5
Pipp,1b	3	0	2	11	0
Bodie,lf	5	0	0	1	0
Miller,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Hannah,c	3	0	0	5	2
Love,p	1	0	0	0	1
Mogridge,p	2	0	0	1	1
Total	30	5	6	30	14

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,cf	5	0	0	6	0
Austin,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Sisler,1b	4	1	2	13	2
Hendryx,rf	5	1	2	1	0
Smith,lf	4	1	3	3	0
Gedeon,2b	3	0	2	1	2
Nunam'er,c	3	0	1	5	1
Gerber,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Johns	1	0	0	0	0
Rogers,p	3	0	0	1	7
bMaisel	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	9	30	16

a Batted for Gerber in tenth.
b Batted for Rogers in tenth.

New York	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3—5
St. Louis	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Gilhooley, Smith, Nunamaker, Peckinpaugh. Three-base hits—Pipp, 2. Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh, (2.) Gedeon, Mogridge. Sacrifice flies—Baker, Pratt. Double plays—Gilhooley and Hannah; Baker, Pratt, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Love, Mogridge, Rogers, (7.) Hits—Love, 6 in 3, (none out in fourth;) Mogridge, 3 in 7. Struck out—By Love, 1; Mogridge, 3. Winning pitcher—Mogridge.

NICK ALTROCK WINS GAME.

Twirls Senators to Victory Over Tigers in Abbreviated Game.

DETROIT, Mich., June 6.—Nick Altrock came back today, and, pitching for Washington, got credit for a 3 to 2 victory over Detroit. He was relieved with one man out in the eighth inning by Ayers. The first man to face Ayers hit into a double play, however, and the game was saved for Altrock, rain ending it at this point.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Judge,1b	4	0	1	8	1
Foster,3b	3	1	1	0	2
Milan,cf	4	1	1	0	0
Schulte,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Morgan,2b	4	0	1	4	3
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	3	4
Ainsmith,c	1	1	1	4	1
Altrock,p	2	0	0	0	0
Ayers,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	3	6	24	15

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Rush,ss	3	0	1	1	0
Young,2b	3	1	1	2	2
Cobb,1b	4	2	2	10	1
Veach,lf	3	0	2	5	0
Heilman,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Walker,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Vitt,3b	3	0	1	0	3
Yelle,c	3	0	0	2	2
Cun'ham,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	28	2	8	24	8

Washington	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—3
Detroit	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2

Errors—Foster, Cunningham.

Two-base hits—Judge, Veach, Walker. Three-base hits—Milan, Cobb, Schulte. Sacrifice hits—Young, Vitt, Altrock. Sacrifice fly—Schulte. Double plays—Lavan, Morgan, and Judge; Foster, Morgan, and Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Detroit, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Detroit, 1. Base on balls—Off Altrock, 1; Cunningham, 3. Hits—Off Altrock, 8 in 7 1-3; Ayers, 0 in 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Altrock, (Veach.) Struck out—By Altrock, 2; Cunningham, 1. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Winning pitcher—Altrock.

RED SOX DOWN REDSKINS.

Boston Wins Ten-Inning Fray from Cleveland Indians, 1 to 0.

CLEVELAND, June 6.—Boston defeated Cleveland today in the second consecutive ten-inning game by a score of 1 to 0. The winning run was scored on a pass to Hooper, Coveleskie's wild throw to second, Strunk's sacrifice and Ruth's force-out of Strunk.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	1	3	0
Shean,2b	4	0	0	2	1
Strunk,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Ruth,lf	4	0	0	4	0
McInnis,1b	4	0	0	13	1
F.Th'mas,3b	5	0	0	2	1
Scott,ss	5	0	0	1	6
Agnew,c	2	0	0	2	0
Schang,c	1	0	0	2	0
Jones,p	3	0	0	1	4
Total	36	1	1	30	13

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Evans,3b	3	0	1	2	2
Chapman,ss	2	0	1	6	3
Speaker,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Wambs's,2b	4	0	0	2	5
Roth,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Wood,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Miller,1b	3	0	0	8	2
O'Neill,c	3	0	0	6	0
Coveleskie,p	3	0	0	0	2
Graney	1	0	1	0	0
bThomas	1	0	0	1	0
cBagby	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	5	30	14

a Batted for O'Neill in tenth.
b Batted for Coveleskie in tenth.
c Batted for Evans in tenth.

Errors—Ruth, Evans, Wambsgans, Coveleskie.

Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Wood. Stolen base—Hooper. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Chapman. Double plays—McInnis, Scott and McInnis; Thomas and McInnis; Scott, Shean and McInnis. Left on bases—Boston, 12; Cleveland, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Base on balls—Off Jones, 5; Coveleskie, 6. Struck out—By Jones, 4; Coveleskie, 5. Wild pitch—Coveleskie.

VOSHELL IN TENNIS FINAL.

Reaches Title Round in Bronx County Singles.

S. Howard Voshell, national indoor singles champion, won his way to the final round of the Bronx County singles on the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club yesterday, when he defeated two opponents, Dr. William Rosenbaum at 6—2, 6—3, and Elliott Binzen at 6—2, 2—6, 6—4. Voshell will meet William T. Tilden, 2d, in the final round, which will be played Sunday afternoon. The summaries:

Singles.—Fifth Round—S. Howard Voshell defeated Dr. Rosenbaum, 6—2, 6—3.
Semi-Final Round—S. Howard Voshell defeated Elliott Binzen, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.
Doubles.—First Round—S. Howard Voshell and Fred C. Baggs won from S. Spaeth and partner; Abraham Bassford, Jr., and Abraham Bassford, 3d, defeated W. Goff and partner by default; E. Henderson and B. W. Stair defeated J. S. O'Boyle and A. Iler, 6—3, 7—5.
Second Round—F. C. Baggs and S. Howard Voshell defeated H. B. O'Boyle and J. B. Hughes, 6—0, 6—3; Elliott Binzen and Ingo Hartman defeated H. Loughman and J. McLoughlin, 6—0, 7—5.
Third Round—I. H. Steinkampf and Henry Bassford defeated E. W. Putnam and H. F. Rothschild, 3—6, 6—0, 6—1.

INTERCITY TENNIS TODAY.

New York, Boston, and Philadelphia Teams to Play for Cup.

The first series of team matches for the George M. Church trophy will be played today and tomorrow on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club, between the representatives of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The trophy was offered for competition a year ago, but was not played for because of the war.

Frederick B. Alexander will head the New York team, the other members being W. A. Campbell, Raymond D. Little, W. Merrill Hall, Lyle E. Mahan, Elliott H. Binzen, Theodore Roosevelt Pell, and S. Howard Voshell. The Boston team will include Nathaniel W. Niles, Harry C. Johnson, Irving C. Wright, R. C. Seaver, and W. H. Abbott. The Philadelphia team has not been announced as yet, but will include William T. Tilden, 2d, Wallace F. Johnson, and Samuel Ropers.

New York will play Boston this afternoon, and the winning team will play Philadelphia tomorrow.

Robbie Tests New Twirler.

Indications that Manager Wilbert Robinson intends strengthening his pitching staff by the acquisition of younger blood evidenced themselves yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field during practice, when the Robin manager tried out Lou J. Seaman, a left hander, who has been twirling for various semi-professional clubs in and about New York for several years past. Seaman formerly was a telegrapher.

American Association.

St. Paul, 4; Toledo, 3.
Indianapolis, 1; Minneapolis, 0.
Louisville, 3; Kansas City, 2.
Milwaukee at Columbus,
(postponed, wet grounds.)

ENGLEHORN STARS ON TRACK

Takes Individual Laurels in Xavier High School Meet.

Walter N. Englehorn carried off the individual laurels yesterday in the annual track and field meet of the Xavier High School A. A., held at Brooklyn Athletic Field. Englehorn, through victories in the 220- and 440-yard races and places in other events, compiled 12¼ points. He was the biggest factor in bringing the team trophy and championship banner to his class. Zingales was second in individual scoring with 10½ points. He won the running high jump and the 100-yard midget dash.

Sixteen events were contested and the 400 students of the school participated in the meet. Class 4B athletes compiled the overwhelming total of 53 points. Class 3B was second with 16½ tallies; Class 3C with 14½ points was third, and athletes of Class 2B finished fourth with 12 markers.

JUDGES SEE EYELID CROSS LINE IN VAN

Parade of Five Stallions Donated to Government Stirs Spectators at Belmont.

Thoroughbreds whose racing days are over attracted even more attention at Belmont Park yesterday than did A. L. Aste's Eyelid, which added her name to the list of distinguished fillies that have scored victories in the Ladies' Handicap, which was the racing feature of the card.

There was a nose finish in the Ladies' Handicap and also in the last race, both of which caused the spectators to rise and cheer, but the most hearty applause of the day was forthcoming in a more dignified manner when five stallions donated to the Government paraded before the stands between the second and third races.

Every one of the stallions designed for the improvement of the cavalry remount was handsome and each stepped gayly along the track as if he realized that his future usefulness made him a more worthy object than the mere racers. Light Arms, an imported son of Labrador, given by John Shaughnessy, led the parade, and he looked just the type for producing a useful army horse, but there were many who preferred the lighter O'Sullivan, the gift of F. Ambrose Clark.

O'Sullivan is a chestnut son of Oddfellow, and he kept time with the music as the band played patriotic airs for the parade. The others in the procession were: Roly, given by S. C. Hildreth; Achievement, another presented by F. Ambrose Clark, and Saratoga, donated by the breeding bureau of The Jockey Club. The horses will be sent to the remount station at Fort Keough, Montana, tomorrow.

It is a long time since A. L. Aste has sent a more promising representative to the races than Eyelid, which squeezed home in the handicap at a mile. It was only at the last moment that Mr. Aste decided to start his filly, and as Morton L. Schwartz also added Enfilade there was a field of eight for the event in which Com. J. K. L. Ross's Priscilla Mullens was a slight favorite over P. A. Clark's Battle, with Dorcas and Eyelid next in demand.

Byrne rushed Enfilade to the front when the flag fell, and with the others closely bunched there was a hot race for favorable positions in the run along the back stretch. Near the far turn this fight became so keen that there was a jam in which several of the contenders suffered, but from out of the hustling mass slipped Priscilla Mullens, and the Canadian-owned filly held a lead of a length as she swept around the turn.

The others were following the pace so quickly that they made a compact mass as they entered the home stretch, where Priscilla Mullens still held her hard-earned lead. Eyelid rushed up alongside of the favorite at the eighth pole, but when Lyke called on her, Priscilla Mullens had a little left and drew away again.

It was only for a moment, for Eyelid was the fresher and managed to get on even terms at the sixteenth pole. The pair ran locked then, but in the last few strides Priscilla Mullens weakened and Eyelid gained the verdict by a nose. The time was 1:40.

Lyke's riding on F. Housman's Aunt Dinah was responsible for the defeat of W. R. Coe's Under Fire, the favorite for the last race, for two-year-olds. Fairbrother was doing his best on Under Fire at the end, but Lyke was the master in the riding duel, and landed Aunt Dinah first by a nose.

J. E. Widener's Stonewood captured the steeplechase, despite a bad landing at a back-stretch jump, which nearly unseated Jockey Byers. Captain Parr's Robert Oliver caught the leader at the last bend, but Stonewood had the more speed on the flat, and won by two lengths.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $600, six furlongs, straight. Time—1:12 1-5.

Golden Glow, F. D. Weir's b. c., 3 years, 110 pounds, by Alt Gold-Rainy Daisy, 8 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1. (J. Williams)..1½
Onico, Mrs. T. Francis's br. f., 3, 98, by Marta Santa-The Pet, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, (J. Rodriguez).....2½
Kirstie's Cub, W. Martin's b. c., 3, 105, by Bearcatcher-Kirstie, 5 to 2, third, (J. Callahan).....3ns
Blazeaway, Noynim, Sorcerer II., Col. Valentine, Paganini, Lazy Lou, Poor Butterfly, Miss Kruter, Midnight Sun, Between Us, Mose, First Troop, Grey Eagle, Wood Violet, June Bug, Ruthie M., and Langden also ran. Surprising, El Mahdi, Manganese, Bennie's Sister, Thistle, Wanda Pitzer, and Dervish scratched.

SECOND RACE.—The Blackstump Steeplechase Handicap, selling, for 4-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each with $700 added, about two miles. Time—4:16.

St

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.
Equity.
Rosenwasse. Bros<B E Mfg Co.
Elsberg<Hammerstein Opera Co.
Shaine<Leving & K.
Denihe<McManus.
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg. At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Helle[illegible]S Brinkburn.
Fitch<L V RR.
McWilliams<Tug Overbrook.
Foster<Callaghan.
Dunkley<Cal P Corp.
Beganskis<D & H Co.
Nat SS Co<US S E S A, Inc.
Narkus<Pitts Coal Co.
Morris & Cummings<SS Richmond.
Gerson<Iowa P But Co
Onmuigee River L.
Meccano<Wanamaker.
China M S N Co<Robins.
Cocker<NY,O & W RR
Rivolta<Guar Trust.
Rutan<Tice, (2.)
Re Cohn.
Simplex<Edison.
Rosenwasser<B E Mfg
Cassidy<Cassidy.
Wysocki<Erie.
Lynch<Hammond.
Re Spolter.
Wimett<McCaffreys.
Leach<Ky C B C.
Barber<Mo P P Co.

MacGregor<Shubert.
Weiss<Byers & Hayes
London A C C Co<Gila C S Co.
Rathbone<Thaw.
Erie<Str Plymouth.
N E SS Co<Str Northland.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.
US<Joseph F Rutherford et al, (on trial.)
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 409, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.
In re Hamilton Banknote Co.
Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M.:
Sanders<Schooner Fred W Thurlow.
DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—Criminal, 10 A. M.
US<Siesta.
Same<Troiani et al.
Same<Caseli.
Same<Fottibene.
Same<Kindred, 10:30 A. M.:
US<Pelcher.
Same<Anderson.
Same<Burns.
Same<Commegno.
Same<Brendel.
Same<Crossley.
Same<Pedro.
Same<Smith.
Same<James.
Same<Kokowski.
Same<Weidner.
Same<Buffolino.
DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy:
Discharges:
David and Regina Hasenfratz,
Harry Raemer,
David Zibuleff,
James Micucci,
Kate Micucci,
John C Groh,
Hyman Mesh,
Michael Kramer.
Compositions:
Edgar C Melledge & ano.
Motions:
Feldman & Son, Inc,
S Cohen Liberty Knit Mills
Sarah Chalowsky, trading as Sumner Live Poultry Co,
John M Repole,
Ingram-Hatch Motor Corp, (2.)
Franklin Brewing Co,
S & D Express Co,
G E Graff and T P Nevin,
Charles Dinkel,
Morris Mendes,
Parry<Crickett S S.
Re Harry Nepsky, (habeas corpus.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Crawford et al<Dexter et al.
Howes<NY Press Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Shearn, and Merrell, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.
Re Waters.
Blake<Nat Surety Co.
Platt<same.
Blake<same.
NY Life Ins & Trust<Gallatin.
Andrews<Cosmopolitan Bank.
Empire Kaolin<Frank
Bronx Gas & Elec Co<Public Service Com.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Ell<Fuchsman.
Campbell<Campbell.
Hatch<Heinze.
Re N E Equitable Ins Co (Settel.)
Re same (Nitzburg.)
Stevens Aylsworth Co<Hiltebrant Dry Dock Co.
De Zaldo<De Zaldo.
Wiener<N Y Cons RR
Pope<Pope.
Fuld<Fuld.
Bigham<Bigham.
Re Bossert.
People<Quick.
Re CNY<Hunts Point Road.)
Fennell<Fennell.
Nachatowitz<Nachatowitz.
O'Hanlon<McCreery & Co.
Re B B Jacobs Co.
Lang<Irving Silk Co.
Richland<Goldenberg & Lorle, Inc.
Newmark<Roggen.
Nelson<Strouse.
Farmers Loan & Trust Co<Hollander.
Re Royal Trust Co (Bois.)
Lawyers Mortgage Co<Hefferman.
Fearey<Kalbach.
Dempsey<same.
Martin<same.
Link<same.
Re N E Equitable Ins Co (Handler.)
Re Burke.
Wiesen<Wiesen.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Jarmulowsky.
Shannon<Norworth.
Kenney<Kenney.
Guaranty Trust Co<Second Av RR (Steinberg Motor Truck Co.)
Re A J La Croix, Inc.
Montgomery<Shear.
Weinman<Mandeville.
Re N E Equitable Ins Co (Satretzky.)
Re same (Galuten.)
Union Trust Co<Wieder.
Bernstein<Bernstein.
Re CNY (Morris Park Av.)
Guaranty Trust Co<Second Av RR.
Grube<O'Grady.
PART II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.
Wilmot<Comm'l Newspaper Co.
Cockroft<Miller (2.)
Amico<Hauptmann Realty Co.
Chisholm<Hopson.
Briganti<Briganti.
Chatterton<Chatterton
Hadley<CNY.
Rinn<Rinn.
Glaue<Glaue.
Dempsey<Dempsey.
Franklin<Franklin.
Preferred causes:
Tsokos<Tsokos.
Mariani<Mariani.
Parver<Parver.
General calendar:
Holmes<Holmes.
Brody<Brody.
Berg<Int R T Co.
Silberman<Henig.
Townley<Polansky.
Punch & Judy Theatre <Sayre.
Bowles<Bowles.
Case on.
PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—McAvoy, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PARTS VII AND VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS — Part II.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kirsch & Co<Moschalades.
Globe and Rutgers Fire Ins Co<Warner Sugar Ref.
Kellam<Price.
Llura<same.
Blumenthal & Co<Ascher.
Pruyere<Weed.
Van Zenneveld<Yadowitz.
Partola Mfg Co<Washburne & Co.
Posner<Rosenberg.
Chochessy<Tomlinson.
Rich<United Food Stores, Inc.
Burgess<Dye Exchge.
Silver, Inc<Maxwell Co.
PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.
Solon<NY Rys.
Dignowitz<Benjamin.
B Rosenthal<CNY.
J Rosenthal<same.
Liberman<Melnick.
Gelb<Silberman.
Nachshin<Sheffield Farms-Slawson-D.
Blackburn<N Y Rys.
Pasano<Con Gas Co.
Weld<Am Dock Co.
Rosenzweig<N Y Cons RR.
Merritt<Pinkelstein.
Witkoff<same.
Campbell<Hud & Man RR.
Kamien<Frick.
Johnson<Otis Elev.
Lieber<Charles & Co.
O'Connor<Quackenbush.
Tannenbaum<Frankel.
Spiegel<Stokes.
Gross<Friedman.
Nelson<Stark.
T Falvey<Taylor.
D Falvey<same.
Weinstein<Susskind.
Beenenfeld<Kenup.
Vanderburg<Steel.
Henderson<Blohm.
Clair<Int R T.
Gapolansky<Kanter.
Sandstrom<Auditore Stevedoring Co.
Michelman<Un Cigar Stores Co.
Yaricshowsky<Peter Brewing Co.
Tomeschek<Harding.
Jenkins<Williams&Co.
Santore<CNY.
Koning<Nassau Nurseries, Inc.
Knight<Emmons Bros.
Green<Phillips.
Silverman<Brimberg.
Wolf<Mullholland.
Hetts<Johansen.
Bleyer<Gragnano Macaroni Co, Inc.
Int'l Delivery Co<Greenhut Co, Inc.
Littlejohn Co<Polak Van Almelo Bros.
Pease<Lumber Tie & Timber Vulc Co.
Joseph<Creston Co.
Bowsky<Allen.
Oppenheim<Jacobus.
Newhouse<Watney.
Case on.
Cramer<Maxwell Mot.
Fibli<NY Rys.
Rehm<Palmer A Hart.
Tremel<Kalbach.
Connelly<same.
Limoli<No Am Brew.
Ries<MacMichaels.
Pirrotta<Adelstein.
Schustek<Phillips.
Schampf<Burns Bros.
Testler<Union Rys of NYC.
Schoenfeld<Ehrenfeld.
Lohmann<5th Av Coach Co.
Zimmerman<3d Av RR
Berman<NY Con Ry.
Coleman<Garfinkel.
Hunter<Flinn-O'R Co.
Spallino<Harris.
L Spallino<same.
Faiola<42d St, &c, Ry
Kaufman<NY Rys.
Birnswig<same.
Curran<Heckman.
Shore<Richman Co.
Fleissler<Grossman.
Dunn<NY Rys.
James<3d Av RR.
Di Mondo<CNY.
Goldman<I R T.
Reardon<NY Rys.
Maloney<same.
Ricabona<I R T.
Finnegan<NY Rys.
Warriptton<same.
Iselin<same.
Goldman<same.
Maguire<Howe Trans & Cont Co.
Copping<Casino & Co.
Moltzer<NY S P C C.
Maguire<Hoeve T & C Co.
Rosenthal<White Exc.
Cogan<Barrett.
Fazio<NY Rys.
Quinn<Capudor.
Spina<Imperato.
Kenny<Ehret.
La Vigne<Bell Op Co.
Goodwin<CNY.
Mancine<L Y RR.
Anderson<4d Av RR.
Zeitchick<Sheffield F-Slawson-D Co.
Impemba<McGuinness
Burke<Langreis Co.
Snelder<3d Av Ry.
Hirsch<Hudson Mtg.
Courney<Gainsborough Studios.
Butchik<Int R T.
Kerin<NY Rys.
Reynolds<Hilken.
Huggins<CNY, (2.)
Hippo<Seely.
Weiss<Patton.
Talerman<NY Rys.
Paletta<Int R T.
Rabstejnek<Kalbach.
Campbell<Simon.
Bonovsky<Postal Tran Service, Inc.
Rebner<Lichenstein.
Gordon<Stern Bros.
Rocksee<Smith.
Alex<Gerber.
Stanton<Int R T.
Janson<Prince Line.
PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
McNally<Chapin.
Cohn<Triangle Waist.
Gittelman<Riviera Waist Co.
Fuss<Comp Zam De Nav S A, (3.)
Jacobs & Youngs<Kent
Harvey<N Y Assets Realization.
Wilkser<Gerli & Co.
Magoffin<Patterson.
Weiss<H & Q Co RR(2)
Smith<Herzog.
Wechsler<Miller.
Stell<Goldberg.
Friedman<Lang.
Makepeace<Van Valkenberg.
Russell<Glantz.
Titus, Jr<McCrea.
People ex rel Allwell<Bridowitz.
Bloom<Fish.
Bankers Trust Co<Knick Ind & Educ Film Co.
Nadelman<G. Borgfeldt & Co.
Miller<Anbate.
Am Phonograph<R L Kenyon Mfg.
Dickerson<Menschel.
TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sebok<Leinwanders Cafe, &c, Co.
PART VI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bornstein<Sicilian Asp Co.
PART VIII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. clear.
PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Recess until June 10.
PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motions calendar.
Anna Louise Cary,
William Kramer,
Margaret E Zimmerman,
George H Huber,
Elizabeth Connell,
Anna Louise Carey,
Simon Rauner,
Michael Lucas,
Fredk A Hammond,
Jacob Guthartz,
Teresa Cardone,
Abe Cohen,
Lena Marcheschi,
Alfred Tice,
Eugene McCabe,
John Morgan,
Thomas J Lyons,
Henry Slimmank,
Jane Seberg,
Oscar Smith,
Anna M Leonhard,
Anton Kaltenborn,
Herman K Haeberlin,
John Hoops,
Adam Gardner,
Timothy Fox,
Gordon Linder.
Florence T L Van Buren,
William H Theobald,
Mary Loftus,
Moritz Bukofzer,
Michael Brennan, (4.)
William 4Brennan,
Charles A Blyth,
Frederick W Klemm,
John Doran,
George W Aron,
Lucius H Smith,
John McGonagll,
Adam Markel,
Allen R Kelly,
John Semitekolos,
Margaret Williams,
Ralph H Folsom,
Otto H Walsemann,
Charles E Burns,
Henry A Weingarten,
Leon Hart Reinberg,
Elizabeth Romann,
Harry Davis,
Sybilla Breyer,
C P E C Finckenstaedt,
Elizabeth A Flood,
Minnie C Mayer,
H Clay Glover,
Elsie M Sherlock,
Althea Rudd Ward.
Wills for probate:
Janet Burchell.
Lewis A London.
Michael Morrissey,
Malachi Whalen,
Michael F Gannon,
Charles Qualey.
Minnie E Drudy,
Augusta Schleck.
Joanna Delehanty.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Case on—Josephine Besig,
Emily M De Peyster,
Adolph Schnapp, (2 actions.)

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Henry's Real Co<Old Mount Dist, &c, Co.
Jacobs<Film Amuse.
White<Spooner.
Katz<Plotkel.
Deutsch<Hartog Enis Co.
Goldberg<Great Eastern Gas Co.
Rogers<Baird.
Economu Ritsos Co<Rosalsky & Bro.
Salimanson<Mark.
PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
L Lefkowitz & Bro, Inc<Liebovitz.
Paulsen<Bierman.
Kasdin<N Y Rys.
Lohmeyer<De Lisi.
Hand<Silver Lunch Co
Dannenberg<Wolf Litho Mach Co.
Marcus<Slavin.
Palumbo<Vosselman, (2.)
De Wyckoff<Deely.
Baer<Cohen.
Pasachowitz<N Y Rys.
Greenberg<Greenberg.
Tortora<42d St&C Ry.
Finley<Rogers.
Eiseman & Co<Kugelman.
Di Pace<Runge.
Goldin<Black & White Cab Co.
Mitchell<NY Rys (2.)
Weissman<Int R T.
Hardach<NY Rys.
Posner<Ball.
Dombro<Astman.
Barina<Fitzhenry.
Campbell<Klug.
Miller<Int R T Co.
Kohn<Mass B & I Co.
Dubinsky<Schneiderman.
Lozitto<Int R T Co.
Lichtschein<NY Rys.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
No day calendar.
PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Edson<Neuburger.
Am Code Co<Farquhar.
Salkind<Columbus Mfg. &c, Co.
Migliore<Ins Co of NA
Same<Caledonian Ins.
Schaumer<Mass B & I
Weisser<Sacks.
NY Iron, &c, Co<Gillespie.
Kerr<Corbett.
Salvation Army<Dorf.
Clear.
PART IV.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Giegerich, J.—Cronyes' Lawyers Title and Trust Co.—Maurice Deiches. Thorton<Northern Bank—Wilbur Larremore. Cook<Atlantic Realty Co—John L. O'Brien. King<Slattery—Emanuel I Silberstein. Quinlan<O'Connell — Charles A Hickey.
SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Lawyers Mortgage Co<Kaufman—M S Borland. Scott <Harrison (2)—Robert F Wagner. Russell<Isman—Edward E McCall.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Kobre Assets Corp<Katherine M Elliott—Theodore K McCarthy. Anne C Tucker<Ownahome Corp.—John C Hertle. Henrietta P Stromberg<Constance Mullen—Percival Wilds.
SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Lorenzo R Cook<Pauline Berkowitz—W C Wyman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Ottinger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Ottinger, J.—Motion calendar.
Re Kingsbridge Road.
Weiss<Greenwood Cemetery.
Kelly<White.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Ottinger, J.
No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.
Hayes<White.
Delessi<Trinkhaus.
Childs<Kahn.
Alfonso<same.
Greene<Villard.
Highest number reached in regular order, 1559.
PART II.—Ottinger, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Short cause calendar. Heimann<Johnston.
PART III.—Cohalan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Cases on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Jaycox, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Fried<NY, N H & H RR.
Enumerated day calendar.
Moss<Berean Baptist Church.
Town of Brookhaven<Robinson.
Silver<Woodbury.
People<Schlenumer.
Nassau Co<Thorne.
Cowley<Shellhoos.
Jesser<Kleinschmidt.
Weinberg<Mallon.
Werns<L H RR.
Darmstadt<Berry.
Bernaschoff Co<Ohio Farmers' Ins Co.
Mass<Machine Co.
Behrman<Newtown Co
Nordone<Austin Co.
Synthetic Co<Ohio Farmers' Ins Co.
De Kurtis<Veschek.
Conti<NYC RR.
Re Kings Co Trust Co
Hebblethwaite<Flint.
Metzler<Fidelity Co.
Re Brush.
Fleming<CNY.
Ryan<Woods.
Kahl<same.
McEwan<McEwan.
Mabie<Hildebrand Estate.
Realty Co<Conrad Co.
Smith<NYC RR.
APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lazansky, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re Malbone St,(Block)
Loosen<Church.
R M Walton Mfg Co<F Savarese Mfg Co.
Abbe<Desser.
Strassburger<Goodman
Mortgage Holding Co<Lioni Con Co.
Schenkem<Scheinkein.
Greenspan<Hauben.
Dejoly<Sakal.
Meltzer<Meltzer.
Baldwin<Shuler.
Mansson<Nostrand.
Re Perry.
Re Gasson.
Welsn<Walther.
McCready<same.
Rabinowitz<Rabinowitz.
Re Milano,(Scully,&c)
Re 5th St.
Re Pippa.
Morahan<Nas E RR.
Lawyers Mort Co<Bernstein.
Re Dewitt.
Schell<Abley R Co.
Sgammato, A<Empire Wet Wash Laundry.
Sgammato, M<same.
Caputo<Verbelovsky.
Amory<Sternberger.
Zimmermann<Zimmermann.
Hunt<Norkley.
Koenig<Koenig.
Peoplo sNY, Silver<Riegelmann.
Cardamona<Graphic Arts Rty Co.
Noduff<Noduff.
Goldstein<Levin.
Rina<Phillips.
Laffleurberg<same.
Cohen<Roche.
Rabstejnek<Kalbach.
Ottman<Bramnail.
Deane & Co.
Dolos<Coromilas.
Ramsey<Midtown Holding Corp.
Toomey<Decotta.
Walsh<Mills.
Kantrowitz<Palmer Herring Motor Co.
Axelrod<Rader Slate Works, Inc.
Faoli<Int R T.
Simmen<Erie RR.
Gangiano<Friedman.
Landau<Cohen.
Mazurak<NY Rys.
Rosen<same.
C Schmid<Lustbader Con Co.
A Schmid<same.
Berler<NY Rys.
Corr<Gibson.
Halsey<Rapid Tr Sub.
Mizak<Roth's Transf.
Graves<Robert Grimm & Co.
Carter & Co<Balt Roof & Asbestos Mfg
Cohen<Cohen.
Wrap Mach Co<Dillman Bakery.
Brown<Raritan Chemical Works.
Berger<Stuyvesant Theatre Co.
Barone<Fish.
L A D Waist Co<Haas
Procter & Gamble Co<Peters, White & Co
Imperial Woolen Co<F B Q Clothing Co.
Brawn<Cleveland Tr.
East Boston Coal<A McNell & Sons Co.
Shapiro<Clews.
Old & Wallace, Inc<Marquette, Inc.
Carroll<Lozier Motors
Lazard<Vanderweghe.
Blumberg<Carbolite Chem Co.
Lindau<Auerbach.
Green<Reynolds.
Leahy<Lucius Eng Co
Williams<Shotz.
Engel<Egbert.
Shields<Van Kelton Amuse Corp.
Kamerow<Robert & Irwin Powell Co.
Kellerman<Ella Rty.
Markowitz<NY Rys.
Goldstein<Levin.
Rina<Phillips.
Laffleurberg<same.
Cohen<Roche.
Rabstejnek<Kalbach.
Ottman<Bramnail.
Deane & Co.
Dolos<Coromilas.
Ramsey<Midtown Holding Corp.
Toomey<Decotta.
Walsh<Mills.
Kantrowitz<Palmer Herring Motor Co.
Axelrod<Rader Slate Works, Inc.
Faoli<Int R T.
Simmen<Erie RR.
Gangiano<Friedman.
Landau<Cohen.
Mazurak<NY Rys.
Rosen<same.
C Schmid<Lustbader Con Co.
A Schmid<same.
Berler<NY Rys.
Corr<Gibson.
Halsey<Rapid Tr Sub.
Mizak<Roth's Transf.
Graves<Robert Grimm & Co.
Carter & Co<Balt Roof & Asbestos Mfg
Cohen<Cohen.
Wrap Mach Co<Dillman Bakery.
Brown<Raritan Chemical Works.
Berger<Stuyvesant Theatre Co.
Barone<Fish.
L A D Waist Co<Haas
Procter & Gamble Co<Peters, White & Co
Imperial Woolen Co<F B Q Clothing Co.
Brawn<Cleveland Tr.
East Boston Coal<A McNell & Sons Co.
Shapiro<Clews.
Old & Wallace, Inc<Marquette, Inc.
Carroll<Lozier Motors
Lazard<Vanderweghe.
Blumberg<Carbolite Chem Co.
Lindau<Auerbach.
Green<Reynolds.
Leahy<Lucius Eng Co
Highest number reached on regular call, 4872.

Surrogate's Court

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, J.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART V.—Campbell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Waterman<Waterman.
Gaydica<McLaughlin.
Rubin<Brighton Hills Realty Co.
Gerzof<Schackowitz.
Sholemson<Bernstein.
Epstein<Peerless Merchandise Corp.
Newak<Larner.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M.
Piccirilli<Corti.
Koller<Koller.
Green<Donohue.
Hubbell Hardwood Door Co<Hunt.
Kirkwood<Trepel.
Also for the hearing of motions.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Platt, J.; Part II., Hunecke<Union Ry Co.
Crandall Co<Sterling.
Magrino<Green.
Dunn<West Elec RR.
Coyle<I R T.
Bell<NY C RR.
Pechulis<P&R C&ICo.
Persick<same.
Nitsch<McCann.
Garzan<Hanson.
Durham<Aron.
Young, J.; Part II., Seeger, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Crandall Co<Sterling.
Magrino<Green.
Dunn<West Elec RR.
Coyle<I R T.
Bell<NY C RR.
Pechulis<P&R C&ICo.
Persick<same.
Nitsch<McCann.
Garzan<Hanson.
Durham<Aron.
Amer Surety Co<Loder
Kaslowsky<NY, NH & H RR.
Goodhart<Fisher.
Hart<Mead.
Kaithorn<C of Yonkers
Hudson<Guglielmo.
Novak<NY, NH & H RR Co.
Bang<Wilbour.
Sandora<Watson Con.
Levine<Greenhut Co.
Doern<Olcott.
Delehanty<Melliott.
N Y C R R Co<Town of Eastchester.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
McEwen<Saxon Motor
Bruskovitch<Slavonian Coal & Supply Co.
Galvin<Fed Sug Ref.
Barnes<Almy.
Carroll<City of Yonkers
McShane<City St Ldy.
O'Donnell<Schilling.
McNeill<Alland.
Grecke<Yonkers R R.
Highest number reached on call, 1345.

Surrogate's Court.

At White Plains—Sawyer, S.
Wills for probate:
Mary A Merritt,
Henry Willy.
Executor's acctg.:
Harvey W Hall,
Howell Dobbs,
John A Gwynne.
Compulsory acctg.:
Seth Bird,
Josephine A Poggie,
Trustee's acctg.:
Oran Baxter.
Application to release surety—
John Barrett.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Chapman<Blumenthal.
Remainder of calendar passed to June 10.
Cases will be added to the ready section of the calendar from day to day.
Highest number reached on calendar is 2320.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mawhinney<Millbrook Woolen Mills.
House<CNY.
Green<Schaefer.
Seaserra<Tiernan.
Pigatt<Rich Lt & RR.
Starace<Hallenbach.
Dugan<S I Mid Ry.
MacDonald<Kusch & Gardella.
Rubsam & Horrmann Brew Co<Zeydel & Goffer.
Lockwood & Colton<Gillies.
Schlosser<Ernst.
Woods<Loviest.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Hale & Norcross	.01
Alta	.02	Jacket	.05
Andes	.05	Justice	.01
Best & Belcher	.01	Mexican	.38
Caledonia	.05	Ophir	.05
Challenge Con	.03	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.02	Seg. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.04	Sierra Nevada	.13
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con	.64
Con. Virgina	.26	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.76¾

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Booth	.03
Cash Boy	.06	Florence	.10
Halifax	.12	Goldfield Cons	.23
Jim Butler	.67	Jumbo Extension	.03
McNamara	.19	Kewanas	.03
Midway	.06	Silver Pick	.03
Mizpah	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Monarch Pitts	.04	Big Four	.03
Montana	.12	Consolidated	.07
North Star	.11	Union Amalg	.01
Rescue	.08	White Caps	.36
Tonopah Divide	1.45	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Extension	1.45	Nevada Hills	.03
West End	1.00	Packard	.24
West Tonopah	.19	Rochester	.42
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.29
Atlanta	.05	United Eastern	3.00

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	4⅝	Isabella	4	6
Dr. J'pot.	3½	5½	McKinney	5	8
Elkton	4	5	Portland	85	90
El Paso	12	20	U. Gold M.	14	15½
Golden C.	168½	170	Vindicator	25	35
Granite	18	35	Rose Nicol.	7	8¼

RESORTS. | RESORTS. | RESORTS. | RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

LAKE MOHEGAN INN
MOHEGAN LAKE, N. Y.
Season Opened May 18, 1918.
REAL COUNTRY
"45 MILES FROM BROADWAY"
Special Attention to Automobile Parties
A DELIGHTFUL RUN FOR YOUR SUNDAY OR HOLIDAY DINNER.
GRILL AND RESTAURANT
TENNIS DANCING BOATING BATHING FISHING
SPECIAL JUNE RATES.
2 IN ROOM, $30.00 UP.
FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST
New York Telephone Morningside 625
F. J. AND W. F. WELTON, Proprietors

New a la Carte Restaurant
With Siroky's Orchestra
and the Mirimba Band.
GRAND UNION HOTEL
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 22.
THERE is no more brilliant social spectacle on the face of the globe than the famous Grand Union at the height of its summer glory; now one of the leading resort hostelries of the world; 1,000 rooms & baths.
LELAND STERRY, Mgr.
of The Breakers, Palm Beach.
N. Y. BOOKING OFFICE
243 Fifth Ave. Phone 9230 Mad. Sq.

BEECH TREE INN
28 Minutes from Grand Central
Rooms with and without bath. Fine location. Excellent service. Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y. Golf & Tennis. Phone 309 Bronxville. Open all year.

Notice to former Patrons
The O-te-sa-ga
on Otsego Lake Cooperstown, N. Y.
will open June 22d and close October 1st
C. B. Knott, Proprietor and Manager

CHURCHILL HALL
STAMFORD, N. Y.
Estate of Dr. Churchill.
Opens June 15. Largest hotel in Western Catskills. Rooms with bath. Orchestra. Cottages for rent. New York Office, 1189 B'way. Tel. Mad. Sq. 4748. E. R. Jenkins, Mgr.

SUNSET PARK INN,
SUNSET PARK, HAINES FALLS
Catskill Mts., finest hotel, open June 20. Rooms en suite, with and without private bath. Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Pool, Billiards, Dancing. Daily concerts. Accommodates 250. Booklet. Now booking at 1180 B'way, N. Y. Phone 4748 Mad. Sq.
C. H. BECKER, MGR.

HOTEL
KAATERSKILL,
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 29.
The largest and most beautifully located summer resort in America. Booking Office, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway & 67th St., New York. Phone 2740 Columbus.
PARENT & RICHARDS, INC.

DUTCHERHOUSE AND COTTAGES GOLF
Pawling, N. Y. LINKS FREE TO HOTEL GUESTS.
Family and Tourist House. Home Garden Supplies. L. W. Blankinship. Phone 34 Pawling.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Ideal country resort, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y.; 12th season; 45 min. to 42d St.; sleeping porches, tennis, saddle horses, swimming, dancing; capacity 150. $11 and up. $2.75 per day. Phone White Plains 1165. Booklet. Chas. R. Blenis, Mgr.

STAMFORD in the Catskills
The Beautiful Mountain Resort.
See large advts. running in Times and other papers. Booklets and infor. at Newspaper Resort Bureaus.

Lancashire Inn.—Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y. Open June 27, under new management. Accommodates 150. Orchestra, dancing. Excellent table. Rates reasonable. Write for booklet.

Mansion House, White Lake, N. Y. Capacity 175. Rates $15 upwards. Boating. Bathing. Tennis. Dancing. Booklet. J. W. Kinne, Mgr.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

Hotel Lorraine
Edgemere, L. I.
DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH
Will open for the season on June 10th. Make your reservations now.
HENRY HART.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACKS
Grand View Hotel
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 29TH. Every convenience to meet the requirements of refined people; exceptional table; orchestra; private baths.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
All out-of-door Adirondack diversion. Circular.
M. B. MARSHALL, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Central of All Adirondack Attractions.
STEVENS HOUSE LAKE PLACID, NEW YORK.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GALEN HALL-IN-THE-MOUNTAINS
WERNERSVILLE, PA.
Dry air; unusual scenery; every comfort; daily concerts; excellent table. Golf; baths; massage. Resident physician. Garage. Long-distance telephones. Phila. & Reading R. R.; through Pullman from N. Y. and Phila.
HOWARD M. WING, Manager.
FREE ILLUSTRATED SUMMER BOOK—Describing Delaware Water Gap, Mount Pocono, Cresco, Stroudsburg, Pocono Summit and Delaware Valley Resorts in Penna., at Lackawanna Ticket Offices, or send 6 cts. in stamps to Hotel Adv. Co., 90 West St., N. Y. City.

THE GLENWOOD Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Capacity 400. Golf, tennis, all amusements. NOW OPEN. Booklet.
P. R. JOHNSON, Prop. E. S. Albert, Mgr.

THE CLAIRMONT, MOUNT POCONO, PA.
Elevation 2,200 Feet. Table Products. Own Farm. Home Cooking. Booklet.
CHAS. T. MILLER, Prop.

Bluff House Milford, Pike Co., Pa., 95 miles from New York. Opens June 27. Booklet. P. N. BOURIQUE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel
431 Rooms, $2.50 to $5.00.
You are certain to get rooms Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW JERSEY.

The Breakers
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Ocean front. Surf bathing, tennis, golf, saddle horses, music. Ideal family hotel. Exclusive clientele. Excellent table; good service. No mosquitoes, and no bar. Ownership management.
LOUIS N. MOSS.

Catering to Families with Children.
Avon Inn Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.
Special rates over July 4th from Wednesday after breakfast, $15. Write for Booklet and Rates. S. Thomas Penna. Manager.
An Entire Block on Ocean Front.

The Pudding Stone Inn
Open all year; favorable weekly rates; folder G. N. VINCENT, BOONTON, N. J.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J. THE SHELBURNE
A new, modern hotel, hot and cold running water in every room; private baths. Ocean Pathway, facing park & ocean. V. C. Haynes.

NEW JERSEY.

Hotel Beechwood
Summit, N. J.
Five minutes from depot. Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Elevation 550 ft. Misses Gillan & Edwards, also of Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. 1051 Summit.

HOTEL THEDFORD North Asbury Park, Sixth Avenue
Overlooking ocean; suites with bath; booklet.
HARRY DUFFIELD, Owner and Proprietor.

NEW PARK HOUSE, Summit, N. J.
Exceptional advantages. Spring rates.

QUEEN Ocean Grove, N. J. Direct

American Public Service Co.
First Lien 6% Gold Bonds
Due Dec. 1, 1942
PENNSYLVANIA STATE TAX REFUNDED

THE Company through its subsidiaries serves 18 prosperous and growing communities in Texas and Oklahoma.

Net earnings more than double the interest charges on the First Lien Bonds.

At Price to yield about 6.85%

We recommend these bonds for investment.

Send for descriptive circular AG-166

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We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

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Due December 1, 1920
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Gold 5% Bonds
Due April 1, 1939-'53
Prices to yield 4.60%

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Bonds and Short-Term Notes
Yielding About
5% to 7¼%
Many people would doubtless be only too glad to take advantage of today's investment opportunities, did they but know just what selections to make. Such people should find of special interest our list of current investment offerings, representing various types of securities already held by a wide circle of conservative investors.
Write for List No. 1209
"Current Investment Opportunities."
Spencer Trask & Co.
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Members New York Stock Exchange

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Investment Securities
New York Chicago Pittsburgh

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks in Less Demand—Perplexing Points in New Railroad Contracts.

Prices sagged for the most part in yesterday's rather quiet session on the Stock Exchange and at the close many issues were a fraction under their previous final level. In some instances the declines ran into 2 points or more, but there were no new developments which came to light that directly influenced transactions and the most striking feature of the day was a further contraction in activity. The Street is already becoming almost indifferent to the new phases of the war as affected by the successful stand of the Allies against the new offensive and by the arrival of one or more U-boats to harass unarmed vessels plying near the Atlantic Coast.

Traders continue to blow hot and cold in response to reports of an early announcement of the completion of the long-pending sale of the International Mercantile Marine's British companies, or the conclusion of another special meeting without any definite announcement as to the course of the discussions. Both issues were less active yesterday, but highly erratic, the preferred selling down almost to par and the common below 28. Perhaps in anticipation of the noncommital announcement which followed yesterday's board meeting, the preferred ended the session a little above its low price for the day, where it had a net loss of 3¾ points. Some of the less active industrials lost largely on selling, which fell upon an indifferent market. Steel fluctuated more than 2 points, closing fractionally lower. The tendency of trading showed greater caution pending new developments in the war situation.

In the meantime, securities which were most particularly affected by the rapid progress made in the first five days of the new drive for Paris have recovered equilibrium. This has been most noticeable in the City of Paris 6s, which are now back at 85, a recovery of 4 points, while the Anglo-French 5s sold above 91 again, and the Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles bonds at 89. The decision to allow the Hudson & Manhattan to increase its 5-cent and 7-cent tickets to 10 cents was reflected in the fresh activity in both the refunding 5s and adjustment bonds at higher prices.

There is an undercurrent of uneasiness in many quarters over the attitude of the Washington Administration toward the pending differences which have arisen with the railroads over the form of contract to be entered into by way of carrying out the intent of the President's proclamation. There is no disposition to question the Director General's fairness, but his illness has so far prevented him from giving any consideration to the points of difference between his assistants and the representatives of the railroads and the security holders, with the result that there is a growing divergence of views as to the probable form of contract needed to assure the owners that the talking over of control will not mean confiscation. If Government ownership is to follow in one form or another the tentative arrangement under which the Government is now operating the roads the security owners want to be certain that the valuation of their properties at the end of the war period will not be less than it was before the disruption of their organizations. In so far as these were not needed for the actual maintenance and operation of the roads during the war. At the present moment the contract submitted to the railway executives contains many features which the owners of stocks and bonds consider inconsistent with the utterances of both the President and Director General in the matter of conserving railroad credit.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Active Trading in Mining Shares, Especially Mexicans.

LONDON, June 6.—Trading on the Stock Exchange today was firm. Buoyancy in the oil group stimulated interest in the industrial section.

Explosives were strong on the definite statement that there is to be a big combine of explosives manufactories. Mining shares, especially Mexican, did an increasing business. Rubber shares were better.

Money was abundant and discounts were easy.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 6.—Trading was very quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60 francs for cash; Exchange on London, 27 francs 16 centimes; 3 per cent. loan, 88 francs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Rates for Call Loans Move Up to 6% —Time Money Easier.

Rates for call loans advanced yesterday to 6 per cent., or 1 per cent. above the quotations of Wednesday. Renewals were also made at 6. Time money showed further signs of ease and maturities of sixty and ninety days were quoted at 5½ per cent., compared with 5¾ per cent. on the previous day. The rate for loans of four months was 5¾@6 per cent., and longer maturities commanded 6 per cent.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	6
Low	6
Renewals	6
Last	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6
Four months	6
Five months	6
Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.	
30 to 60 days	4¾
4 to 6 months	4¾
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7535	$4.7535	$4.7535	....
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	5.71⅝	+.00¼
Cables	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	+.00¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7535	$4.7607
5.1826 Paris	5.71⅝	5.70⅛
China		
Hongkong		
Peking	78.00	78.25
Shanghai	116.50	116.75
19.30 Greece	109.50	109.75
40.20 Holland	39.45	39.50
82.44 India—	50.25	50.75
Bombay	38.75	39.00
Calcutta	38.75	39.00
Japan—	9.10⅛	9.09
Kobe	52.25	52.35
Yokohama	52.25	52.35
60.00 Philippine Islands—		50.00
Manila	49.875	
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	34.00	34.40
Copenhagen	31.20	31.40
Christiania	31.35	31.75
South America—	28.25	28.50
84.42 Rio	25.50	25.65
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.90	45.00
5.1826 Switzerland	3.98	3.94
51.46 Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	13.95	14.10
500 rubles	13.80	13.95

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅜	$4.71	$4.72	$4.70⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $590,526,104; balance, $67,840,217; United States Treasury credit balance, $1,442,894; Federal Reserve credit balance, $43,538,042.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $16.40625 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48¾d, unchanged; in New York, 99½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	513,349	1,283,845	567,238
Year to date	64,460,088	86,901,592	75,720,505

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
67	69	100	Adams Express	69	69	69	69	+1
13½	15	200	Advance Rumely	14	14	14	14	....
1⅝	1⅝	100	Alaska Gold Mines	1½	1½	1½	1½	....
32⅝	32⅞	3,700	Alaska Juneau	32⅛	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	−⅛
84½	85	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	84½	84½	84½	84½	−¼
66⅞	67⅜	1,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	67¼	68⅜	67	67¼	−¼
44¼	44⅜	7,700	Am. Beet Sugar	44⅝	45⅝	44¼	44⅜	−¼
94¼	96	100	Am. Can	96	96	96	96	+¼
78½	79¼	2,300	Am. Can pf	79½	79⅞	79	79	+⅜
108	113	200	Am. Car & Fdry	96	96	96	96	+¼
39	40	600	Am. Car & Fdry pf	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝	+⅜
14	14¼	5,800	Am. Cotton Oil	40½	40⅝	40¼	40¼	−⅛
70	70¼	3,500	Am. H. & Leather	13½	14⅜	13½	14⅜	+⅝
32	33⅜	200	Am. H. & L. pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	+⅜
54	55	300	Am. Ice	33	33	33	33	....
39⅛	39½	600	Am. International	55¼	55¼	54	54	−2
70¼	70⅝	100	Am. Linseed	39½	39¾	39	39	−½
62¾	62⅞	1,200	Am. Linseed pf	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	−½
97	98	16	Am. Locomotive	63	63½	62⅝	62⅝	−1¼
83⅛	83¾	1,100	Am. Locomotive pf	97	97	97	97	....
45½	46	300	Am. Malting	8	8¾	8	8¾	+⅛
71⅛	75	1,900	Am. Malting 1st pf	45½	46	45½	46	+2
103½	106	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	75⅝	76½	75	75⅛	−1½
65	66	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106	106	106	106	....
700	111	2,000	Am. Steel F'dries	65¾	65¾	65⅜	65⅜	−⅝
134½	135	9,000	Am. Sugar Ref	110⅝	111⅞	109⅝	109⅝	−2⅜
98¾	98⅞	1,500	Am. Sumatra Tob	134¼	137⅜	134¼	135	+⅝
55½	56	900	Am. Tel. & Tel	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99¾	+¼
15¾	16	300	Am. Woolen	56¼	56¼	55⅝	55⅝	−¼
62½	63	4,300	Am. Zinc, L. & S	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
84	84½	4,200	Anaconda Copper	63	63⅝	62½	62½	−1
93	94¼	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	84⅜	84⅞	84½	84⅞	−⅛
106¾	107½	19,500	Atlantic Coast Line	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¼	−¼
54⅛	55¼	1,000	At. Gulf & West I	108	109¼	106⅞	106⅞	−1¼
54	56	400	Baldwin Loco	88⅝	88⅞	85¾	85¾	−1¼
80⅜	81⅛	15,700	Baltimore & Ohio	55¾	55½	55⅛	55⅛	−⅝
40½	42	300	Beth. Steel, class B	55¼	55¼	55	55	....
58½	66	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	82	82¼	80½	81	−1¾
14	14½	6,800	Brown Shoe	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	−1
120	122½	400	Brns. Ter. & Ry.S	62	62	62	62	−1⅞
95	97	600	Burns Brothers	14¾	16⅛	14	14	−⅜
21½	21¾	200	Butte Cop. & Zinc	120	120	120	120	−½
8½	10	300	Butte & Superior	95⅝	97	95⅝	95⅝	−1
19½	20	3,000	Butterick Co	22	22	21½	21½	−⅛
61	62	700	California Petrol	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
57	58½	100	California Pet. pf	19¾	20⅜	19¾	19¾	−1
64½	65	1,000	Central Foundry	60¾	61½	60¾	61	+⅛
32	32¼	1,000	Central Leather Co	37	37	37	37	+1
84	85	300	Cerro de Pasco Cop	65¾	66¾	65	65	....
58⅜	58⅝	1,400	Chandler Motor	32	32	31½	32	....
7⅞	8	160	Chesapeake & Ohio	86¼	86½	85	85	−1
23¾	23⅞	500	Chi. Great Western	58⅜	59	58¼	58¼	....
43	43¾	500	Chi. Great West. pf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
73½	73¾	500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+⅛
22⅝	23	500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	44	44	43¾	43¾	+⅜
70¼	71	5,400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	73⅞	74	73⅝	73⅝	−⅜
200		200	C., R. I. & P. pf	22⅝	23¾	22⅝	23¾	+⅞
69½	69¾	5,200	C., R. I. & P. 7 p.c. pf	70¼	71	70¼	70¾	+⅜
13½	13⅝	3,700	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c. pf	69⅜	69⅜	69	69	+⅛
37½	38	200	Chile Copper	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
46⅜	50	7,500	Chino Copper	39	39½	37½	37½	−1⅝
47	47¼	100	Cluett, Peabody	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	....
22⅜	23	1,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	47½	48⅝	47½	48⅛	+⅝
38	38½	100	Columbia Gas & El	32½	32½	32½	32½	+⅛
39¾	40	400	Consolidated Gas	88	88	88	88	+⅛
99	99⅝	2,000	Corn Products Ref	40⅜	40⅜	40	40	....
61½	61¾	4,300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	−⅛
31	31¼	12,200	Crucible Steel	63⅞	63⅞	61¾	61¾	−1
80	81	200	Cuba Cane Sugar	32⅝	32⅞	31¾	31¾	−1
88	93	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	81	81	80½	80½	−½
	5	100	Deere & Co. pf	90	90	90	90	....
	5	100	Den. & Rio Grande	5	5	5	5	−½
	8	200	Do., odd lot	5	5	5	5	....
57⅜	58	17,700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	....
15¾	16	1,400	Distillers' Secur	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
12⅜	12⅝	1,700	Erie	59⅜	60⅝	57⅞	57⅞	−⅛
22	23	200	Erie 1st pf	16	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	−⅛
9¼	9½	100	Erie 2d pf	32½	33	32½	32½	+⅛
32	33	400	Federal Min. & S	23	23	23	23	....
147½	147¾	400	Gaston, W. & W	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	....
122	124	5,200	General Electric	32½	32½	32	32	−⅛
81	82½	400	General Motors	148¾	148¾	147½	147½	−⅝
45¾	47	100	General Motors pf	123	123	121½	121½	−1
108	113	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	82	82¾	82	82	−⅝
89	90	100	Goodrich pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	+¼
14	14¼	5,800	Great Northern pf	100⅞	100⅞	100	100⅞	+⅜
70	70¼	3,500	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+⅜
32	33⅜	200	Greene-Cananea	32	32⅜	31⅝	31⅝	−⅜
54	55	300	Gulf States Steel	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	−⅜
39⅛	39½	600	Haskell & Barker	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	−⅛
70¼	70⅝	100	Illinois Central	43	43	42⅝	42⅝	−1⅝
62¾	62¾	1,200	Inspiration Copper	97	97	97	97	+1
97	98	16	Interboro Consol	49	49¾	49	49	−⅛
14	14¼	5,900	Interboro Con. pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
83⅞	83¾	1,100	Int. Agricultural	38	38	38	38	+⅛
99	99½	1,400	Int. Agricultural pf	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+⅝
67	68	200	Int. Harvester, N.J	57	58	55⅞	55⅞	−⅝
102¾	103	10,800	Int. Mer. Marine	120¾	120¾	120½	120½	−3¼
101⅜	101⅝	66,400	Int. Mer. Marine pf	29⅝	29⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−1½
28⅜	28⅝	400	Int. Nickel	103¼	103¼	100⅞	101½	−3⅜
36½	36⅝	400	Int. Paper	27⅞	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	−⅝
63	64½	100	Int. Paper pf. sta	36⅞	37	36¾	36¾	−⅛
10	18½	1,200	Kansas City South	64	64	64	64	+½
47¾	48¾	700	Kelly Spring. Tire	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
32½	33¾	2,500	Kennecott Copper	48	48¼	47½	47½	+½
50	55	100	Kress (S. H.) Co	32¾	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
90	103	100	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf	55	55	55	55	+¾
85	86	900	Lackawanna Steel	103	103	103	103	....
13½	16½	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	85⅝	86¼	85⅝	86	+½
59⅜	59½	200	Lehigh Valley	16	16	16	16	+⅛
100	102	100	Liggett & Myers pf	59¼	59½	59¼	59¼	+⅛
115	117	50	Louis. & Nash	101¾	101¾	101½	101¼	....
92⅜	92⅞	3,600	Maxwell Motor	115	115	115	115	....
27	27½	500	Miami Copper	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼	−⅛
4½	5	4,300	Midvale Steel	50⅝	50⅝	49	49	−⅝
10¾	10⅞	100	Minn. & St. L. new	10½	10½	10½	10½	....
23¼	23⅝	6,800	Missouri Pacific	23¼	24⅛	23¼	23⅝	+⅛
53½	54½	100	Missouri Pacific pf	54	54	54	54	....
20¾	21	100	Nat. Acme	30	30	29⅞	29⅞	−⅛
54	55	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	....
50	51	1,700	Nat. Enam. & St	50⅝	51	50	50	−⅛
5¾	5¾	1,100	Nat. Lead	58	58	58	58	....
53¼	53¾	1,000	Nevada Con. Cop	19⅜	19⅜	19½	19½	+⅛
71⅝	72½	1,000	N. Y. Central	72	72¼	71⅝	71⅝	−⅛
23½	25	300	N. Y. Ont. & West	25	25	24	24	−½
41	41¼	15,800	N. Y., N. H. & H	41¾	42	40½	41	−⅛
20⅜	21	200	N. Y. Sus. & Western	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	−⅛
103¼	104¼	100	Norfolk & Western	103½	103½	103½	103½	....
86	87	200	Northern Pacific	86	86	86	86	−⅛
37	37¼	1,952	Ohio Cities Gas	37¼	38	37¼	37¼	−⅛
43½	43⅝	1,100	Penn. R. R	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	−⅛
44	44	100	Peoples Gas, Chi	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	−⅛
97⅜	97½	300	Pere Marquette	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½	+⅛
48⅜	49	25	Pierce-Arrow pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	....
28⅝	29¼	3,300	Pittsburgh Coal	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	−⅛
69	72	1,100	Pitts. & West Va	29	30¾	29	29	−⅝
59½	60	300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¼	....
101	105	100	Pressed Steel Car	59½	59½	59½	59½	+⅛
101	105	60	Public Service N. J	102	102	102	102	−½
53½	54	100	Railway Steel Sp	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	....
23½	23⅝	3,500	Ray Con. Copper	54	54	54	54	....
88¼	88⅜	88,100	Reading	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
84½	85	1,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	−⅝
87	88	700	Royal Dutch l r	88	88	88	88	−1⅛
12¼	12⅜	300	St. Louis-San Fran	85⅝	86¼	84¼	84½	−1½
72	73	100	Savage Arms	88	88	88	88	−1½
7¾	8	200	Saxon Motor	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+1⅛
20¼	20½	1,400	Seaboard Air Line	73	73	73	73	....
13¾	14	2,500	Seab. Air Line pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	+⅝
137		200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	20	21	20	20¼	+¾
28¼	28½	300	Sinclair Oil Refin	135	135	135	135	....
65	66¾	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¼	....
83	83¼	1,600	Southern Pacific	66	66¾	66	66¾	....
24	24¼	9,700	Southern Railway	83⅝	83⅝	83¼	83½	....
39⅜	40	7,300	Studebaker Co	24¼	24⅞	24	24¼	+⅛
18	18¼	300	Superior Steel	42¾	43⅛	42	42¾	+⅛
146½	148	700	Tenn. C. & C	40	40	40	40	+⅛
61	61¼	14,400	Texas Co	18	18	18	18	−¾
39	40	200	Tobacco Products	148½	149	146½	146½	−2¼
101	105	100	Twin City R. T	63⅜	63⅞	60⅞	61¾	−2¼
75	78	100	Underwood Typew	40	40	40	40	....
120½	121¼	1,300	Union Bag & Paper	104⅝	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜	+2⅝
38¾	40	800	Union Pacific	75	75	75	75	+2
91⅝	92	900	United Alloy Steel	120¾	121¼	120¾	120¾	+¼
42	43¾	100	United Cigar Stores	89¼	89¼	89	89	....
124½	125	100	United Drug 1st pf	93¾	93¾	92	92	−2⅝
9	9½	100	United Fruit	48½	48½	48½	48½	+1¼
16½	18	100	United Rys. Invest	126	126	126	126	+¼
14¼	15	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	9	9	9	9	....
121¾	122	2,000	U. S. C. I. P. & F	17	17	17	17	....
13½	14½	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	14¼	14¾	14¼	14½	+⅛
56¾	57	1,700	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	14	14	12½	12½	−⅛
98⅞	99	91,800	U. S. Rubber	57	57½	56¾	56¾	−⅝
110	110¼	900	U. S. Steel pf	110	100½	98⅞	98⅞	−⅝
77¾	78	6,400	Utah Copper	110¾	110⅝	110	110	−¾
48⅜	48⅝	1,800	Va.-Car. Chemical	77¼	79¼	77¼	77⅝	+½
	9	50	Vulcan Detin. pf	49	49½	48¾	48¾	+¼
41⅜	42¼	400	Wabash	38	38	38	38	−¼
79	80	400	Wabash pf. A	9	9	9	9	....
14	14¼	1,800	Wells Fargo Exp	42	42¾	42	42¾	+¾
19½	20⅜	200	Western Maryland	77	77	77	77	+¾
58½	59½	100	Western Pacific	14	14¼	14	14	+⅛
41¾	41⅞	500	Western Pacific pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	+⅜
5	12	100	Westingh. E. & M	59½	59½	59½	59½	+¾
19	21	100	Wheeling &L E	42	42¾	41¾	41¾	+⅛
40½	41⅜	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	9	9	9	9	....
58½	59	400	White Motors	19	19	19	19	−⅛
10⅜	10½	6,600	Wilson & Co	41	41	41	41	+⅛
47½	48½	100	Willys-Overland	59	59	58⅝	59⅜	−⅛
			Worthington Pump	19	19¾	19	19¾	+⅛
				48	48	48	48	+⅛

MARKET AVERAGES

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
26 railroads	61.39	60.90	61.01	−.06
25 industrials	79.65	78.35	78.53	−.58
50 stocks	70.52	69.62	69.77	−.32

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
June 6	70.52	69.62	69.77	−.32
June 5	*71.08	69.95	90.09	−.11
June 4	70.50	69.75	70.20	+.73
June 3	69.98	69.07	69.47	+.36
June 1	69.23	68.74	69.11	−.22
May 30	Holiday	68.49	68.89	−.17

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918.	71.08 June 5	68.74 June 1	69.77
1917.	84.45 June 18	81.11 June 20	82.81
1916.	89.60 June 12	85.56 June 28	86.08
1915.	72.25 June 22	66.48 June 1	70.41
1914.	69.64 June 9	65.82 June 25	68.10
1913.	69.23 June 2	68.06 June 10	68.44

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918.	74.32 May 16	64.12 Jan. 15	69.77
†1917.	90.46 Jan. 4	75.77 May 9	82.91
1917...	90.46 Jan. 4	67.48 Dec. 20	69.88
1916...	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	85.82
1915...	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914...	73.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.26
1913...	76.10 Jan. 9	65.09 June 10	68.06
1912...	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.20

*To date. †To corresponding date.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net change.	Day.	Month.	Year.
25 railroads	−.73,13	−.05	+.57	−7.57
8 industrials	−.93,39	+.02	−.15	−1.32
6 public util.	−68,89	−.23	−.38	−10.11
1 municipal	−93.25	....	+3.00	−6.75
40 issues	−77.05	−.05	+.35	−6.66

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
June 6	−77.05	−.05	May 30 Holiday.
June 5	−77.10	−.14	May 29 −77.19
June 4	−77.24	−.03	May 28 −77.33
June 3	−77.27	−.04	May 27 −77.37
June 1	−77.31	+.01	May 25 −77.77
May 31	−77.30	−.08	May 24 −77.87

MONTHLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918.	77.31 June 1	77.05 June 6	77.05
1917.	88.74 June 9	83.12 June 29	83.19
1916.	87.43 June 17	87.20 June 28	87.05
1915.	83.69 June 21	82.51 June 28	82.60
1914.	87.59 June 1	85.56 June 30	86.56
1913.	87.85 June 2	85.78 June 11	86.88

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918.	77.87 May 24	73.77 Apr. 9	77.05
†1917.	89.48 Jan. 29	83.25 May 27	83.73
	Full Years.		
1917...	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80
1916...	89.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 22

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ASK FAIR CONTRACTS FOR THE RAILROADS

Owners of Securities Alarmed by Present Course of Negotiations with Government.

STATEMENT BY COMMITTEE

Want Reasonable Agreement in Accordance with Spirit of President's Proclamation.

A statement was made public yesterday by the subcommittee on the railroad contract negotiations of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, and the Special Committee Representing Owners of Railroad Securities, organized for the purpose of assisting in the presentation of the views of the security owners to those engaged in the negotiations, which indicates that, despite the optimistic view taken by the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, considerable dissatisfaction and alarm is felt regarding the present course of these negotiations, which are going on between officials of the various railroad corporations and the Railroad Administration, with a view to fixing the terms and the compensation under which the railroads will be operated during the war by the Government.

A conference of about fifty leading railroad executives, attorneys, and officials was held on Wednesday at the New York offices of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, in the Grand Central Terminal Building, under the auspices of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, and the impression was created by statements of those attending the meeting that the contract negotiations were going forward smoothly, and the parties to them were not far from accord on the principal points at issue. The statement issued yesterday by S. Davies Warfield, Chairman of the subcommittee of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, together with a letter which the association addressed to T. DeWitt Cuyler, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, indicates that this is not the case.

Mr. Warfield's Statement.

After a meeting of the special committee, held yesterday in New York, the following statement was given out by Mr. Warfield:

"If the published reports of the proceedings of Wednesday's meeting of the Railway Executives Advisory Committee called to consider the contract between the Government and the railroads have given the impression that there is a satisfactory agreement in sight between the contracting parties upon the fundamental points involved, that impression should be promptly corrected in the interest of and in justice to the security holders of the roads as well as of the Government.

"The two committees have been constantly following the proceedings in connection with this contract, one the subcommittee of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, the other a special committee representing owners of railroad securities, through meetings held in Washington and elsewhere.

"After weeks of negotiations and careful study of the agreement in its present state of negotiation, the committees have reached the conclusion that it is unacceptable in many vital particulars, but are hoping that through further negotiation a document will be evolved which will reasonably protect the security holders of these vast properties. We believe that the procurement of a reasonable contract in accordance with the spirit of the President's proclamation under which these roads were taken over by the Government is essential to the stabilizing of the credit situation of the country and to the winning of the war."

Plea for Just Treatment.

"The billions of dollars for which the Government must rely largely on the millions of holders of railroad securities can be best made available to the Government by a just treatment of these most important interests. It is in that spirit and with the determination that no false step shall be taken at this critical time that might impair the stability of our financial structure in its direct bearing on the winning of the war that these committees will endeavor to procure substantial modifications in the tentative form of contract so far as the negotiations have progressed with the Government officials. It is proper to say that in the negotiations none of the representatives of the security holders have as yet come into close contact with Director General McAdoo in the discussion of the questionable features of the contract.

"The letter sent to Mr. Cuyler contained a copy of an opinion given to the Security Holders' Committee by Samuel Untermyer, of counsel, concurred in by associate counsel, in which Mr. Untermyer takes serious exception to a number of the fundamental features of the proposed contract in its present form, an opinion which the Security Holders' Committee unanimously indorsed.

Committee's Letter to Mr. Cuyler.

The committee's eitter to Mr. Cuyler is in part as follows:

"The association includes in its contributing membership the owners of over $4,000,000,000 bonds and stocks of the railroads of the country. Its membership speaks for life insurance companies with upward of 25,000,000 individual policyholders, for savings banks with millions of depositors, National banks, trust companies, and, in short, for all forms of financial and fiduciary institutions, as well as individual owners of railroad securities.

"During the earlier part of the negotiations for the contract, its formulation appeared to these committees a comparatively simple matter and they accordingly refrained from intervening, contenting themselves with keeping advised of the negotiations, but it gradually became evident that the contract was developing upon lines that involves a far-reaching departure from the spirit and principles of the President's proclamation and embodying conditions that these committees regard as imperilling the integrity of the properties and the fundamental rights of the security holders.

"When, by reason of the constantly increasing demands of the Government representatives, this conclusion appeared irresistible, the committee asked and received permission, through counsel, to take part in the negotiations that had been for months proceeding without their presence or participation.

"It was felt that the association and the Special Committee could no longer consistently with the purposes of their organizations escape this responsibility in the crisis that is now confronting the security holders, especially in view of the facts: (1) that the contract expressly requires ratification by the stockholders of railroads; (2) that if it is recommended for execution in its present substance or form (which to these committees is unthinkable) the values of railroad bonds and stocks will be gravely imperiled, and (3) that the officers and Directors who are now acting for their respective roads were elected by the shareholders under normal conditions of private operation to perform the current duties of management, and that no such vast power as is now proposed to be exercised by them in tentatively committing their respective companies to this contract was contemplated. The committees respectfully insist that no such power should be attempted to be exercised by the executives beyond a mere recommendation to the shareholders for or against the adoption of a contract.

"The views of the committees upon the leading features of the contract in its present stage of negotiation, so far as its terms have been permitted to become known to the committees or their counsel, Samuel Untermyer and B. H. Inness Brown, are set forth in the accompanying report of counsel which has been adopted by the committees in its entirety, and which we will ask you to be good enough to read in full at your tomorrow's meeting in conjunction with this letter. In our judgment, the contract should be redrafted in its main features.

"It is, however, their earnest hope and expectation that, by the exercise even at this late date of a fair amount of firmness in the assertion and maintenance of the just rights of the security holders, a reasonably workable agreement may yet be possible through further negotiations. Our right to be active in these proceedings has been questioned. We represent vast interests in railroad ownership. We were organized to protect that ownership. These committees shall, therefore, continue their efforts to secure a contract which will be fair alike to the owners of railroad securities and to the Government. To that end, the undersigned committees will gladly co-operate with your representatives.

"We are facing the imminent peril of the destruction of great property values. If and when your body shall conclude upon recommending any action upon the proposed contract, we hereby request (1) that action upon the proposed contract be made the subject of special meetings of Directors of each railroad; (2) that copies of the proposed contract be sent to each Director in advance of the meeting at which action is to be asked; (3) that action upon the contract at the stockholders' meeting be likewise made the subject of a special meeting, and (4) that the stockholders be fully advised of the terms of the proposed contract."

Mr. Warfield is President of the Continental Trust Company of Baltimore, and associated with him on the two committees are Gordon Abbott, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston; Forrest F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Insurance Company of America; F. H. Ecker, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Myron T. Herrick; Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company; A. A. Jackson, Vice President of the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia; Ernest Woodruff, President of the Trust Company of Georgia, of Altanta; James Brown of Brown Brothers & Co., New York, and John J. Pulleyn, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of New York.

MARINE DIRECTORS MEET.

All Officers Re-elected—No News of Deal Given Out.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company was held yesterday. The meeting lasted almost an hour and a half, but at its conclusion P. A. S. Franklin, President of the company, announced that the only object for which the meeting was called and the only business transacted was the re-election of all officers of the company, following the annual stockholders' meeting held earlier in the week. Mr. Franklin admitted that the subject of the negotiations for the sale of the British properties of the company had been discussed, but he said it was out of the question for a Directors' meeting to be held while such an important transaction was in progress without its being discussed, and there was nothing to say except that the negotiations were still going on.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Allis-Chalmers pf..	1¾	Q	July 15	June 29
Do	¾	accum.	July 15	June 29
Am. Art Works pf	3	SA	July 15	.....
Am. International	.900	Q	June 29	June 15
Am. Snuff	3	Q	July 1	June 15
Do pf	1½	Q	July 1	June 15
Am. Steel Foundries	1¾	Q	June 29	June 16
Canadian Gen. Elec.	2	Q	July 1	June 15
Chile Copper	$1	Q	June 29	June 14
Cluett-Peabody pf..	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
El. L. & P. Abington & Roch.	$4	SA	July 1	June 15
Eleo. Stor. Battery com. and pf	1	Q	July 1	June 17
Finance Co. of P. 1st pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 22
Do	¾	Ex	July 1	June 22
Gen. Ry. Signal	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Do pf	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20
Leh. Val. com & pf	2½	Q	July 1	June 15
Nevada Consol.	75c	Q	June 29	June 14
Otis Elevator	$1.25	Q	July 15	June 29
Do pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 29
Ray Consol	75c	Q	June 29	June 14
S'field Ry. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 15
S. S. Kresge	2½	SA	July 1	June 15
Do pf	1¾	Q	July 1	June 15
Tobacco Prod. pf	1¾	Q	.....	.....
Utah Copper	$2.50	Q	June 29	June 14
Willys-Overland pf.	1¾	Q	July 1	June 20

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.20	5.88
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Chesapeake & O.	1918-'27	4½	6.12	5.75
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.75	5.25
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.90	5.60
Chickasaw Refin.	1918-'21	6	7.75	7.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.40	6.00
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	6.12	5.75
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	5.90	5.50
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.75	5.50
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.75
Mo., Kan. & T.	1918-'23	5	6.75	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	6.75	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@6	6.50	6.00
New York Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norfolk & West	1918-'24	4½	5.75	5.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.40	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fr't	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.75	5.25
Seaboard Air L.	1918-'26	5 @6	6.75	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1918-'21	6	7.50	7.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	5.90	5.40
Southern Railway	1918-'24	4½@5	6.15	5.70
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.75	6.00

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction by Adrian H. Muller & Sons at the Auction Salesroom:

For Account of Executors.

1 share New York Law Institute, $155.

20 shares Richmond Embroidery Works, $100 each, $200.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

5 shares United Gas and Electric Corporation, (Conn.) first preferred, $100 each, 40½.

100 shares Windsor Print Works, common, 41¼.

30 shares Hudson County Consumers Brewing Company, $100 each, 25.

$2,000 New York Bottling Company 6 per cent. registered bonds, due 1935, interest April and October, 10.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$2,776,078	$165,175,673
Internal Revenue—		
Income and excess profits taxes	18,514,124	545,872,581
Miscellaneous	11,650,582	779,626,431
Miscellaneous revenue	2,370,436	272,066,554
Total receipts	$35,311,218	$1,762,741,190
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	206,635,679	5,089,677,120
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	216,678,487	129,628,810
Expenditures	241,946,802	6,852,418,311

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, June 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

	Increased.
Total reserve	*£461,000
Circulation	804,000
Bullion	343,028
Other securities	*4,920,000
Public deposits	*2,892,000
City of War to take	*3,865,000
Notes reserve	*469,000
Government securities	*334,000

*Decreased.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 17.82 per cent.; last week it was 17.50 per cent.

Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, June 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Increased.
Gold in hand	28,820,000 francs
Silver in hand	*276,000 francs
Notes in circulation	705,824,000 francs
Treasury deposits	8,819,000 francs
General deposits	271,043,000 francs
Bills discounted	278,551,000 francs
Advances	7,861,000 francs

*Decreased.

FINANCIAL OPERAT IONS OF THE CITY.

Controller's Statement, May 31, 1918.

Cash Action.	Corporate Stock and Tax Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding May 25	$30,821,000.00	$93,361,863.98	$9,125,000.00
Net increase	850,000.00	*5,000,000.00	.....
Outstanding May 31	$30,671,000.00	$88,361,363.98	$9,125,000.00
Cash balance	5,009,567.18		
Net obligation	$25,661,432.82		

*Decrease.

FIGHTS GUARANTEE OF BANK DEPOSITS

State Chamber of Commerce Says Owen Bill Puts Premium on Incompetence.

ANSWERS THE CONTROLLER

Resolutions Adopted Advocating the Construction of Vehicular Tube Under the Hudson River.

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York at its meeting yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution declaring its opposition to a Government guarantee of bank deposits and indorsing the protest against the Owen bill providing for such guarantees, which was recently made by every member of the New York Clearing House Association.

The action of the Chamber was particularly timely by reason of the fact that John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, has just sent out a circular letter to all national banks inviting their views on the measure now pending in the Senate. Officials of New York City banks said yesterday that they had not received the letter from Mr. Williams, and that if it arrived they would advise the Controller that they were strongly opposed to the bill.

The resolution was presented by James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, who announced that it had been unanimously approved by the Committee on Finance and Currency, which consists of Frank A. Vanderlip, Albert H. Wiggin, William Woodward, George B. Cortelyou, Theodore E. Burton, Thomas W. Lamont, and Mr. Alexander. The protest of the Clearing House, which the committee indorsed, reads as follows:

Against Common Justice.

Senate Bill 4,426, now pending in the United States Senate, puts a premium upon incompetence. It proposes that the Government of the United States guarantee all deposits in national banks of $5,000 and less, and that the Government guarantee up to $5,000 in all deposits in excess of that amount; of course, this guarantee is to be made good at the expense of the conservatively managed and successful banks.

Should such a proposition be enacted into law, any national bank, however inexperienced its official managers, however limited its capital resources compared to the field of its activities, however given to risky adventure, however venturesome in buying deposits by paying excessive rates of interest, however wanting in the proven qualities which time and experience have shown to be indispensable to successful bank management, such a bank would, nevertheless, be able to solicit business, truthfully claiming that their deposits were protected, as above stated, by the combined financial strength of the whole national system. Good banks would thus be compelled to give of their strength to induce the creation of and then to support incompetent rivals.

Such a proposition is in violation of common justice and common fairness. The stockholders in a bank in one locality would be mulcted in loss to compensate for the mismanagement of banks hundreds or even thousands of miles distant and over which no mutual control or relationship exists.

Our people should be allowed to exercise wholesome discrimination in the banks they select, as well as in their business activities in general. Individuality and individual initiative are cardinal qualities of success, and these qualities would be impaired if people are to be taught by legislation to rely upon the Government to help them in their ordinary individual transactions and in the exercise of ordinary judgment.

The said bill is wrong in principle; it imposes an unjust burden upon conservative bank management, and would exercise a deleterious influence upon every community should it become law.

In the statement given out by the Controller of the Currency on Wednesday night there were enumerated the following four arguments in favor of the guarantee of deposits law:

First—That it would bring from its hiding places many millions of dollars of hoarded money in all parts of the country.

Second—That such a guaranty law will afford complete security to some sixteen million depositors in the National Banks, whose balances amount to $5,000 or less.

Third—That such a law would largely prevent in the future runs on National Banks, with the disturbance and panics which they sometimes precipitate.

Fourth—That the application of this law would contribute more to the unification and solidarity of the entire banking system than anything else that could be done at this time.

Bankers expressed surprise yesterday at the statement attributed to Controller Williams to the effect that "a majority of the members of the Federal Reserve Board" were in favor of the bill. Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, and Chairman of the Clearing House committee which framed the protest quoted above, said:

"I have too high a regard for the banking judgment of the members of the Federal Reserve Board to credit the report that a majority of them are in favor of the Guarantee of Deposits bill."

The Federal Reserve Board consists of W. P. G. Harding, Paul M. Warburg, Frederic A. Delano, Adolph C. Miller, and Charles S. Hamlin. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Controller Williams are ex-officio members.

For Hudson Vehicular Tube.

The Chamber of Commerce also adopted resolutions advocating the construction of a thirty-six-foot vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River between Manhattan and New Jersey, with a traffic capacity superior to that of the Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges combined. Other resolutions were also adopted opposing the enactment of the Flood bill, which would enable the Secretary of War to lease New York State water powers on the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers, securing the revenues to the Federal Government, and calling for an investigation of the postal service because of the present slow and inefficient handling and delivery of mail.

A brief address was made by Calvin D. Tomkins, former New York Dock Commissioner and now a member of the Inland Waterways Committee of the United States Railroad Administration, in which Mr. Tomkins, speaking on behalf of G. A. Tomlinson, New York State Director of Canals for the Railroad Administration, declared that although the Barge Canal is now completed and to a very large extent equipped and ready to handle freight in considerable quantities, its facilities are not being adequately employed in the routing of traffic, and the relief which might thereby be given to the overstrained railroads is not to be had. Mr. Tomkins urged members of the chamber and all business men in New York and New England to take steps to obtain the use of the canal for freight moving.

The objections of the Chamber of Commerce to the Flood bill, now before Congress, as stated in the report of the Committee on Conservation of State Waters, Lands and Forests, are that it authorizes the Secretary of War to take the property of the people of the State of New York without compensation, and give it to such licensees as he may select, while the objects of the bill in the development of hydro-electric power would be as well served by a bill drawn up by the chamber more than a year ago, which has been submitted to the Committee on Water Power of the House of Representatives. It is the opinion of the chamber that the Flood bill, besides giving unwarranted power to the Secretary of War, is unconstitutional.

Resolutions were also adopted indorsing the Americanization campaign headed by Secretary of the Interior Lane, and the bills now before Congress for the promotion of American education among aliens and immigrants now in the United States, and also pledging the chamber to active co-operation and assistance in the war savings campaign.

COPPER COMPANIES REDUCE DIVIDENDS

Chino and Ray and Nevada Consolidated Act Because of Higher Expenses.

The Chino, Ray Consolidated and Nevada Consolidated Copper Companies reduced their quarterly dividends yesterday. The Utah Copper Company, another member of the so-called porphyry group, continued the former rate of $2.50 a share. After the Directors' meetings this statement was issued:

"The reduction in the quarterly dividends of Chino, Nevada and Ray Consolidated Copper Company was due to mounting costs, increased war taxes and the 23½ cent copper price."

The Chino Directors declared a disbursement of $1 a share, compared with $1.50 three months ago. The Nevada and Ray managements lowered the rates from $1 a share to 75 cents. All the dividends will be paid June 29 to stockholders of record June 14. The companies reported deficits for the three months ended March 31, and showed that of the 102,183,000 pounds of copper produced during that period only 59,610,000 pounds had been sold and delivered. It was explained in their quarterly statements that, inasmuch as the prevailing price of 23½ cents was prescribed to run to June 1, the balance of the metal, which would be delivered after that date, could not be definitely priced, and had been carried at 13½ cents a pound.

The producing costs of the companies showed substantial advances last quarter as compared with those of the final three months of 1917. The Utah Company reported a cost of 14.027 cents a pound, against 12.796; the Chino 15.28 cents, against 13.65; the Ray Consolidated, 15.307 cents, against 13.836, and the Nevada Consolidated, 15.64 cents, compared with 12.73 cents a pound. On May 23 copper producers applied to the War Industries Board for an increase in the fixed price of copper, but the request was refused, and the old price of 23½ cents was continued for 75 days.

IN LINE ON CHECK CHARGES.

Reserve Bank Here Follows Lead of Boston and Other Cities.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has sent out a circular letter to member banks advising them of the suspension of check collection service charges beginning June 15. The Boston and other Reserve banks had previously announced the change in the collection system. The service charge has amounted to 1 cent for each out-of-town check collected.

Governor Strong also announced yesterday that arrangements had been made for telegraphic transfers of funds to banks in other districts at par, the Reserve Bank not even making a charge for the cost of the telegram. Private telegraph lines will soon be installed connecting the twelve Federal Reserve banks.

Attention is directed to the penalties for the impairment of reserves. Member banks are requested to report monthly the average reserve required to be kept with the Federal Reserve Bank. The penalty fixed by the Reserve Board is, for the present, at a rate of interest on the average impairment equal to 2 per cent. above the discount rate for ninety-day paper.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
April gross	$1,514,160	$1,676,042	$1,581,209
Net aft. tax.	91,029	404,695	489,027
4 mos. gross	5,522,277	5,721,628	6,543,149
Net aft. tax.	164,406	1,153,487	2,190,096
Chicago Division:			
April gross	1,030,160	1,133,582	1,069,222
Net aft. tax.	124,781	346,582	433,154
4 mos. gross	3,557,606	3,970,583	4,092,086
Net aft. tax.	144,148	1,089,912	1,559,352
PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA RAILWAY CO. and West Side Belt Railroad Co. for April—	April.	4 Months.	
Gross revenue	$287,876	$805,114	
Net after taxes	43,115	116,448	
Gross income	119,746	307,272	
Surplus after charges	100,234	239,039	
RUTLAND RAILROAD—	1918.	1917.	1916.
April gross	$395,715	$359,008	$878,391
Net aft. tax.	72,089	66,217	118,284
4 mos. gross	1,856,101	1,321,461	1,266,129
Net aft. tax.	30,969	216,021	290,399

Public Utilities.

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
GEORGIA LIGHT, POWER & RAILWAYS—			
April gross	$97,158	$83,481	$13,672
Net aft. taxes	50,483	41,881	8,604
Sur. aft. chgs.	17,643	8,296	9,247
12 mos. gross	1,149,068	999,391	149,675
Net aft. taxes	333,945	295,852	38,593
Sur. aft. chgs.	159,559	118,022	41,537
PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.—			
April gross	1,859,158	1,586,917	72,236
Net aft. taxes	674,374	664,662	9,712
Sur. aft. chgs. & pf. div.	190,501	181,193	9,308
12 mos. gross	20,288,829	18,826,843	1,469,986
Net aft. taxes	7,506,062	8,022,204	*516,142
Sur. aft. chgs. & pf. div.	1,700,462	2,546,056	*8,451,594
REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.—			
April gross	469,035	468,125	94,909
Net aft. taxes	138,971	117,950	16,021
Sur. aft. chgs.	41,396	47,430	*6,034
12 mos. gross	5,297,194	4,183,498	1,113,695
Net aft. taxes	1,600,811	1,617,978	*17,161
Sur. aft. chgs.	617,501	762,844	144,842
WEST PENN POWER CO.—			
April gross	484,161	315,680	168,481
Net aft. taxes	204,078	118,062	91,016
Sur. aft. chgs.	139,722	74,720	65,002
12 mos. gross	4,436,496	3,365,536	1,070,960
Net aft. taxes	1,868,860	1,333,633	34,727
Sur. aft. chgs.	772,844	971,140	*198,296

*Decrease.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	7	8	Iron Blossom	.85	40
Bay State Gas	8	10	Iron Cap	17⅝	18
Begole	.50	75	La Rose	.35	40
Black Hawk	1	1⅛	Majestic	.25	28
Bohemia	.90	1	Mex. Metals	.32	35
Boston Ely	.85	90	Mojave Tung.	11	15
Bost. & Mont.	49	50	New Baltic	.80	90
Butte & Lon.	18	22	Nat. Z. & L.	20	25
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	New Corn.	.18	18¾
Calaveras	1	1⅛	Nev. Doug.	.70	75
Crown Res.	15	25	Nixon Nev.	.56	58
Con. Ariz.	1⅞	2	Oneco	20	30
Cortez	.5	15	Onondaga	.15	20
Champ., old	6	8	S. W. Miami,		
Chief. Con.	2½	2¾	part paid	.75	1½
Eagle & B. H.	2¼	2⅝	S. W. Miami,		
Earl-Eagle	3	8½	full paid	1	1½
Fortuna	4	6	Un. Ver. Ext.	38½	40
Houghton	.50	75	Victoria	.72	78
Homa Oil	.65	70	Yukon Gold	1	1¾

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The S. S. Kresge Company declared yesterday a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on the common stock, an increase of half of 1 per cent. over the previous rate. The usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred was ordered, both payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 15.

The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company declared a dividend of three-quarters of 1 per cent. on account of accumulated preferred stock dividends, as well as the regular payment of 1¾ per cent., both due July 15 to stock owners on the books June 29.

The Stock Exchange membership of Robert W. Locke has been posted for transfer to Matthew J. Hoey at a price of $55,000. The consideration for the last seat sold was $68,000.

Definitive two-year notes of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company are now ready for delivery at the office of the Central Trust Company.

H. A. Kahler & Co. are offering $525,000 City of Syracuse 5 per cent. serial bonds, exempt from all State taxes and Federal income tax, to yield 4.50.

D. L. Babcock, formerly with A. B. Leach & Co., has accepted a position with the J. G. White Management Corporation.

Henry C. Strahmans has resigned as Vice President and Director of the Hudson Trust Company because of ill health.

Alfred E. Risse has been made head of the foreign bond and short-term note department of Newman & Unger.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Mosher's Baking Company, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 28th day of May, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

[Seal.] C. W. TAFT.

COLOMBIA

The Mercantile Bank of the Americas announces the opening of offices of its affiliated bank

The American Mercantile Bank of Columbia at Barranquilla and Cartagena

Collections and all other banking business sent to those offices will receive prompt and efficient attention.

MERCANTILE BANK of the AMERICAS

An American Bank for Foreign Trade

Capital and Surplus - - - - - - - - $3,125,000

Paris — 11 Blvd. Haussmann
NEW YORK — 38 Pine Street
Barcelona — Fernando, 2

Certificate of Capital Issues Committee: "Passed as not incompatible with the interests of the United States, but without approval of the merits, security or legality thereof. Opinion No. A-140."

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits

$500,000

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

Water Works 5% Bonds

Dated Aug. 1, 1917. Due Aug. 1, 1922 to 1937 incl.

Santa Barbara is the County Seat of Santa Barbara County and is located about 90 miles northwest of Los Angeles.

Net debt less than 2% of Assessed valuation
Population estimated 20,000

Price to yield 4.85%

$50,000

DAVENPORT, IOWA

General Corporate 5% Bonds

$15,000 due 1924 | $10,000 due 1926
5,000 " 1925 | 10,000 " 1929
$10,000 due 1930

Davenport is located in Scott County and has a population of over 50,000.

Price, any maturity, to yield 4.70%

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
Investment Securities
62 Cedar Street, New York
Chicago Boston Buffalo Philadelphia Baltimore Cleveland Minneapolis

Executor — Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
At Forty-first Street
New York
London — Paris
Foreign Exchange
Administrator — Guardian
Member Federal Reserve Bank and New York Clearing House

We offer, subject to prior sale,

$100,000.00

BACON COUNTY, GEORGIA

5% County Bonds

Dated July 1st, 1917 — Due in Series from 1928 to 1947
Principal and annual interest payable at the National Park Bank, New York City

Coupon Bonds — Denominations $500

The Bonds are exempt from taxation under the Federal Income Tax Law and holders are not required to show income derived from the same in making returns.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Actual value of property in Bacon County, Ga.	$8,000,000
Assessed valuation for taxation, 1917	2,145,898
Total Bonded Debt of County, this issue only	100,000
Present Population	12,500

BACON COUNTY embraces an area of about 332 square miles and is in the heart of one of the best agricultural sections in Georgia. We have made many farm loans in the County. The 1917 report by the Department of Agriculture shows that Georgia ranked 6th among the states of the Union with agricultural products worth $542,733,000.

The Bonds are a direct obligation of Bacon County and were issued for court house, jail and road purposes. The issue has been confirmed and approved by the Supreme Court of Georgia. The legality of issue and form of bond has been approved by Hon. James H. Gilbert of Atlanta, Georgia, a copy of whose opinion will be furnished on request.

Price to net 4.90%

George M. Forman & Company
FOUNDED 1885
11 S. La Salle St., Chicago

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To the Holders of the Purchase Money Six Per Cent. 99 Year Gold Bonds due 1997 of the Kings County Electric Light & Power Company, secured by mortgage to Central Trust Company of New York, dated October 1, 1898:

The Kings County

Keystone Tire & Rubber Co.

Special Circular Giving Late Information Mailed on Request.

MILLER & COMPANY
Members of New York Stock Exchange
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AMERICAN TOBACCO
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SPECIALISTS IN SCRIP DIVIDENDS.
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Midland Securities
Porto Rican-Amer. Tobacco
Penn. Coal & Coke
R. J. Reynolds stock & rights
Singer Manufacturing
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

N. Y. Shipbuilding
Republic Motor Truck
Man. Elec. Sup. Com. & 1st Pfd.
Marlin Arms
American Tobacco Scrip
Tobacco Products Scrip
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Rights
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Adirondack Elec. Pr.
Common Stock
Undeposited
Kiely & Horton
40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE
LETTERS OF CREDIT
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139 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Cort. 7787.

COMMISSION
STOCK BROKERS
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7110

Gillette Safety Razor
Stock & Notes
Lima Locomotive
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

WANTED
Hudson & Manhattan R. R. Pfd.
Spicer Manufacturing Pfd.
Springfield Coal Mg. Pfd.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 Broadway, New York
Private telephone to Boston.

GUARANTY TRUST CO.
AMERICAN CHICLE COM.
MANUFACTURERS TRUST CO.
TOPEKA RAILWAY 5s, 1930.
AMERICAN TYPE FDRS. COM.
REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LT. COM.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway, Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Swift & Co.
"Rights"
Shippee & Rawson
Members New York Stock Exchange
111 Broadway. Phone Rector 8095.

Ingersoll-Rand
Com. & Pfd.
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK
Land Title Building Equitable Building
Tel. Spruce 381 Tel. Rector 5354

Empire Ref. 6s
Consolidated Cities 5s
Lima Loco.
Burns Bros. Ice
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
60 BROAD ST., N. Y. TEL. 2920 Broad.

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GUARANTEED
First Mortgages and Certificates
Write for Booklet "A"
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Bridge Plaza N., L. I., City, N. Y.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.
4½ PER CENT on Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK
Ask for Pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin."—Mailed Free.

THE COTTON MARKET

July Short Interest Seeks Cover with Marked Widening of Premium Over October.

The question of the carry-over in cotton and the spot situation as closely related to it, apparently dominated the local market yesterday. The large short interest in July cotton, which has been increasingly nervous for some days, apparently set out in earnest yesterday to get under cover. The result was a marked widening of the premium of July over October, although the entire list, which otherwise appeared susceptible to a reactionary tendency, was to some extent supported by the demand for July contracts. At the close July was quoted up 32 points net, August and September up 15 and 8 points, and the new crop, from October on, off from 8 to 15 points.

Statistics until recently had given color to the belief in a very large carry-over, a belief supported by the drop of nearly 2,000,000 bales in exports, and the difficulties of labor and fuel shortage with which domestic mills have been contending. In harmony with this, the premium on July over October had declined until it amounted to only 60 points, just as in April, May commanded at times no premium at all over July. Despite statistics, however, it gradually developed that great difficulty was being had in obtaining spinnable cotton, acceptable on contract, out of the large amount of linters and bollies which last Fall's prices had gleaned from the fields. At the same time farmers still holding good cotton were not in the least affected by declines in price, and as insistent as ever on the top of the market.

Side by side with the increasing probability of a big crop this Fall, consequently, has gone a scaling down of estimates of the carry-over, with the natural result of a widening of the July premiums over October in both directions, by a rise in the July quotation and a fall in the October one. At the close yesterday it had increased to 258 points.

Yesterday's opening was steady, with the entire list up from 10 to 14 points on the July demand, which, like that on Wednesday, was variously ascribed to covering by speculative shorts, undoing of trade hedges, and Liverpool buying. The entire list eased off later, but July failed to follow the new crop months down, and instead went higher in the final trading.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Wednesday. Close.
June				26.07
July	26.00	26.52	25.90	26.17@26.22
Aug.	25.10	25.15	25.05	25.00
Sept	24.61	24.62	24.30	24.30
Oct	23.85	23.99	23.48	23.70@23.61
Nov				23.25
Dec	23.39	23.53	23.00	23.10@23.14
Jan	23.15	23.35	22.86	23.05
Feb				22.85
March	23.20	23.30	23.20	22.90

The local market for spot cotton was 30 points higher at 30.20c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 30.50c; New Orleans, 30.13c; Savannah, 30.50c; Augusta, 30.50c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 30.50c; Little Rock, 29c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	6,889	Holiday	9,439
Exports	"	"	193
Exports season	3,571,664	"	5,105,415
New York stocks	153,970	"	53,413
Port stocks	1,223,331	"	816,697
New York interior stks	705	"	3,158

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton quiet and unchanged; middling, old contract, 21.54d. Sales 2,000; American 1,000. Exports 4,000, none American. Futures opened irregular, 17 to 25 points higher. Closed steady, at a net advance of 25 to 35 points. June, 22.05d; July, 21.50d; August, 20.70d; September, 19.77d; October, 19.32d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths hardening.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Forecast:

N. C.—Showers and cooler Fri.; fair Sat.

S. C. and Ga.—Thunder showers Fri.; fair Sat.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ala. and Miss.—Thunder showers Fri. and Sat.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and cooler Fri. and Sat.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair and cooler Fri.; fair Sat.

Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

La. and Ark.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat.

Okla. and Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 6.—Twenty-nine new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $700,000, were chartered today. They include:

Apfel Bros. & Mirabella, Brooklyn, provisions, oils, and liquor, $20,000; C. Mirabella, S. and G. Aprea, 85 First Place, Brooklyn.

Sensible Leather Novelty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; R. Fortman, L. Levine, M. Pollack, 976 Tinton Av.

Nathan & Wolfe, Manhattan, butter, eggs, and poultry, $5,000; S. Abrahams, E. Nathan, J. Wolfe, 923 Fox St., Bronx.

Young & Metzner Realty Co., Queens, 1,800 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $9,000. N. Y. Young, M. A. Metzner, C. Houston, 200 5th Av.

Robert Nelson Co., Manhattan, millinery, $29,000; R. and A. Nelson, A. Fox, 1,414 5th Av.

St. Hilda Guild, Inc., Manhattan, church vestments, $50,000; F. Wood, H. P. Bronson, W. E. Anthony, 2 West 47th St.

New River Power Co., Manhattan, foreign and domestic sales agents, 200 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $8,000; C. A. Hall, W. H. Rath, S. J. Steers, 1 West 46th St.

Prospect Sales Co., Manhattan, woolen and ton fabrics, $5,000; W. Kittredge, C. A. Hardy, R. J. Hanlon, 450 Throop Av., Brooklyn.

Liberty Playing Card Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; S. M. Wilcox, H. S. Quick, T. F. von Dorn, 141 Broadway.

Bronaco Wheel Co., Bronx, demountable wheels for autos, $10,000; W. F. Wahrenberger, D. J. Barrett, J. Digiacomo, 2,304 Prospect Av., Bronx.

B. B. M. & K. Realty Co., Brooklyn, $100,000; J. Brenner, L. Beer, D. I. Mead, 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Star Syndicate, Manhattan, patented articles and devices, $10,000; J. W. Hopkins, W. E. Lundquist, C. R. Harris, 1,555 Fulton Av., Bronx.

Army and Navy Distributing Co., Manhattan, general mercantile business, $10,000; S. E. Ginsburg, M. Oppenheim, M. Rothstein, 220 West 42d St.

Ketcham & McDougal, Brooklyn, gold and silverware and optical goods, $100,000; A. H. Holbrook, A. Eichert, M. M. Robb, 332 16th St., Brooklyn.

Wender & Goldstein, Brooklyn, army and navy uniforms for physicians and nurses, $10,000; E. Goldstein, M. D. and H. H. Wender, 302 Osborne St., Brooklyn.

G. and T. Hat Works, Manhattan, millinery, $5,000; F. Golland, T. and B. Thrope, 610 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

Majestic Fur Novelty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; M. Geisler, N. Bader, J. Grubman, 963 East 176th St.

Ford Accessories Co., Bronx, $50,000; J. Digiacomo, W. F. Wahrenberger, D. J. Barrett, 2,787 Marion Av., Bronx.

Wakefield Bridge Wall and Smoke Consumer Co., East Aurora, $5,000; L. Krouse, T. Wakefield, M. D. Meyer, East Aurora.

Reiss Lace and Dress Goods Shop, Bronx, $5,000; R. Tally, C. and H. Reiss, 1,033 Boston Road, Bronx.

Hancock Improvement Co., Hancock, realty, $10,000; C. H. Searles, W. J. Merwin, J. E. McGranaghan, Hancock.

Julius Katz, Brooklyn, butter and eggs, $10,000; M. Zeisel, M. and J. Katz, 686 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

Lisso-Hartig-Dunn Corp., Manhattan, advertising and distributing business, $10,000; M. M. Lisso, F. A. Dunn, J. Hartig, 228 Audubon Av.

H. Levinsky Sons Raincoat Co., Manhattan, $100,000; H. Espen, A. B. and M. Levinsky, 90 Canal St.

O'Connor-Kelly & Co., Watertown, furniture and jewelry, $10,000; M. B. O'Connor, J. Conroy, M. Kelly, Watertown.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

United Fabrics Corp., Manhattan, $3,000 to $30,000.

Cape Trading Co., Manhattan, $15,000 to $100,000.

Bourne-Toomey Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000.

Velox Vise Co., Carthage, $25,000 to $35,000.

T. I. Glynn Leather Co., Manhattan, $2,000 to $25,000.

George P. Boyce & Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000.

124 West 47th St. Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $55,000.

Charles Kohlman & Co., Manhattan, $700,000 to $900,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Boomer & Boschert Press Co., Syracuse, to Dunning & Boschert Press Co.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

J. L. Daroza Estate, Cal., realty, $150,000. Representative, S. Kuchich, 154 Mercer St.

Camden Curtain and Embroidery Co., New Jersey, $1,000,000. Representative, D. Schoenfeld, 27 West 23d St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Van Smith, Inc., Del.

I. Richman Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Vignola & Paul, Manhattan.

L. La Martino Co., Manhattan.

New York and Kentucky Corp., Rochester.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The Government report, giving the condition of Winter and Spring wheat with the Spring wheat acreage and the indicated yields of both crops, will be published at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon. It is generally expected that the report will be a very favorable one, and that the condition of Winter wheat will be better than last month when it was given as 86.4, and the indicated crop was 372,539,000 bushels.

RYE.

Market firm; No. 2 Western $1.96, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market developed pronounced strength, and at the close prices were 3½@3¾c net higher. The advance probably reflected an oversold condition resulting from operations on Wednesday, but it was also evident that the cash demand was somewhat more active in the West. In the local cash market kiln-dried No. 3 yellow was quoted at $1.63¼; No. 4 yellow, $1.53¼, cost and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
June	1.33¾	1.29½	1.33¾	1.30	
July	1.35⅝	1.31½	1.35⅝	1.32¼	1.53¼
August	1.36⅛	1.33	1.36⅛	1.33⅝	..

OATS.

The oats market was firm and higher, closing with net gains of ¾ to 1⅛c. Private reports have placed the acreage at about 44,000,000, and the indicated crop at about 1,500,000,000 bushels. The local cash market was firm. Standard quoted at 81½c; No. 2 white, 82c; No. 3 white, 81c; No. 4 white, 80@80½c; fancy clipped white, 83@85c; ordinary clipped white, 81@82c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
June	72¾	71⅞	72⅞	71½	..
July	67½	65⅞	67½	66¾	59¾
August	62½	61¼	62½	61¾	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was again nervous and irregular, and the differences between lard and ribs widened out a few points. The hog situation was still unsettled by the strike in Chicago, and sentiment in the market was apparently divided. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 22,000. Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 11,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last. Year.
Lard—					
July	24.52	24.25	24.27	24.32	21.32
September	24.75	24.45	24.55	24.57	21.45
Ribs—					
July	22.52	22.22	22.32	22.37	20.65
September	22.97	22.70	22.77	22.80	20.80
Pork—					
July	41.50	41.30	41.30	41.30	37.75
September	41.70	41.50	41.50	41.70	37.75

COFFEE.

An easier turn in Brazil, where prices have been advancing for the last few days, seemed a disappointment to recent local buyers and led to scattering liquidation. Futures here opened at a decline of 6 to 9 points in consequence, and, while there was a moderate demand from trade sources on a scale-down, the close showed a net loss of 14 to 16 points. The local spot market was dull and unchanged on the basis of 8½c for Rio 7s and 10⅞@11½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
June	..	..	7.98	8.12
July	..	..	8.06	8.21
August	..	..	8.13	8.28
September	8.27	8.25	8.20	8.36
October	..	..	8.26	8.42
November	..	..	8.32	8.48
December	8.47	8.38	8.38	8.53

SUGAR.

The International Sugar Committee reported purchases of 48,300 bags Cubas, for June shipment, at the fixed price of 4.985c, cost and freight, and 32,550 bags San Domingos, afloat for New York, (for Canada,) at 4.749c, cost, insurance, and freight. So far this month purchases of raw sugar have been heavy, and promise to exceed 300,000 tons for the month.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 19,145 packages. Market steady for choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery with fair trading. Medium qualities have some call, but the poorer lots are still dragging at irregular prices. Renovated sells slowly. Ladies are doing better, and packing stock is wanted and firm. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 43½@44c; extras, (92 score,) 43c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 41@42½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 37@40½c; thirds, 35@36½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 45@45½c; extras, 44@44¼c; firsts, 42@43½c; seconds, 39@41½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 42½@43c; good to prime, 39½@42c; common to fair, 35@39c; renovated, extras, 37½@38c; firsts, 36@37c; lower grades, 32@34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 31½@32½c; seconds, 30½c; lower grades, 29@30c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 31c; No. 2, 30c; lower grades, 26@29½c.

EGGS.—19,734 cases. Market is firmer on high grades of fresh, though it takes exceptional quality to exceed 37c, even among graded and candled eggs. Liberal offerings of current receipts, average run of which move very slowly; market on such weak. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 38@38¼c; storage packed firsts, 35@37c; regular packed extra firsts, 36@37½c; regular packed firsts, 33½@35c; seconds, 28@33½c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1 storage packed, 30c; No. 1 regular packed, 28½@29½c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@28c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 26@28c; mixed grades, 15@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 42@44c; ordinary to prime, 38@40c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36@40c; Western and Southern gathered whites,, 36@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 38@41c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@37½c; duck eggs, 29@45c.

MEMORIAL DAY SCENE

Several interesting pictures of the Memorial Day parade, including march of Grand Army Veterans, in the Roto-gravure-Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98¼	99
2s, coupon, 1930	98¼	99
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98¼	99
3s, registered, 1918	99⅛	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99⅛	100
3s, registered, 1946	85	89
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89
3s, conversion, 1947	85	89
4s, registered, 1925	106	106½
4s, coupon, 1925	106	106½
4s, registered, '38	97½	98½
4s, Panama, '61, reg.	85	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon.	85	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed's day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	99½	99⅞	99⅝
4½s June, 1965	99⅝	100	99⅝
4½s Mar., 1965	99⅝	100	99⅝
4½s Nov., 1957	99⅝	100	99½
4½s May, 1957	99⅝	100	99½
4½s Mar., 1960-30	93	94	93¼
4½s April, 1960	93¼	93⅝	93¼
4½s Mar., 1964	93¼	93⅝	93¼
4½s Mar., 1962	93¼	93⅝	93¼
4½s Sept., 1960	93¼	93⅝	93¼
4s May, 1959	90¼	90¾	90
4s Nov., 1958	89¾	90⅛	90
4s May, 1957	89¾	90⅛	90
4s Nov., 1956	88⅝	89⅛	88⅝
4s Nov., 1955	88⅝	89	90
4s Nov., 1936	91	..	90
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99⅛
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1951	4.75	4.50	4.75
4½s 1921-1923	4.75	4.50	4.75
4½s 1919-1920	4.75	4.50	4.75
4½s 1918-1923	4.75	4.50	4.75
4½s 1924-1932	4.70	4.55	4.75
4½s 1933	4.70	4.55	4.75
3½s 1930-1939	4.70	4.55	4.75
3½s 1922-1920	4.70	4.55	4.75
3½s 1918	4.80	4.60	4.80
3s 1940-1953	4.80	4.60	4.80
3s 1926-1930	4.80	4.60	4.80
3s 1918-1925	4.80	4.60	4.80

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices reacted sharply in the final hours of the market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with the result that net losses from one to four points were registered in the active list. The market, up to midafternoon, when it held fairly steady, was in unsettled condition, with a reactionary tendency. Because of this underlying weakness, it responded readily to the selling pressure of the final hour. Closing quotations were fractionally higher than previous low levels, but the market tone was nervous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Alaska Gold	1¼	1¼	1¼
20	Allis-Chalm.	32¾	32⅝	32⅝
150	Am. B. Sug.	68	67	67
1,270	Am. Can	45¾	44¼	44¼
250	Am. C. & F.	79⅞	78¾	79¼
10	Am. Ice	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Am. Linseed	39½	39½	39½
40	Am. Loco.	63⅜	62¾	62¾
150	Am. S. & R.	76¼	75	75
410	Am. Su. Tob.	137⅜	134¼	134⅝
480	Anac. Cop.	63⅝	61⅞	61⅞
10	A., T. & S. F.	84½	84½	84½
30	A. G. & W. I.	109½	109½	109½
3,110	Bald. Loco.	88⅞	85¾	86⅝
810	Beth. St'l B.	82⅝	80½	81¼
40	Brklyn R. T.	40¼	40¼	40¼
360	Cal. Petrol.	20½	19½	19½
350	Cent. Leather	66½	65¾	65¾
50	Ches. & Ohio	58¾	58¾	58¾
90	C., R. I. & P.	44	43½	43¾
150	C., R. I. & P.	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝
180	Chino Copper	38⅜	37½	37⅝
70	Col. F. & I.	48¾	47½	47½
150	Corn Prod.	41	39¾	39¾
360	Crucible St'l	63¾	61¾	61¾
710	Cuba Cane Su.	33½	32	32
20	D. & R. G.	5⅝	5	5⅛
15	Do pf	87⅝	86	87⅝
400	Dist. Secur.	60	57⅝	58⅝
290	Erie	16¾	16	16
250	Gen. Motors	124	121½	122
30	Gt. Nor. Ore	32¼	32¼	32¼
100	Inspir. Cop.	40¾	40¼	40¼
310	Int. Mer. M.	29	27⅝	27⅝
5,570	Do pf	105½	101	101⅝
10	Int. Paper	37¼	37¼	37¼
20	Keene Cot.	33	33	33
10	Lack. Steel	86	86	86
140	Mex. Petrol.	93⅞	92¾	92¾
20	Miami Cop.	27½	27¼	27¼
150	Midvale Steel	51¾	48¾	48¾
300	Nat. Pacific	24½	23¼	24
90	N. Y. Cent.	72⅜	71¾	71¾
400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	42	40¾	40⅜
20	N. Y. Air B. W.	20½	20½	20½
51	Ray Copper	24¼	24	24
2,300	Reading	90¾	88¼	88⅝
90	Rep. I. & S.	85¾	85	85¾
80	South. Ry.	24¾	24¼	24½
590	Studebaker	43	42¼	42½
10	Texas Co.	148½	148½	148½
1,460	Tob. Prod.	63¾	61	61¼
70	Union Pac.	123⅛	120⅝	120⅝
30	Un. Cig. St.	93¾	93	93
40	U. S. Ind. A.	123¼	121½	122
30	U. S. Rubber	57	57	57
13,150	U. S. Steel	100¼	98¾	98⅞
90	Utah Copper	78¾	77¾	77¾
10	Westing. El.	42	42	42
50	Willys-Over.	19½	19½	19½

BONDS.

$1,000	Liberty 3½s	99.68	99.68	99.68
4,350	Do 1st 4s	93.66	93.62	93.62
5,320	Do 2d 4s	93.50	93.40	93.48

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	†Aetna Expl.	1¾	1¾	1¾
900	Br.-A. Tr. cpn.	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	‡BurnsBr. Ice	24¼	24¼	24¼
400	Chevro. Mot.	125	123½	125
50	†Hes S. C. (old)	215	215	215
800	†Cup.-Es.Sul.	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	†Cup. Subh.	1	⅞	1
500	†East Wend.	6	6	6
100	Emer. Phon.	2	2	2
120	†Gill. Saf. R.	91	90	91

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10	†Illinois P.L.	167	167	167
10	†Prairie P.L.	266	266	266

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

6,500	†Am. V. Oil	18	16	18
7,000	†Appalach. Oil	7	6	7
12,000	†Bar. O. & G.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Cos. & Co.	7	6¾	6¾
200	†Elk B. Pet.	6¾	6¾	6¾
8,800	†Esmer. Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	†Federal Oil	2½	2½	2½
900	†Glenrock Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
635	†Globe Oil	1¼	1	1
1,600	†Han.O.& R.	3⅜	3	3
2,000	†Houston Oil	63¾	63	63
100	†Inter. Pet.	13¼	13¼	13¼
7,500	†Isl'd O. & T.	4¼	4¼	4⅜
200	†Kinney Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
5,300	†Merritt Oil	26	23¾	25½
15,000	Met. Petrol.	1¼	⅞	1
200	†Mid-C.C.O. & U. Cp.	7¼	7	7
2,000	†Midw. Oil	110	108	109
345	†Midw. Ref.	112	109	109
500	†M. Wells P.	3	2¾	2¾

MINING STOCKS.

2,100	†Al.-Br. Col. Metals	64	60	60
700	††Am. Mines	60	60	60
600	†Am. Tin & Tungsten	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,000	††Atlanta	6¼	6	6¼
550	†Aurora S.M.	6	5¾	6
6,300	Big Ledge	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
18,000	†Boa. & Mon.	51	49	50
600	†Brohaw Cop.	½	½	½
6,000	††Caledonia	40	40	40
6,200	†Calu.& Jer.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2,000	†Cashboy	7	7	7
700	†Cerbat Sil., (a pros.)	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	Cerro Gordo	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	†Coco River	2	2	2
2,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	Con. Copper	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
500	†Con.-H'st'd.	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	†Copper Val.	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	††El Salvador	73	72	73
7,900	††Emma Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	†Eure.-Croesus Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾
375	Hecla Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼
12,000	††Hypothek.	26½	25	26½
8,400	††Int. Mines	13	12	12
1,500	†Jim Butler	67	65	66
1,000	†Jumbo Ext.	10	10	9½
3,700	††Lib. Silver, (a pros.)	37	35	36
700	La. Con	½	½	½
3,000	††Marsh Min.	4	4	4
3,000	†Mon. Chief	8	7½	8
20,000	††Moth. Lode	44	37	38½
24,000	††Nat. Leas.	3	2¾	2¾
3,000	††N. Z. & L.	21	20	21
100	†N. Cornelia	18½	18½	18½
300	†Nixon-Nev.	58	58	58
800	†Ohio Copper	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,100	†Onondag. M.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,000	†Ray Here.	4¼	4¼	4⅜
3,700	†Roch. Mines	42	41	42
1,600	†Sil. Fis. Sil.	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	St. Sliv.-Ld.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	†Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Tono. Ext.	1½	1½	1½
300	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	††Troy-Ariz.	16	15	16
5,350	Unit. East.	3½	3½	3⅝
1,000	††U. S. Ant. Z. (a pr.)	25	24	25
7,000	††Ward Min. & Milling	25	16	25
11,500	†W. E. Con.	1⅞	95	1⅞
1,500	Wh. Caps M.	4⅜	⅜	⅜

Bonds.

$100,000	Fed. F.L.5s	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜
10,000	N. Y. C. 2-yr. notes.	98½	98¼	98¼
2,000	†P. & G. 7s, 1922	..101½	101⅜	101⅜

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ††Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Wednesday:

	Yesterday. Wed'sday. Bid.	Ask.	Bid.	Ask.
Am.-Br. Mfg. pf	20	30	20	30
Am. W. Pr.	2	2½	2	2½
Cal. L. & P.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Carbon Steel	108	112	108	112
Do 2d pf	60	70	60	70
Carwen Steel	8	9	8	9
Curtiss Aero	35	36	36	37
Cramp Ship	77	81	77	81
Curtiss A. pf	55	65	55	65
Free. Texas	33½	34½	34	35
Holly Sugar	35	40	35	40
Do pf	93	97	93	97
Keyst. T. & R.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
K. & R. pf	15¾	17½	15¾	17½
Kresge	82	86	82	86
Do pf	98	102	98	102
Lake T. Boat	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Lake T. B. pf	12	14	12	14
L. Val. Coal	78	82	78	82
Lima Loco	46	48	46	48
Marlin Rock	85	89	85	89
Man. Transit	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Marco. of Am.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Maxim Muni	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
N. Y. Shipb'g	40	42	40	42
N. Y. Tran	14½	15	14½	15
Penn. C. & C.	31	32½	31	32½
Penn. S. Steel	44	45	44	45
Poc.-Logan C.	3	3¼	3	3¼
St. J. Lead	15	15¼	15	15¼
St. L. R. M. & P.	35	39	35	39
Std. Motors	11½	12½	11½	12½
U. S. L. & H. pf	3½	3½	3½	3½
Un. Profit S	1⅞

TAKES FULL CONTROL OF STEEL FOR WAR

Industries Board Action Practically Amounts to Commandeering the Output.

AGREES WITH PRODUCERS

Steps Taken to Increase Capacity of Mills to Meet Needs of the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The War Industries Board made public today the text of an agreement entered into by it with the American Iron and Steel Institute, by the terms of which the Government takes over absolute control of the distribution of all manufactured steel products and pig iron.

The purpose of the agreement, according to Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, is to insure that the direct and indirect war requirements of the United States and the Allies will be fully met. Whatever surplus production there may be, he said, will then be equitably distributed among the industries not engaged in war work.

There has been much dispute of late concerning the adequacy of the nation's steel supply, and some officials have indicated that there would not be enough to fill all war requirements and leave any considerable supply for the less essential industries. In its announcement today the War Industries Board provides for an investigation of the supply now available, and hints strongly at a big drive to increase at once the productive capacity of all steel mills.

Under the agreement the War Industries Board must pass upon all applications for the release of steel products and pig iron, thus giving it absolute control of the industry. It amounts to a commandeering of the output of all mills by the Government, and approaches closely Government operation of the industry.

A preference list is contained in the announcement and the requirements of the industries named on it must be met before other applications are satisfied.

Text of the Agreement.

Here is the agreement as set forth in a resolution adopted by the board this afternoon:

"Be it Resolved, by the War Industries Board, That the following agreement, reached as a result of several conferences between a committee of this board and the American Iron and Steel Institute, be and the same is hereby ratified, confirmed, and approved, to become effective at once:

"Whereas, A careful study of the sources of supply in connection with the present and rapidly increasing direct and indirect war requirements for iron and steel products has convinced the War Industries Board of the necessity for (1) a strict conservation of the available supply of iron and steel products, on the one hand, and (2) the expansion of existing sources and development of new sources of supply of iron and steel products, on the other hand; and

"Whereas, the producers of iron and of iron and steel products in the main concur in this conclusion reached by the said board, and have expressed their willingness to co-operate wholeheartedly with the said board in its efforts to provide for promptly meeting the direct and indirect war requirements of the United States and its allies for iron and steel products;

Preference List for Output.

"Now, therefore, it is understood and agreed by the Committee on Steel and Steel Products of the American Iron and Steel Institute and the War Industries Board that no pig iron or steel manufactured products shall be shipped or delivered, except as follows:

"(1) By priority certificates issued by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board; or

"(2) After priority certificates shall have been issued or filled, then producers of pig iron and of steel manufactured products may utilize such raw materials and manufacturing capacity, if any, as they may have available to fill orders of their customers not covered by priority certificates, provided such orders are embraced within the schedule of purposes entitled to preference treatment as determined by the Priorities Board, as follows:

"Ships, including destroyers and submarine chasers.

"Aircraft.

"Munitions, military and naval supplies and operations; building construction for Government needs; equipment for same.

"Fuel, domestic consumption; manufacturing necessities named herein.

"Food and collateral industries, foodstuffs for human consumption and plants handling same, feeding stuffs for domestic fowls and animals, and plants handling same. All tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for production, harvesting, and distribution, milling, preparing, canning, and refining foods and feeds, binder twine, &c.; products of collateral industries, such as fertilizer, fertilizer ingredients, insecticides, and fungicides; containers for foods and feeds, collateral products, materials and equipment for preserving of foods and feeds, such as ammonia and other refrigeration supplies, including ice (including all necessary raw materials, partially manufactured parts and supplies for completion of products.)

"Clothing for civilian population.

"Railroad or other necessary transportation equipment, including water transportation.

"Public utilities serving war industries, army, navy, and civilian population.

Oversight of All Production.

"Provided, however, whenever the Priorities Board shall have promulgated and certified for observance to the producers of pig iron and steel manufactured products a revised preference list, no surplus material or capacity after filling or providing for all orders covered by priority certificates shall be used to fill non-priority orders save such as are placed by industries or plants embraced within such preference list; and

"Provided, further, That each producer of pigiron and of steel manufactured products shall at the end of each week, ending with midnight Saturday thereof, prepare and forward to the Director of Steel Supply of the War Industries Board a detailed statement of all shipments made during such week not covered by priority certificates.

"Be it further resolved, That should any producer of pig-iron or of steel, manufactured products have any surplus war material or manufacturing capacity after filling (a) all orders covered by priority certificates, and (b) all orders embraced within the schedule of purposes entitled to preference treatment or placed by industries or plants embraced within the revised preference list, after it shall have been promulgated and certified by the Priorities Board, then in such event such surplus materials or capacity may be disposed of by such producer or manufacturer to other customers subject to the approval in writing of the Director of Steel Supply first had and obtained.

"BE IT FURTEH RRESOLVED, that the Director of Steel Supply and a committee appointed by the American Iron and Steel Institute shall jointly make a careful study of the present and prospective iron and steel requirements of each and every department and agency of the Government of the United States and of its allies, and the capacity of the iron producing and steel manufacturing plants of the United States to meet such requirements and present to this board as early as practicable (1) a report of their findings, together with (2) recommendations of measures, if any, which should be taken to stimulate and increase the production of iron and of iron and steel products in order to meet the direct and indirect war requirements and the demands of industries of exceptional or national importance."

EXPECTS AIR MOTORS TO BE READY ON TIME

Detroit Banker Says Government Will Get 19,000 Liberty Engines by Sept. 1.

About 150 members of the Association of Reserve City Bankers, an organization representative of bankers in fifty odd cities of the United States, attended yesterday the opening session of their sixth annual convention, held at the Hotel Astor. Only members were admitted to the meeting hall, and the program of the proceedings indicated that the gathering was devoted to a discussion of technical banking matters.

John W. Staley, Vice President of the People's State Bank of Detroit, who is President of the association, made public copies of his annual address, which contained the statement that before Sept. 1 the various Detroit companies would deliver to the Government the 19,000 of Liberty motors that have been contracted for.

"I can say to you now," Mr. Staley declared, "that, in spite of the greatest difficulties ever confronting the industrial world, the plants of the Lincoln Motor Company, headed by the Lelands of Cadillac fame; the Packard Motor Car Company, the Ford Motor Company, and the Cadillac Motor Company will deliver to the Government 19,000 Liberty motors on contract time, that is, Sept. 1, 1918, and, while there will be a delay in the delivery of the airplanes themselves, through a desire to perfect the design, I can say to you now that within four months Detroit will be shipping not less than fifty of these great battle-planes per day, and I will say further that Detroit, with her genius for production on a large scale, will go far toward winning this war, because one year from today she is bound to be looked upon as the airplane centre of this country.

"When I tell you that over sixty acres of factory floor space have been constructed since Oct. 1 for this purpose, and, further, that all of the machinery, tools, and dies necessary for this work have been made, you will appreciate the accomplishment necessary to reach the point of quantity production."

Speaking last night at the annual dinner of the Association of Reserve Bankers at the Hotel Astor, Abner Larned of Larned, Carter & Co., Detroit, who crossed to Europe on a Government mission on the steamship Tuscania, which was torpedoed, said:

"For two days and nights 2,000 soldiers on board were below decks. On the thirteenth day, nearing the Irish coast, we had the first entertainment of the voyage. A boxing exhibition was staged on deck. The soldiers crowded the decks, and the rails. I think that was a mistake, and I believe that was why we were torpedoed. We were picked up by the U-boat out of a convoy of twelve ships and we were torpedoed."

Mr. Larned declared that all the way over there were no boat drills, and that the passengers were not thught how to lower the lifeboats. He attributed the great loss of life to this cause. He praised the coolness of the officers and men, and said he hoped that before the war continued much longer all passengers would be taught to lower lifeboats and to take care of themselves in case of attack by U-boats. Inadequate inspection of lifeboats was another cause of loss of life, he said, for he declared he saw one boat in the water with its plug out and water spurting into it.

James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, said that while there was no chance of a revolution in Germany during the war it would come after the war, and "when it comes it is going to make the French revolution look like a Sunday school picnic."

Referring to the German system of trade cartels or trusts Mr. Gerard said that this country, after the war, must resort to similar trade arrangements.

"If we want to be successful in business we have got to take the Sherman law out into the market place and cut off its head," he added. Today, the speaker said, the great sentiment of the business men of Germany was manifest a continuance of the war, but they do not dare to give voice to their feelings because of the loss of standing which would follow criticism of the Government.

At the morning session C. R. McKay, Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, discussed the functions of the Federal Reserve Bank. During the afternoon Frank K. Houston, Vice President of the Third National Bank of St. Louis, presented a report on commercial credits and audits, and O. Howard Wolfe, Cashier of the Philadelphia National Bank, reported for the Committee on Domestic Exchange and Transits.

The feature of today's meeting will be the discussion of Government control of the foreign exchanges and the sale and distribution of acceptances. Fred I. Kent, Director of the Foreign Exchange Division of the Federal Reserve Board, will be the principal speaker.

NEW EXPORT LICENSE RULE.

No Industrial Permit Needed to Send Newspapers or Magazines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The War Trade Board announced a new ruling today that until further notice individual export licenses will not be required to send newspapers, magazines, and other periodically issued printed matter, including advertising circulars, also books and other printed matter intended for the personal use of the consignee by mail to foreign countries.

A special export license covering all such exportations has been issued through the Post Office Department, and persons mailing parcels containing printed matter as named above need not apply for an individual export license. If the shipment is in conformity with the postal laws and regulations and the package bears on the wrapper, plainly marked, the license number and the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, the package will be accepted for mailing by the Post Office.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The business of Robert M. Frank & Co., Inc., 95 Fifth Avenue, has been bought by three former members of the firm of Stern & Stern, importers and converters. They are Sydney S. Simon, John S. Healey, and J. J. Goldstein. The business will be continued at the same address. Mr. Frank has joined the navy.

A fashion show will be held by the United Cloak and Suit Designers' Association on June 19 in the Grand Hall of the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. The show is to demonstrate the progress made by American designers, and will include over 200 creations in coats, suits, and tailored dresses designed by association members.

Hart, Ross & Flanagan, resident buyers, 277 Fifth Avenue, are now representing Hillman's, Chicago, in this market. They also now have the account of the Doyle-Knower Company of Utica, N. Y.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, June 6.—Charters filed: Consumers Gas and Fuel Corp. of Del., $5,000,000; C. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Laurine Magnet Co., $275,000. Incorporators same as above.

Bering River Coal Co., $250,000. Incorporators same as above.

Robertson Coal Co., $200,000. Incorporators same as above.

Weldless Chain Corp., $150,000; W. R. Cowles, Cleveland, Ohio; E. J. Shan, Gloucester City, N. J.; H. L. Maris, Philadelphia.

Shadloe Automatic Train Signal Co., $100,000; R. A. Worthington, C. E. Shadloe, Indianapolis, Ind.; S. Avritt, Louisville, Ky.; E. C. Schmitt, Charles M. Evans, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fulton Motors Co., $100,000; A. B. Britton, F. S. Smith, S. B. Howard, all of New York City.

Watertown Mansion Co., to construct buildings by the Merrill system, $50,000; F. Giles, E. M. Haslam, O. N. Ryan of Wilmington.

American Cohune Nut Corp., real estate, $50,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield of Wilmington.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVER STRIPS Wanted.—Mole strips, all makes; also Yukon seal or Hudson seal plushes. Madison Square 8905.

BROADCLOTHS, Serges, and Silvertones Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for any quantity. Yorkshire Converting Co., 31 Bedford St., Boston, Mass.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy quantity of broadcloth, all colors, at $3.25; also open for Oxford suitings and Saltz's kuritex. Murray Hill 1166.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted—F. & H. and Botany, all colors. Chelsea 1070.

BUNTING Wanted.—Cotton, any quantity, for cash. Hand Embroidery Co., 101 5th Av., Stuyvesant 2770.

CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK, LAWN Wanted.—U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4856.

CLOAKING Wanted.—Newhouse No. 9 or similar. Telephone Farragut 90.

CLOTH Wanted.—Wilson & Lawrence 651, all shades. Farragut 9782.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders up-to-date models, especially juniors' and stouts. 6 West 18th, 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Cash better grade coats, suits, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

COATS Wanted.—Extra size and better grade, fur trimmed. 35 West 31st St., 7th floor.

COATS Wanted.—High-grade coats, suits, dresses for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

COFFIN BROADCLOTH Wanted in green and black. A 74 Times.

CORDUROY Wanted.—White, wide or narrow wale; any quantity; cash. United Infants Wear, 462 Broadway. Spring 8719.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Wide wale, white. M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Will pay cash for all kinds of remnants and seconds; any quantity. Forsyth 9683.

COTTON PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Open for 64-08 and 68-72 percale and fancy chambrey; prompt delivery. Spring 6054.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—White; can use quantity; $1.10 to $1.35 per yard. Greeley 2810.

CREPES Wanted.—Open for Japanese cotton crepe, plain and stripes. Madison Square 8056.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted.—Also Silvertones in all shades, serges 8200-9-235, 0936, cash. Call in person, Siegel & Rubinstein, 10 East 33d St.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobber looking at dresses; all materials of the better kind. Call week between 2 and 4, 5th floor, 31 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are now placing large orders on silk and serge dresses; bring own samples; we furnish material; call all day Friday. H. A. R., 22 West 32d, 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will buy for one week's delivery taffeta, Georgette, and crepe de chine dresses. Samples mornings, 8:30 to 12:30. Wiener, 50 West 38th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open to buy 1,000 silk dresses for cash, in taffetas, georgettes, crepe de chine, and wool jerseys. 319 3d Av., 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing Fall stock orders on serge and silk dresses. Call with samples, Rappaport, 30 West 26th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber will buy for one week's delivery taffeta and wash dresses to close out; samples mornings. Wiener, 53 W. 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Better kind, any quantity, spot cash. Jacobs & Wolf, 1,123 Broadway. Farragut 9174.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are open for jobs of Georgette, taffeta, and satin dresses, 12-14 West 32d. 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on serge and satins. 57 West 31st St., eighth floor.

DRESSES Wanted. — Taffetas, georgette, crepe opened for quantity for cash. Madison Square 6050.

DRESSES Wanted. — 2,500 better wash dresses, any quantity; spot cash. Farragut 4554.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobber wants better grade tailored dresses. Eighth floor, 141 West 28th.

ESQUIMETTE AND SILKS Wanted. — Velours, Dunord; cash. Madison Square 3121.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Cotton, white, 35c. M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st.

GEORGINES Wanted.—Open to buy large and small lots for cash; no quantity too large. Blair Waist & Dress, 1,372 Broadway.

GEORGINE Wanted.—100 pieces, spot cash, all colors. Arlington Waist Co., 97 5th Av. 7251 Stuyvesant.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Heather mixtures and plain colors. Platt & Kolber, 20 West 17th St.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—Heather mixtures and plain colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th St.

JERSEY Wanted.—Silk, any quantity, for cash. Ragovin, 109 West 20th.

KHAKI Wanted.—28-inch cotton; large quantities; olive, drab and field gray only. Room 1613, 354 4th Av.

LINEN Wanted.—French, all colors. Phone Madison Square 4878.

MACHINE Wanted.—Singer button sewer, style 68. Trimmer, Phone 1484 South.

ORGANDIES Wanted.—Checks and colors, at a price. Royal Wear Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway.

PAISLEYS LINING Wanted.—Large quantity, all colors. Tenenbaum Sons Co., 39 West 29th.

PERCALES Wanted.—64 in gray and blue stripes and figures, any quantity; cash. Phone 8109 Orchard.

PLUSH SEAL Wanted.—Will buy any good make if reasonable, or will give taupe wool velour in exchange. Gramercy 6518.

PLUSH Wanted.—To buy silk plush, Dobson's 804 preferred; net cash. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

POMPOMS Wanted.—American 0816, all shades, for cash. London, Farragut 9090.

POMPOMS Wanted. — American pompom, 0816; cash. Madison Square 3121.

RATINE Wanted.—All colors. Bildmore Dress Co., 6 West 20th.

SATIN Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces at a price for cash. I. Rabinowitz Apparel Co., 37 and 39 West 28th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy 11433 and sell broadcloths. Phone Madison Square 4845.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for a quantity K. S.'s Pacific cream serge. A 18 Times.

SERGE Wanted.—Dunmore 0422, 0960, and 0310; for spot cash. Farragut 3042.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for quantity satin striped tubs, 3 thread crepe de chine, striped taffetas, and Jap silks; all weights. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

SILKS AND GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open for Georgette, crepe de chine, and striped taffetas. Halper & Friedman, 627 B'way.

SILKS Wanted.—Fancy stripes, also bathrobe goods. Trussel Waist Co., 139 West 25th St. Farragut 9039.

SILK Wanted.—Open to buy all descriptions, large and small lots, at a price. Mad. Sq. 3867.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors, any quantity; will pay cash. Sipkin & Gorschen, 15 East 26th. Madison Square 1864.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Fall shades. Louis Baumann, 12 E. 32d. Madison Square 1124.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Open for colored; quantity no object; bring sample pieces with you. I. Zimetbaum Co., 38 West 32d.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight velours and Silvertones in all shades. 3d floor, 10 East 35th. Vanderbilt 4230.

VELOURS Wanted.—544, 13009, 13046, taupe, brown, navy, burgundy. Haft, Farragut 9752.

VOILES Wanted.—Colored and plain, any quantity, for cash. Farragut 2825.

WASH GOODS Wanted.—Attention of manufacturers and dress manufacturers, jobs and remnants; samples must be submitted Monday. June 10, before 11 A. M. M. Joel, care Stix, Baer & Fuller, 120 West 32d.

WASH SATIN or Messaline wanted up to $1.02 a yard; also domestic georgette up to $1.10 a yard, in white only. Stuyvesant 819.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEACH CLOTH.—Big quantities for sale; very appropriate for auto dusters. Spring 2710.

BROADCLOTHS.—Will exchange botany and Columbia broadcloth; good assortment, for 11433 or any other well known serge. Dubin Woolen Exchange, 4845 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTHS.—150 pieces botany Columbia, very cheap; also serges, gabardines, tricotines. Farragut 9811.

BROADCLOTH, all makes; Joelsch poplin, desirable shades; cash and terms. Farragut 8378.

BROADCLOTH.—Julliard's 110 in all shades for sale. Spring 2710.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all kinds. D. B. L. Products. Barclay 1007.

CHEVIOTS—¾ goods, cheap; also Kelly's velours, Bauendahl, American otta aquechee. Farragut 9812.

COATEES and Stoles.—Plush, beaver, karami, and also fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

COATINGS.—¾ meltons and thibets. Kaplan, 20 W. 22d St. Gramercy 1515.

COATS.—Jobs in Fall velour coats, up-to-the-minute styles, silk and cloth, to close out. 45 West 27th, 4th floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobs to close out; cloths and silks; also Summer novelties at sacrifice. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—1,000 velours and others, 6 to 14 years, $3.50. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS, Suits.—Job, latest models, taffeta, at a sacrifice. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Sacrificing Spring goods; Fall line ready. Talbot, 39 West 32d.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Jobs in silk and cotton plush and woolen coats, 2,000 coats on the racks; ready for immediate delivery. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th. Stuyvesant 3046.

COATS.—High grade Winter flapper coats, for the hard to fit girl, broadcloth, velours, velvet, corduroy; moderately priced. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS, Linen Dusters, immediate delivery; khaki coats, close out. Plotkin, 110 West 27th.

COATS.—Wonderful styles in better grade coats for jobbers. I. Novick, 45 West 27th.

CORDUROY.—Boyd's, 32 inches wide, green, for sale. I. Arbus & Son, Farragut 3334.

CORDUROYS.—5,000 yards narrow and wide wale remnants, 1-3. Spring 7350.

COTTON SERGE.—French finished, navy and colors, below market price. Madison Square 1502.

COTTON GOODS.—Blue chambray, check Beviot; big lot; right price. Madison Square 848.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles, and Ginghams at after-season prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON GOODS.—Rose, green, brown, repp, 23½c. cash. J 196 Times.

COTTON SKIRTS, all wash material, $8 per dozen up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

CREPE METEOR.—Eagle 851, all colors, $1.42½. Republic Novelty, 244 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Georgette, taffeta, plain and checked organdies, for immediate delivery; also desirable jobs to close out. Royal Wear Manufacturing Co., 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—400 taffetas on hand at a price; first-class assortment of large sizes in all materials always on hand. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 1,000 silk, poplin, taffeta, and satin dresses; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Wonderful value; taffetas, crepe de chines, ginghams, $5.75, $7.50; jobs to close out. Loeb and Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—In georgettes, satins, taffetas, and ginghams; low prices; immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Jersey, satin, taffeta, serge; immediate delivery; wonderful values. London Apparel Co., 22 West 15th St.

DRESSES.—Better kind, novelty voile. Anderson Gingham and organdie. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Samples at reduction; ginghams, linens, voiles, silks. 15 East 26th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, silks, washables, serges, very specially priced. Deutsch, 23 W. 32d.

DRESSES, Taffetas, and Silk Foulards at sacrificed prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Georgette ginghams and silk sport skirts. 132 B'way, Room 214.

DRESSES.—Snappy wash dresses, values to $4.75, close $2.75. Emanuel, 43 W. 27th St.

DRESSES.—200 net and voile to close out at a price. 142 West 29th, fifth floor.

DUCK.—Cotton, 87-inch, 11.50 oz., 8-ply, combed duck. P 400 Times Downtown.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Big quantity, ⅛ and 1 inch fur, below market. Spring 7350.

GABARDINES.—Garfield 4066, all colors; will sell cheap. Parness, Farragut 2369.

GINGHAMS.—Treffans, plaids, for immediate delivery. Below market price. Room 411, 1,161 Broadway.

GINGHAMS.—In stock, for immediate delivery, plaids, good assortment. Room 1514, 114 5th Av.

HYDES'S LINING.—K 16 and K 120, for sale. Farragut 3486.

JERSEY CLOTH shades for immediate delivery. Spring 2716.

JERSEY SILK, any width and color. Meyer Dorfman, 570 West Broadway.

PAPER BOXES.—We offer below market prices, in perfect condition, a large quantity of white glazed boxes, telescope covers; sizes 20½x8½x2½, and 20¼x8x2¾; samples submitted. A 66 Times.

PIECE GOODS.—Several pieces black Peau de Cygne, 90c, regular. Joseph Krenik, 29 West 30th.

PLUSH.—Cotton; Timme, 54-inch, in all shades. Einhorn, 112 Madison Av. Madison Square 4102.

PLUSHES.—Cotton, all shades, 54-inch, $1.85 net. Gramercy 806.

POPLINS AND SERGES.—774, 9, Whitman Andrews 1464, botany 11433, navy. Gramercy 4552.

POPLINS.—Whitman's 774, $2.27½. cash. Mad. Sq. 5344.

POPLINS.—American 08077, navy only. Farragut 9123.

SERGES.—We will sell quantities of the following numbers on 60-day terms: 528, $3; 11433, $3.10; 6120, $2.60; 54289, $2.85; 104, $3; 1464, $3, all net. Dubin Woolen Exchange, 1,260 Broadway. Phone Madison Square 4845.

SERGES.—Will sell on long terms the following: W. F. X., $2.40; 809, $3; 6122, $2.40; 6120, $2.45; 99, $3; 7122, $2.77½; 764, $1.70. Spitzer Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway. Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—W. F. T., 1658, 4002, Amesbury, C. S. G., C. S., S. B. G. L., 3850, 2988, 7713, shadow cloths, poplins, 9958, 767; also broadcloths and velours. Utopia Mills, 225 West 21st.

SERGES.—American woolens, 0930, $3.02½; also 0609 black and navy, 09070 navy, 1600 black kersey; also heavy weight men's wear cloth. Chelsea 6018.

SERGES, velours, broadcloths, poplins, &c., to cutting up trade; all leading number. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Square 292.

SERGES.—20 pieces WFX, price $2.20; 5 pieces navy blue, 99c.; Arlington, $2.70. Pecker & Zimmerman, 167 Orchard.

SERGES.—767, 774, 6120, 11433, 3850, 1464, 9, 99, and 9802. 130 West 29th St., 1st floor.

SERGES.—4408, special price and special terms, 300 pieces. Madison Square 1872.

SERGE, Andrews, 1464, all navy; will sell very cheap. Parness, Farragut 2369.

SERGES.—Reasonable, on long terms, 11433, 1464, 104, 519. Madison Square 1520.

SERGE.—Whitman 104 navy, original ticket, $2.82½ net, 60 days. Greeley 6223.

SERGES.—Botany 764 S, 60 pieces, $1.65 net cash. J 195 Times.

SERGES.—Garfield 519, all colors; will sell cheap. Parness, Farragut 2369.

SERGE.—100 pieces cotton warp P. P. L., $1.10. Madison Square 2007.

SERGES.—3850, 7512, 104, very reasonable. Shapiro, Madison Square 8564.

SERGES.—Whitman's 1210 cotton warp, Canal 1722.

SERGE.—7120 Amoskeag, 925 Gera. Max Well, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 4621.

SERGES.—0036, American, 20 pieces navy. Stuyvesant 1624.

SERGE.—0936, navy, $2.95, net. Madison Square 1627.

SERGE.—104 and job in Spring suits. Orchard 808.

SILKS of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 854 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK MATERIAL for suits, dresses, skirts and linings; close out cheap. Madison Sq. 7950.

SILK SKIRTS, stripes and black, assorted, to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILVERTONES.—Will close out Fall shades for cash. Madison Square 1520.

SKIRTS.—To close out cheap, silk, serge, and fancies; assorted styles. H. L. Bloch, 126 West 22d St.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all-wool American poplins, $3.25, in quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SNAP-FASTENERS.—Exceptionally fine quality; 400 great gross weekly. O 174 Times.

SOAP BOXES, (celluloid,) large quantities, to close out. Woolworth Building, Room 660. Phone Barclay 4097.

SUITS.—Linen and Palm Beach suits; immediate delivery. Max Fensterstock, 85 West 31st St.

SUITS.—Navy, for immediate delivery; wonderful values. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—230 cloth and 250 silk suits to close out. A., S. & H., 1,140 Broadway.

SUITS to close out, poplin, serges, silk; also a few coats. Flager, 1,161 Broadway.

SWEATERS.—Fibre and real silk; exceptional values; fifty dozen weekly. O 173 Times.

TAFFETA.—Navy, taupe, copen, and olive, at interesting price. Farragut 3647.

TRICOTINES.—Botany 5933, also poplins, gabardines, fine serges; very cheap. Farragut 9812.

TRICOTINES.—All shades. Call or phone Branson Bros., 48 West 25th St. Farragut 6264.

TUB SKIRTS.—200 dozen seconds, regular, to close out cheap. Ford, 149 West 36th.

TUSSAHS and Shantungs, heavy, all-silk domestic, for raincoat, automobile, and clothing trades; 500 pieces, to close out; buyers are invited to call at our showroom. M. Marks Co., 854 4th Av.

VELOURS.—American, good assortment, all shades; price and terms right. Spitzer Woolen Exchange, 1,265 Broadway. Madison Square 1872.

VELOURS.—American Botany 5816, Kelly Rafter, Buckley & Cohen, Kelley, cheap. Farragut 9810.

VELOURS.—Reasonable, on long terms; Fall shades, 0360 American. Mad. Sq. 1520.

VELOUR-DU-NORD.—Great quantity to be sold very reasonable. Farragut 2619.

VELOURS.—Franz Merz 6297; Fall colors; price $3.50 net cash. Mad. Sq. 2698.

VELVETEENS.—27-inch Worrall dye, all colors. Letzter & Bonime, 18 West 34th.

VENETIANS.—Specializing in black imported. Franco Silk Mills, 32 West 25th St. Farragut 3464.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELVETEENS.—We are specializing in 36 and 32 inch velveteens; also imported Venetians, 54 inches. Trevas & Schack, 469 4th Av.

WASH DRESSES, 5,000 ginghams and voiles, to close out in quantities only, jobbers and department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Immediate delivery; $9-$18 a doz. Stahman Bros., 12 West 17th St. Farragut 3029.

WASH SKIRTS, immediate delivery, $9 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Immediate delivery, $18 to $59 dozen. Packales & Sons, 1,123 B'way.

WASH SKIRTS.—50 dozen stripes to close; sacrifice. H. Brown, 50 West 17th St.

YARN.—1,000 lbs., 2-26, worsted, all colors, at $2.35. 470 4th Av., Room 901.

ZIBELINE.—Stroocks, all shades. Farragut 8378.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS on $3.75 Georgette waists; work in quantity only; guaranteed steady. W. W., 206 Times Downtown.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors on silk and serge dresses. Bring samples. Piece goods supplied. Will look all day. 319 5th Av., 2d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors with samples; immediate orders placed. 8th floor, 82 East 31st St.

General Notices.

TIME REGISTER CLOCK.—For sale, Dey time register clock, 200 numbers. A. Hochman, 752 Broadway.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER, young married man; apply by letter only, stating age, salary, and experience to Atlas Waste Manufacturing Co., 506 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

CUTTERS Wanted, experienced on bathing suits and petticoats. Andrew Ryan, 387 4th Av.

SALESWOMAN for leather goods and novelty department in women's specialty shop; must be thoroughly experienced and of good appearance; permanent position and opportunity for advancement; no evening work; half day Saturday. A 43 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 p. c. for the best names
Wednesday .....6 " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Now Come Crinkled Silk Hats.

Novel hats now being displayed by one of the leading millinery wholesalers here are made of crinkled silk in navy, white, sand, and two-tone effects in various light shades of blue. Tailored models are shown in several shapes, and the trimmings consist of fringes, sashes, beads and fancy hatpins. It is expected that they will do very well.

Children's Dresses Well Sought.

Smart little Summer frocks and party dresses for children are reported by the local trade to be selling very readily. Fine lawn is popular for this purpose and is trimmed with blue or pink ribbons. In the better grades there is quite a little embroidery employed, and lace yokes are very much in evidence. Plain and striped ginghams are wanted for every day dresses, and chambray is also quite generally sought. This latter material is usually wanted, it is said, in the darker shades.

Says Business Is Very Good.

According to one of the best-known retail credit men in New York, business in this city is surprisingly good in view of the great demands the war has made on the finances of the country. So far, he said yesterday, there has been little, if any, of the slowing up, following the floating of the last Liberty Loan, that marked the floating of the second one in 1917. Neither has the recent Red Cross campaign had a appreciable effect on purchases here. Particularly is this true of the buying of the more popular-priced merchandise. What the final payments of income taxes on June 15 will do is a matter of conjecture, but the credit man in question does not expect it to slow up consumer buying to any extent.

To Stop Fraudulent Failures.

A resolution designed to discourage or prevent fraudulent failures among retailers by refusing to deal with those convicted of such practices was introduced yesterday at the annual meeting of the Wholesale Men's Furnishings Association, which was held in the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue. It was introduced by Willard B. Stevens, Secretary, and after considerable discussion was referred to the Adjustment Committee. It will come up again for action at a special meeting to be held next week. All the officers of the association were re-elected and two new Directors were elected. They are Paul Jones and Joseph Feldheimer.

White Canvas Shoes Selling.

Women's white canvas shoes for Summer wear are said to be in great demand everywhere. Local manufacturers report that retailers generally are finding a larger market for this type of footwear than they had expected, and that they are in many cases already seeking additional supplies. Long slim lines are the vogue in these shoes, whether they be low pumps or comparatively high Oxfords. For sports wear tennis Oxfords seem to be considered quite smart. They are frequently trimmed with strips of white buckskin.

Calico Dresses Are Popular.

Though there are still some in the trade who deny it, there seems to be every indication that calico dresses are gaining a wide following. Several local manufacturers report that they have done a large business in frocks of this sort and that the demand is still good. Black, blue and gray calicoes printed in white patterns of small designs are extensively used, and white backgrounds with black, blue and pink-printed figures are also popular. Dresses of this material are frequently made up with white collars and cuffs of organdie. There are also many dresses of striped calicoes, but it is said that the others are the most popular just now.

Japanese Silk Prices Break.

The Yokohama raw silk market has eased off about 50 yen per picul from the top price reached in the recent advance, but the decline has been more pronounced on the lower grades of Shishiu and Kansai silks, which at this time are of poor quality, than on the higher grade silks, which are decidedly scarce. Cables say that the supply of good white silk is practically exhausted. Available stocks are now placed at 6,000 bales, a considerable part of which is unfit for export. The Canton market is reported firm to higher, with the bulk of current buying for American account. The Shanghai market is strong, but without special feature. Milan reports little that is new. Locally the demand has quieted down somewhat following the break in Japanese raws, but a change for the better is looked for in the immediate future.

Gray Goods Still Quiet.

There was not much of a break yesterday in the recent monotony of the local gray goods market. Printcloths were especially dull, about the only business worthy of mention being done on 38½-inch 60-48s at 16¼ cents for this month's delivery. In the sheetings there was further business on 53-inch five-yard goods at 17¾ cents for July-August delivery and on 51-inch goods of the same weight at 17½ cents for shipment during this month. Four-yard 56-60 sheetings and four-yard 48-squares are very scarce and firm being nominally held at 23½ and 23 cents, respectively, for June delivery. Printcloths, more or less nominally, closed this way:

39-inch, 80-80s	25c	38½-inch, 64-60s	19c
39-inch, 68-72s	22½c	38½-inch, 60-56s	18½c
39-inch, 68-72s	21c	38½-inch, 60-52s	16½c
39-inch, 56-44s	15c	38½-inch, 60-48s	16½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	19½c	27-inch, 64-60s	13¼c

War Benefits Those at Home.

The great demands of the war on the manhood of the country, and the resultant slowing up in business in many kinds of men's wearables, are making it possible for men who have stayed behind to get some bargains in this merchandise. Not only is this true of neckwear and shirts, but certain manufacturers of lightweight suits for men have been clearing out their rather large surpluses, with the result that, fully a month before the usual season for mark-downs, some retailers have been enabled to stage clearances of Spring goods. In certain instances some stock goods have been included, but the bulk of the merchandise is said to have become available through

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY.

Frederick Kessler, et als, Complainants vs.
William Necker, Inc., Defendant.

By virtue of an order of sale made in the above entitled cause I shall sell at public sale the following parcels of real estate, namely—

Parcel No. 1.

All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Town of Union, in the County of Hudson and State of New Jersey, described as follows:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southwest corner of Main Street and Bergenline Avenue, running thence (1) westerly along the southerly side of Main Street one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence (2) southerly at right angles to the first mentioned course and parallel with Bergenline Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the southwest corner of lot No. 390; thence (3) easterly and at right angles to the last mentioned course and parallel with Main Street twenty-five feet to a point; thence (4) southerly and at right angles to the last mentioned course and parallel with Bergenline Avenue one hundred (100) feet to a point on the northerly side of Liberty Street; thence (5) along the northerly side of Liberty Street in an easterly direction twenty-five (25) feet to a point; thence (6) northerly and last mentioned point and at right angles to Liberty Street and parallel with Bergenline Avenue one hundred and seventy-five feet; thence (7) from said last mentioned point and at right angles to said course and parallel or nearly so with Main Street one hundred (100) feet to a point in the westerly side of Bergenline Avenue, thence (8) from said last mentioned point in a northerly direction along the westerly side of Bergenline Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Parcel No. 2.

All those certain six lots, tracts or parcels of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the township of North Bergen, in the County of Hudson and State of New Jersey, are known and distinguished as lots numbered one (1), two (2), fifty-three (53), fifty-four (54), fifty-five (55), and fifty-six (56) on a map made by A. August Walther, Surveyor, entitled "Map of the property belonging to Valentina Borst, situated at North New Durham" and filed in the Clerk's office of Hudson County, lots numbers one (1) and two (2) fronting on the Hackensack Turnpike and lots fifty-three (53), fifty-four (54), fifty-five (55) and fifty-six (56) fronting on Pierce Street on said map, each being twenty-five feet wide in front and rear and one hundred feet deep on each side, as by reference to said map will more fully appear.

Parcel No. 3

All that certain lot, plot or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Brooklyn in the County of Kings and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Gates Avenue distant one hundred and forty (140) feet westerly from the northwest corner of Gates Avenue and Nostrand Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Nostrand Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Gates Avenue sixteen (16) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Nostrand Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of Gates Avenue and easterly along the northerly side of Gates Avenue sixteen (16) feet to the point of beginning, being known by the number 393-A Gates Avenue.

Each of said parcels will be sold upon the premises, to be sold subject to all valid liens, and encumbrances against the real estate, subject also to any unpaid taxes, assessments or other municipal or governmental charges levied against or imposed upon such real estate.

Parcel No. 1 will be sold on July 2nd, 1918, at 2 P. M.

Parcel No. 2 will be sold on July 3rd, 1918, at 2 P. M.

Parcel No. 3 will be sold on July 5th, 1918, at 2 P. M.

By virtue of said order of sale I shall also sell at public sale upon the second day of July, 1918, at the hour of ten o'clock in the afternoon at the Home Office and Establishment of William Necker, Inc., at No. 255 Bergenline Avenue, Town of Union, N. J., fifty-seven horses, the property of William Necker, Inc., each horse separately and then all of said horses in one lot. Sixty-seven horse-drawn vehicles, consisting of Hearses, Coaches, Business and other Wagons, each vehicle separately and then all of said vehicles in one lot as also all horse-harness belonging to William Necker, Inc. Twenty-six motor-vehicles of William Necker, Inc., each vehicle separately and then all of said vehicles in one lot as also all spare tires, automobile tools and parts and stable accessories and other personal property. Said sale thus started on July 2nd, 1918, to be continued day by day, Holidays and Sundays excepted, between the hours of ten A. M. and five P. M., until all of the property enumerated has been sold.

By virtue of said order of sale I shall also sell at public sale as a separate entity, the furniture, fixtures and equipment and the good will of the trade of the undertaking establishment of William Necker, Inc., operated at its home office, No. 255 Bergenline Avenue, in the Town of Union, in the County of Hudson, including the right to use the trade name or names heretofore belonging to William Necker, Inc., and as separate entities the furniture, fixtures and equipment of the several branch offices or establishments maintained by William Necker, Inc., as funeral parlors or undertaking establishments and the local good will of the trade of said branch offices or establishments, including the right, title and interest of William Necker, Inc., and of the Receiver of William Necker, Inc., to the possession of the premises in which said branch establishments are conducted, but exclusive of any right to use the trade name or names of William Necker, Inc.

Said Home Office and Establishment and the several branch offices or establishments will be sold upon the premises where they are being maintained in the order and at the times hereinafter next set out.

1	334	Flushing Ave., Astoria, New York City, N. Y., July 5th, 1918, 10 A. M.
2	7620	Third Ave., Brooklyn, New York City, N. Y., July 5th, 1918, 11:30 A. M.
3	393½	Gates Ave., Brooklyn, New York City, N. Y., July 5th, 1918, 2:30 P. M.
4	67	Richmond Turnpike, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York, July 6th, 1918, 2 P. M.
5	628	Washington Street, Hoboken, N. J., July 6th, 1918, 10 A. M.
6	214	Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., July 6th, 1918, 10:30 A. M.
7	743	Broadway, Bayonne, N. J., July 6th, 1918, 11:30 A. M.
8	497	E. 138th Street, New York City, N. Y., July 8th, 1918, 10 A. M.
9	1705	Second Avenue, New York City, N. Y., July 8th, 1918, 11 A. M.
10	628	Tenth Avenue, New York City, N. Y., July 8th, 1918, 12 M.
11	555	Second Avenue, New York City, N. Y., July 8th, 1918, 2 P. M.
12	522	Hudson Street, New York City, N. Y., July 8th, 1918, 3 P. M.
13	503	Clinton Avenue, Newark, N. J., July 9th, 1918, 10 A. M.
14	272	Bank Street, Newark, N. J., July 9th, 1918, 11 A. M.
15	963	Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., July 9th, 1918, 12 M.
16	8271/2	Main Street, Paterson, N. J., July 9th, 1918, 2 P. M.

Home office, located at No. 255 Bergenline Avenue, Town of Union, N. J., on July 9th, 1918, at 4 P. M., at which time and place I shall also sell at public sale all of the property heretofore described and enumerated and the good will of the undertaking business heretofore carried on by William Necker, Inc., including the right to use the trade name or names heretofore belonging to William Necker, Inc., as a going concern and as the entity constituting the business of William Necker, Inc.

A detailed inventory of the property to be sold under said order showing also the furniture, fixtures, and equipment to be sold with the home office or establishment and with each branch office or establishment will be supplied to prospective bidders by the Receiver in the shape of a catalogue to be published by him which may be had at the time and place of sale or from the Receiver upon application therefor at any time after June 10th, 1918.

All sales to be made pursuant to said order will be made subject to approval of and by the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey and subject to the right of said court to disapprove of any and all sales and to direct a re-sale of the property or any part thereof, in the event that said court shall deem the price inadequate or that a greater price can be obtained on a re-sale, or to make such other order or direction in respect to said sale as to said court shall seem proper and no title shall pass to any purchaser nor shall any property bought at said sale be delivered until after approval of the sale by said court.

All bids accepted by the receiver at said sales must be accompanied by a deposit of the bidder in cash or certified check of at least ten per centum (10%) of the amount of such bid and the bidder making the deposit will be required to sign an agreement to purchase the property bid upon, subject to approval by said court as aforesaid.

The deposit paid by unsuccessful bidders will be returned by the Receiver to them as soon as he has satisfied himself that the bidder will be unsuccessful.

The terms of said agreement of purchase will be read at each of said sales.

All property sold will be ready for delivery within five (5) days after approval of sale by the court, when the balance of purchase price must be paid.

All sales will be reported to the court for its approval at the Court Room of said Court in the Post Office Building in the City of Newark, N. J., on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1918, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard in the premises, at which time all parties in interest may be heard as to what order shall be made thereon.

The defendant through its proper officers will join in the execution of all instruments of conveyance executed by the Receiver.

Further information as to details of said sales may be obtained from the Receiver, the counsel to the Receiver or at the Home Office of William Necker, Inc.

By order of the court.

THOMAS F. MARTIN,
Receiver of William Necker, Inc.,
Dispatch Building, Town of Union, N. J.
J. EMIL WALSCHEID, Esq., Counsel to Receiver, 27 Bergenline Avenue, Town of Union, N. J.

VOTES PROFITEER INQUIRY.

Senate Unanimous in Backing Borah Questions to McAdoo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Senate today unanimously adopted, without debate, the resolution introduced some days ago by Senator Borah as the basis for legislation to "get" war profiteers.

Senator Borah accepted an amendment proposed by Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, to include in the report which the resolution asks from the Secretary of the Treasury a list of all corporations which have earned more than 15 per cent. profits for the calendar year 1917, with data as to their earnings for 1916. The resolution as adopted follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to furnish the Senate with the following information:

"First. Any and all facts, figures, data, or information now in possession of the Treasury Department relative to profiteering which would in any way enable Congress to deal with the matter, whether through the present proposed revenue legislation or through enactment of more effective criminal statutes; that such report shall contain a list of all corporations, with the amount of their earnings, which have earned in excess of 15 per cent. on their capital stock as shown by their returns to the Internal Revenue Bureau for the calendar year 1917, accompanied by such statement as will show the net earnings of the same corporations for the calendar year 1916.

"Second. The figures showing the amount of money which the Government has raised up to this time since the beginning of the war by taxation and the amount which it has raised by loans."

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,560, store and basement; Harry A. Rubenstein to Nelber Co., 1,941 Broadway, 7 10-12 years, from June 1, 1918; attorney, S. Kahan, 63 Park Row....$13,500

MULBERRY ST, 219, store and basement; John Palmieri to Vincenzo Muto, 230 Mulberry St.....$600

PARK AV, w s, between 41st and 42d Sts, Hotel Belmont, all; Subway Realty Co. to August Belmont Hotel Co., 20 years, from Nov. 8, 1905, 7 years renewal, Nov. 1, 1906; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.....$318,256

SAME PROPERTY; August Belmont Hotel Co. to Bowman-Biltmore Hotels Corp., Hotel, Madison Av and 43d St, assignment above lease, May 24, 1918; attorneys same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; John McE. Bowman to B. L. M. Bates Corporation, assignment of lease, May 29; attorneys same.....$100

5D AV, 1,950, store floor, basement, and 1st floor; Morris Prowler to Otto Carstens, 1,953 3d Av, lease 5 years, from May 1, 1918; attorney, John E. Weiss, 103 East 123d St.....Terms omitted

6TH AV, 411, n w corner of 25th St, store, 9x15; F. Alfred Kahlke to Philip Zulken and another, 26 West 27th St, 3 years, from May 1, 1918; address 411 6th Av.....$1,500

24TH ST, 262 and 264 West, all; Levi Rokeach to Harry Kallman, 2,539 Amsterdam Av, 3 years, from June 1, 1918; attorney, Leo Schafrau, 31 Chambers St..$7,000

79TH ST, 421 and 424 East, all; Morris J. Burston to Morris Siegal and another, 346 East 67th St, 5 years, from June 1, 1918.....$17,032

121ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 88x100.11, all; Adolph G. Austin et al., individual and trustees, to Audubon Paper Stock Co., 420 East 121st St, 10 years, from April 1, 1918, 10 years renewal; attorney, Max Montfried, 299 Broadway.....$1,300

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ESSEX ST, 47; Kobre Assets Corp. against Katharine M. Elliott et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Phillips, Mahoney & Wagner.

NORFOLK ST, 153; Jacob I. Prenowitz against Harris Schmuloviltz et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

112TH ST, s s, 211.8 ft e of 3d Av, 33.4x100.11; Cremieux Benevolent Society against Arpad Weltfish et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. B. Scheuer.

119TH ST, 111 East; Anne C. Tucker et al, against Ownahome Corp. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

Bronx.

SHERMAN AV, s e corner of 165th St, 36.3x79.3; Thomas J. Bannon against Kovacs Const Co., et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Gross.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft n of 187th St, 37.5x92.5; Philip W. Bill against Margaret F. Barnes et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. McLoughlin.

149TH ST, n e corner of Courtlandt Av, 55x100; American Hardware Corp. of New York against Peoples' Big Market, Inc., et al; action for foreclose Mechanic's liens; attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT of New Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN D. DAILEY and DeWITT C. IVINS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. Cahill Towing Line vs. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 1; Cahill Towing Line vs. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 2; Cahill Towing Line vs. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 3; Cahill Towing Line vs. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 4; Cahill Towing Line vs. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 5; Cahill Towing Line vs. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 6; James Shewan & Sons vs. Dailey & Ivins Dumper No. 7; Alden Roberts, Libellant, against Steuring, John D. Dailey, her engines, &c.—In Admiralty.

By order of this court in bankruptcy, dated May 22d, 1918, and by virtue of a warrant of attachment issued out of the above suits in admiralty, directed and delivered to the U. S. Marshal for the District of New Jersey, the said Marshal and George G. Tennant, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the above named bankrupts, will sell at public auction on June 17, 1918, each of the Dailey & Ivins dumpers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and the Steamtug "John D. Dailey."

The said dumpers will be sold where they now lie at the Government Dyke Newark, N. J., adjoining the candle works of A. Gross & Co. The tug "John D. Dailey" will be sold about where she now lies at Swenson's Dry Dock, ft. of Warren Street, Jersey City, N. J.

The dumpers will be sold on June 17, 1918, at 10 A. M. The tug "John D. Dailey" on the same day at 2 P. M.

Dailey & Ivins dumpers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are 136 feet long, 37 feet wide, and 14.6 feet deep, each with eight pockets, carrying capacity 1032 yards. Dailey & Ivins dumper No. 7 is 130 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 14 feet deep, with eight pockets, carrying capacity 925 yards.

The tug "John D. Dailey" is 75.9 feet long, 18 feet wide, 9.6 feet deep, engine 20 inches square, allowed 150 lbs. steam pressure.

The sale is subject to confirmation by the Hon. Thomas G. Haight, Judge of the United States District Court, on June 24, 1918, at 10 A. M. at the Post Office Building, in the City of Newark, N. J.

A deposit of 25% in cash is required upon bid. The place where the dumpers are to be sold and are open to inspection is about one mile and a half on the road which turns to the left just beyond the bridge over the Passaic River on the Plank Road between Jersey City and Newark. The place where the tug "John D. Dailey" is to be sold and open to inspection can be reached from New York via Hudson Tube to Exchange Place, Jersey City, thence up Montgomery Street to Warren, at the foot of which street the tug is lying.

GEORGE G. TENNANT,
Trustee in Bankruptcy, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY WINTER, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, June 12, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 24-31 Broadway and immediately thereafter at Bonavista Stables, 173 West 89th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Groceries, Fixtures, Cash Register, Horse, Wagon, etc.

FREDERICK W. STELLE, Receiver.
ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 51 Chambers Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PARAMOUNT CONDENSED MILK CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells on Friday, June 7, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at the Merchant's Refrigerating Co., 28 Beach St., N. Y. City, consisting of 1,700 tubs of Pot Cheese.

No. 25854.

MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
BERNARD BERNBAUM, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH GISSLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, June 13, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Spool and Skein Silks, Braids, Wire, Bag Handles, etc.

BENJAMIN F. SCHWARTZ, Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal On for the Fifth Avenue Residence of Benjamin N. Duke.

Negotiations are reported to be pending for the sale of the Benjamin N. Duke residence on the south corner of Eighty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. It is understood that the transaction involves a trade for other property.

The Duke property consists of a six-story dwelling on a lot 34 by 112 feet. The land is assessed by the city for taxation purposes at $270,000, while the land and dwelling combined are assessed at $490,000.

Old Estate Sells Holding.

The estate of William L. Skidmore sold to the Englewood Realty Company the five-story building at 210 to 212 Franklin Street, 50 by 100, with an L to 220 West Street, 25 by 100. Horace S. Ely & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

It is understood that interests allied with the Fruit Auction Company, printing and occupying the adjoining property at the southwest corner of Washington and Franklin Streets, is interested in the purchase.

The Karnack Traded for Dyckman Property.

The Karnack, a six-story elevator apartment at 620 to 630 West 135th Street, has been sold by Frank A. Schutte to John J. Bockar of the Bockar-Ennis Drug Company. The structure occupies a plot 75 by 100. In addition to cash, the buyer gave a vacant plot, 100 by 100, on the northwest corner of Post Place and Academy Street.

Harlem-Long Island Trade.

James H. Crulkshank sold to J. Frank McDavitt the five-story double flat at 107 West 129th Street, on a lot 25 by 100, and has taken as part payment the free and clear two-story attic residence at the northeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Central Avenue, Massapequa, L. I. Robert M. Bush & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Private Dwelling Sales.

Thomas J. O'Reilly sold for Helen Webster Foster the five-story American basement dwelling, on a lot 20 by 100, at 554 West 114th Street, adjoining the Broadway corner. The purchaser intends to remodel into small suites.

Barnett Bradsky purchased from Louis Finkelstein 1,861 Madison Avenue, a three-story private dwelling, on a lot 19 by 88. Goodwin & Goodwin were the brokers.

Myron S. Falk has sold the three-story dwelling at 217 East Sixty-first Street, on a lot 17 by 100.5, between Second and Third Avenues.

Tenement Sales.

S. Goushner purchased from S. Buchfurer 228 East 102d Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 90.

Rose S. Greenfield purchased from Mary Cohen 309 and 311 East Fifth Street, a six-story tenement, with stores, on a plot 50 by 97.

Buying in the Bronx.

Thomas Gladding sold to an investing client of Samuel Bitterman, lawyer, the five-story dwelling on a lot 40 by 100.6 Simpson Street, on a plot 40 by 100, near Westchester Avenue.

The William M. Moore Holding Company sold to Frederick Brown, operator, 490 Sheridan Avenue, a three-story apartment, on a plot 37.5 by 100.

The Benenson Realty Company bought 677 to 679 East 136th Street, a five-story apartment house, on a plot 50 by 100, from the Buellesbach Construction Company and gave in exchange the two-family houses at 1,169 and 1,171 Fox Street. The apartment was resold for the Benenson Realty Company to Gustave J. Haase, who gave in part payment two dwellings in Bensonhurst, Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.

Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger sold for Catharine F. Brown the two-family house 574 Seventy-second Street, to a client, for investment.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for Charles Smith the Jenkins property, on the south side of Creedmoor Street, Far Rockaway, L. I., consisting of bungalow and garage, on a plot 75 by 100, to Mrs. Hannah Blum, for investment.

M. J. Eckert sold to E. J. Cummins a plot 110 by 140 feet, on the north side of Grosjean Court, 90 feet west of Manor Avenue, and a plot 85 by 120 feet on the south side of Grosjean Court, 90 feet west of Manor Avenue, Woodhaven. The Cato Realty Company sold to M. J. Cox a plot 60 by 114 feet, on the southeast corner of Bay Avenue and West End Avenue, Rockaway Park.

The Greater Cities Investing Company sold to E. J. Cummins a plot 60 by 120 feet, on the north side of Atlantic Avenue, 90 feet west of Manor Avenue, Woodhaven.

Westchester County.

The Edwin Martin place on Old Mamaroneck Road, White Plains, has been sold to Charles F. De Ganohl. The property, which consists of a large road frontage brick house, and outbuildings, was held at $30,000. The sale was negotiated by the Clark-Lee-Tibbits Company and Harvey Craw, associated brokers.

Green, Prince & Ripley sold for the Bugg Realty Company a new house at Larchmont Terrace, to F. H. Zimmers of New York City, who will occupy.

Assign Hotel Belmont Lease.

The lease of the Hotel Belmont property on Park Avenue between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets was assigned yesterday by the August Belmont Hotel Company to John McE. Bowman and then reassigned to the B. L. M. Bates Corporation, which will operate the five large hotels at the Grand Central Terminal figuring in the recently reported merger.

The original lease made in November, 1906, by the Subway Realty Company to the August Belmont Hotel Company runs for a twenty-year term from Nov. 8, 1906, and carries a renewal privilege for a similar period.

The B. L. M. Bates Corporation has secured from the Guaranty Trust Company a loan for $2,300,000 in the form of a bond issue on the Hotel Belmont. The mortgage covers the leasehold, furniture and chattels and is to run till 1936, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

Large Paper House Lease.

William A. White & Sons leased for John Fleming, from plans calling for extensive alterations to the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, the entire five-story building at 34 Laight Street running through the block to 13 Vestry. The building is now a tenement house and will be remodeled for warehouse purposes. The lease is for a long term at an annual rental of $12,000. The alterations are expected to be completed Oct. 1.

Commercial Leases.

The National Cloak and Suit Company has leased from the Warner-Hudnut Corporation the five-story fireproof building at 135 to 143 West Eighteenth Street, to be used as a storage warehouse. The lease is for a term of years and was arranged by Horace S. Ely & Co. The structure is part of the former Altman store, acquired a few years ago by the Warner Corporation for its business.

Lakin & Dinkelspiel leased for the Central Brewing Company to Edwin D. Dow for a term of years a store at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Fiftieth Street for a restaurant.

Horace S. Ely & Co. rented the property at 591½ and 601 Washington Street and 129 to 139 Leroy Street, being the northeast corner, on a plot 50 by 176.5. The tenant is the White Fuel Oil Company.

$200,000 for James River Plantation.

The C. Sears Ramsey estate, consisting of 1,150 acres on the James River, near Richmond, Va., was bid in yesterday for $200,000 by E. F. Coombs & Co., bankers. The sale was conducted in the Vesey Street Salesroom by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer.

Recent Buyers.

Etta Beck is the buyer of the dwelling at 36 West 120th Street, sold recently by Gertrude Rhein.

P. Fiorentino is the buyer of the tenement at 607 East Twelfth Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

West Broadway, 366, s w corner Watts St, 22.4x66x irregular; five-story tenement and stores; to Charles E. Gremmels for $10,860; also

6th Av, 877, w s, 100.4 ft s of 50th St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Louis Stirn against Max Stirn et al.; J. G. Snyder, attorney; partition; to Sidonia Kaufman and Helen Somborn for $39,700.

By Joseph P. Day.

Mulberry St, 132 to 138, e s, 75 ft n of Hester St, 125x102x irregular; two six-story loft and store buildings; F. E. Lewis against G. L. Jaeger et al.; Dean, T. & M., attorneys; due, $77,621.08; taxes, &c., $2,874.85; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

47th St, 333 East, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement and stores; F. M. Wells, executor, against Lucy Gialiello et al.; Wells & M., attorneys; due, $14,476.20; taxes, &c., $473.90; to the plaintiff for $13,500.

Pleasant Av, 280, n e corner of 115th St, 22.5x94, four-story tenement and stores; Greenwood Cemetery against Filomena Cursio et al.; Miller, K., L. & T., attorneys; due, $15,020.40; taxes, &c., $1,179.77; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

By Henry Brady.

63d St, 22-28 West, s s, 148.4 ft e of Broadway, 100x100.5, ten-story studio building and five-story church; W. F. Clare, trustee, against Elknur Realty Co. et al.; F. A. Gill, attorney; due, $236,447.48; adjourned to June 14.

By L. J. Phillips Co.

112th St, 223 West, n s, 167 ft w of 7th Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against G. W. Mitchell et al.; E. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $8,480.60; taxes, &c., $574.50; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

75th St, 342 East, n s, 230 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2, four-story tenement; Jacob Schnekraut against Zerlina Froman et al.; Frank Locker, attorney; due, $8,472.06; taxes, $117.77; adjourned to June 10.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

28th St, 20 East, s e corner 5th Av, three-story tenement; F. S. Quintana, 88 East 28th St., owner; J. Moore, 419 West 115th St., architect; cost, $5,000.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BARROW ST, s w corner of 4th St., 75.2x45.8; M. Abott's Sons against Michael Hallinan, owner; Greenwich Village Players, Inc., contractor.....$662.54

47th Av, e s, whole front, between 42d and 43d Sts.—K—; Rosario Caffe against N. Y. Railways Co., owner; John A. Millard, contractor.....$213

318T ST, 142 East; Assets and Liabilities Assn., Inc., against Wm. H. Seaich, owner; 31st St. Garage Corp., contractor..$2,351.70

114TH ST, 550 West; Enell Chandelier Co., Inc., against Theta Assn., Inc. ,owner; Phi Sigma Kappa, contractor.....$60

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, e s, 150 ft n of Vermilyea Av, 50x100; Irene B. Morgan to Laura V. Good, 1,042 Union Av, Bronx, and others, $10,000, b. and s. c. a. g., 1-6 part, May 23; address, Leonard Morgan Co., 104 to 108 West 42d St.....$100

ALTEN PL, n e corner of 12th St, 27.6x62.6; Joseph Schenkein to Max and Benjamin Schenkein, 133 West 14th St, quitclaim, April 9.....$100

BLEECKER ST, 417, s e corner of Bank St, (82,) 45.3x50, foreclosure June 4, 1918; Frank J. Coyle, referee, to Frederick P. Garrettson, trustee, Tours Manor, Newport, R. I., June 5; attorneys, Curtis, M.-P. & Colli, 30 Church St.....$10,000

BOWERY, 209, e s, 45.8 ft s of Rivington St, 26.11x100.4x28.3x100; West Mercer Corp. to Ignatz P. Fleischer, 1,435 50th St, Brooklyn, due $20,000, b. and s. c. a. g., all liens, June 4; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 88th St, runs s 75.10 x w 100 x n 25.5 x w 25 x n 100.8 to street x e 125 to beginning; P. M., June 4; Home and Prospect Realty Corporation to Mutual Life Insurance Co., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

CHERRY ST, s s, 24 ft w of Clinton St, 72x117.7x72x116.10; Joseph H. Delany, trustee, to George W. Daniels, 71 Morton St, Brooklyn, et al, June 4; attorneys, Platzek & Kennedy, 189 Front St.....$31,000

HUDSON ST, 422, e s, 23.1 ft n of St. Luke's Place, 21.11x59.6; Stella N. Levy, Inc., to Bertha Levy, 642 8th Av, one-half part, all liens, Nov. 2, 1917; attorney, E. Fixman, 55 Liberty St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 191st St, 75x100; Mose Goodman Corp. to Julian B. Simpson, Bloomfield St, mtg $35,000, all liens, June 4; attorney, Max Silverstein, 309 Broadway.....$100

TRINITY PL, 8, w s, runs w 19.6 to e s of Greenwich St, 31, x n 29.10 x e 28.2 to Trinity Pl x s 29 to beginning; August Hemenway et al., trustees, to Albert Hulsebosch, 51 Greenwich St, May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 48.11 ft n of Christopher St, 17.3x80; George Wildung to H. S. Seidel, 118 Christopher St, mtg $7,000, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WEST ST, 220, e s, 65.9 ft n of Franklin St, 21.11x80; Franklin St, 210 and 212, n s, 80 ft e of West St, 43x87.7x42x87.7, P. M., June 1; Englewood Realty Co. to Mary S., wife of Hy. S. Mann, 68 Beekman St, Boston, Mass., et al., 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$35,000

4TH ST, 320 East, s s, 202.3 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9x98; Peter Schlafer et al. to John Schlafer, 206 East 115th St, mtg $25,800, two-thirds part, all title; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$1

120TH ST, 350 East, n s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 18.4x100.11; Gertrude Rubin to Etta Beck, 529 West 179th St, mtg $8,759, all liens, May 29.....$100

121ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Mount Morris Av, 20x100.11; William Whitney to Huyler Real Estate Corp., 80 Church St, mtg $15,000, May 31; attorney, Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church St.....$100

83.11x41.10x86.6; 173d St, Realty Co., Inc., to Brasil Realty Corp., 4,014 Park Av., mtg $37,500, June 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WESTCHESTER SQUARE, e s, 112.3 ft n of Grant Av, 30.5x185x29.7x178.8; M. Gerstrude Hull to George M. Buckenham, 545 West 152d St, mtg $12,000, May 29; attorney, M. Buckenham, 545 West 152d St.

139TH ST, n s, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 23x100; Rudolph J. Miller to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, May 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

187TH ST, s s, whole front between Webster and Marion Avs, runs s 873.1x w 132.2 x n 101x w 105x n 290.11x e 218.10; Paul T. Kammerer, referee, to City of New York, June 3; attorney, Corporation Counsel, New York.....$250

224TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Barnes Av, 25x114; Sarah Farrington to Concetta Guerino, 2,312 Hughes Av, June 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 88th St, runs s 125.10x w 100x n 25.2x w 20 x n 100.8 to street x e 125 to beginning, P. M., June 4; Home and Prospect Realty Corporation to Mutual Life Insurance Co., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

CHERRY ST, s s, 24 ft w of Clinton St, 72x117.7x72x116.10, June 6; George W. Daniels et al. to Joseph H. Delany, 51 Clark St, Brooklyn, trustee, due May 1, 1923; attorney, John Lloyd, 188 Montague St., Brooklyn.....$25,000

EAST BROADWAY, 102, n s, 25x65, March 1; Shyman and Samuel Moscowitz and another to Fannie R. Moscowitz, 22 Leroy St, 5 years; attorney, Hyman I. Barnett, 132 Nassau St.....$3,200

TRINITY PLACE, 8, w s, runs w 19.6 to e s of Greenwich St, 31, x n 29.10 x e 28.2 to place x s 29 to beginning, except part for Church St, P. M., June 1; Albert Hulsebosch to Augustus Hemenway, Canton, Mass., et al., trustees, 4 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

WASHINGTON ST, e s, 48.11 ft n of Christopher St, 17.3x90; P. m., June 4; Hy. F. Seidl to George Wildung, 430 East 141st St, due June 1, 1916, interest as per bond, prior mtg $6,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

WEST ST, 220, e s, 65.9 ft n of Franklin St, 21.11x80; Franklin St, 210-212, n s, 80 ft e of West St, 43x87.7x42x87.7, P. M., June 1; Englewood Realty Co. to Mary S., wife of Hy. S. Mann, 68 Beekman St, Boston, Mass., et al., 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, 1-10 of 4-10 parts, April 9.....$100

33D ST, 217 West, n s, 180 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9, P. M., June 5; William Lustgarten & Co. to Isidor Herz, 137 West 110th St, mtg $18,000 and p m mtg $2,000, June 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way...$100

SAME PROPERTY; Isidor Herz to Patrick J. Sullivan, 267 7th Av, mtg $20,000, all liens, June 5; attorney, same.....$100

35TH ST, 9 West, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x98.9, foreclosure May 28; Franklin H. Mills, referee, to Charles A. Munn, Parkway, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., May 29; attorneys, Masten & Nichols, 49 Wall St.....$74,450

71ST ST, 19 West, n s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Charles A. Smith to Elmer E. Mathews, Syracuse, N. Y., all liens, mtg $23,000, May 7; address, 19 West 71st St, New York.....$100

72TH ST, 9 East, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Farmers Loan and Trust Co. to Madison Avenue and 58th Street Corp., 30 East 42d St, b. and s., all liens, June 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$44,000

99TH ST, 56 West, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Meyer Weinberg to Annie, wife of Jacob Silman, 53 Lenox Av, mtg $16,000, all liens, June 5; attorney, J. Fine, 51 Chambers St.....$100

103D ST, 215 East, n s, 222.6 ft e of 3d Av, 37.6x100.11; Dorothy McC. Symes to Max Greenberg, 202 East 82d St, mtg $25,000, June 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

115TH ST, 108 West, s s, 193.6 ft w of Lenox Av, $3,100.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal estates, $5,000 to $50,000, which cost $7,000 to $100,000; terms or trade; limousine service. Donnell-Holmes, 43 Cedar. Tel. John 8028.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Factory for sale in Brooklyn; brick buildings; 12,000 square feet, offices and laboratory space; previously used for chemical works; suitable for anything; well located; room for expansion. L 240 Times Downtown.

Fine lot near Sea Beach subway, $450 cash; guaranteed title. K 894 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful property, hill overlooking ocean; rent, tent, buy $10 monthly. K 893 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

White Plains, N. Y.—Two apartment houses in good residential section; also to be rented and will sell at a sacrifice; owner, a builder in need of money, will sacrifice and guarantee 14 per cent. investment. George E. Doolan, Real Estate, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 589, Realty Building.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent, 49 Mechanic St., Newark, N. J.

25,000 square feet near railroads, less than 3 minutes from Market and Broad Sts., Newark; low rental; two-year lease; all improvements. Address R. L. F., 49 Mechanic St., Newark, N. J.

For sale, desirable factory waterfront property on west bank of Hudson River, opposite Grant's Tomb; property 150 ft. front, 450 ft. deep; will sacrifice as owner is enlisting. A 206 Times Downtown.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

My $12,500 equity in a 7-apartment, apartment house; fashionable northwest quarter, Washington, D. C.; house carries $4,000 first mortgage and am willing to take a second one and cash. A. C. Arnold, 9 West 47th St., N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

For Sale or Trade—One of the finest homes in Southern Indiana, costing over $150,000; unencumbered; seven acres of ground with beautiful shrubbery and rose gardens; all modern conveniences; will trade for timber lands, farm lands, coal or oil producing property or desirable city property. Y 305 Times Annex.

Attractive, modern home, acre ground; will exchange Toronto farm or city dwelling. Write Box 76, Great Kills, Staten Island.

Real Estate Wanted.

Factory building wanted immediately; one-story with smokestack, about 12,000 square feet. Connection preferred. Address Factory, P. O. Box 1936, N. Y. C.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small farm, 6 room house, outbuildings, 5 acres, excellent soil; 1 hour out; will take $500 cash, balance like rent. B FARM, 161 West 34th St. Greeley 4365.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrifice gentleman's estate; beautiful location; 382 acres; fruit, sheep, cattle farm; near Lambertville, N. J.; high elevation; 8,400 apple trees; Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, large sleeping porch; beautiful open shade; 2 tenant houses; plenty of barns; fine condition; price, $22,000. Geo. Rule, Princeton, N. J.

Wanted.

STOCK FARM WANTED.

A gentleman who will give unusual care to property desires to rent stock farm, with modern residence and large acreage, suitable for cattle, hogs, and sheep, located somewhere in the East or nearby South; in answering please give full particulars. Y 214 Times Annex.

Wanted.—To rent a good, practical farm, with option to buy; must have good soil, buildings, tools, and stock; free from stumps and stones, on hard road, within 100 miles of New York and convenient to depot. A 87 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

An elegant, light, airy private school, with all equipment, facing Riverside Drive and the Hudson, in high-class elevator apartment house, surrounded by high-class elevator apartments; seating capacity about 200; rent $100 monthly; splendid opportunity for a kindergarten, private school, or similar business. Inquire of office, 600 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St. Telephone Audubon 4657.

TO SUBLET, SPACE.

A very attractive shop, 46th St., near 5th Av.; suitable for millinery; light workroom; rent reasonable. Address De Welles, A 45 Times.

For Rent.—Brick factory, 25,000 square feet; elevator, power plant; near Newtown Creek and Long Island R. R.; additional space if required. S. Jacobs & Sons, 1,365 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

To Lease.—16,000 square feet, new one-story brick building; steam heat; low insurance; near Wallabout Terminal; possession July 1. Walter T. Scott, 699 Bedford Av.; Williamsburg 3700.

Lofts.—43,000 sq. feet; fireproof, sprinkled; concrete floors; two 8-ton elevators; floor weight, 300 lbs. square foot; light four sides; low insurance. FACTORY EXCHANGE, 43 Cedar St. John 3719.

To Let—Two lofts, 25x60, and basement, 25x100, at 612 East 83d St., rent $50. Inquire Leon Behn, 215 Manhattan Av. Telephone 1647 Academy.

477 Broadway, Corner White St.—Salesroom and office; janitor service and light included. L. B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cortlandt 7475.

Furnished private office, $22.50 monthly; also deskroom, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Loft, 12,000 square feet; daylight; sprinkler system; reasonable rent. Apply 536-540 West 23d St. Telephone Franklin 1395.

Loft, 12,000 square feet; daylight; sprinkler system; reasonable rent. Apply 536-540 West 23d St. Telephone Franklin 1395.

Offices, light, desirable, up to date; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; night service. Room 901, 32 Union Square.

Rear of store to let; fine opportunity for manicurist or hair dresser. Bryant, 939 Madison Av.

Wall Street, corner Broadway.—Desirable suite of offices, furnished or unfurnished. See Agent, One Wall St.

Exceptionally well located office for rent, furnished; telephone, use of stenographer. Apply Room 1015, 1,270 Broadway (33d).

40th St., 5 East.—Elegant basement, suitable tearoom, any light business; also front parlor; reasonable rent. Brett, 501 5th Av.

A very desirable light loft, newly renovated; steam heat; low rental. F. Allen, 607 West 43d St. Bryant 510.

51ST, 202 EAST.—Suitable for carpenter, electrician, or plumber shop; good location. Plaza 6298.

Artist studio, $15 up; also other space. 110 West 40th, Room 200.

Spacious private office, neatly furnished, $25. Room 702, 131 East 23d St.

Desk and desk room; light office. Room 802, 17 Battery Place.

Floor to Rent.—25 West 41st. Apply to Elmore Studios.

Sublet beautifully furnished offices, 5th Av., 42d St. W 190 Times.

One or two rooms to sublet. Inquire 21 Park Row, Room 1330.

For rent, in beauty parlor, office space. 500 5th Av., corner 42d St., Room 2023.

Office to sublet, including fixtures. Lyonette Silk, Inc., 25 West 33d St. Greeley 87.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Store or part of store for piece goods, between 14th-23d Sts. and 4th-6th Avs.; state space and rental. R 232 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH AV., 749, (Between 57th and 58th St.)—Furnished apartment to sublet to October 1st; two rooms, kitchenette, bath; $50. Apply Superintendent.

17TH, 106 EAST.—Artistically completely furnished rooms, apartment to sublet, two large very light cool rooms; bath and kitchenette. Noland.

19TH, (Gramercy Park.)—Handsome studio apartment; seven rooms, two baths; grand piano; sacrifice; $100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

30TH, 4 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, two months or longer; unusually attractive outlook; grand piano. Gould.

34TH, 64 EAST.—NICELY FURNISHED 2, 3 ROOMS, BATH; CONVENIENCES, MERRITT, 9281 MURRAY HILL.

34TH, 59 EAST.—Studio and bath, grand piano, $75 per month; two rooms and bath, $100. Studiford.

55TH, 67 EAST.—Suite of two rooms and bath; maid service; breakfast. Plaza 6953.

56TH and 5th Av.—June to October, 2 beautiful front rooms and bath. Plaza 8394, before 11 A. M.

56TH, 1 EAST.—Living room, 2 bedrooms, service, $30. Plaza 805, Apt. 516.

58TH, 47 EAST.—Seven extra large, all light rooms, two baths. 4120 Plaza.

60TH, 14 EAST.—Sublet attractive cool 8-room apartment; overlooking park; reasonable rates. Telephone Mrs. Kline, Plaza 8500.

9TH, 9 WEST.

One or two rooms with bath; sublet for Summer; service.

10TH, 41 WEST.—Studio apartment; large, light, airy; sublet Summer. Chelsea 1419.

11TH, 70 WEST.—Furnished apartment, from June 15 to Sept. 15; six rooms; moderate; no children; fine light, air. Phone Chelsea 3407 for appointment.

12TH, 143 WEST.—Furnished housekeeping apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and bath; fine neighborhood; reasonable. Chelsea 1676.

26TH ST., 29 West.—Suites, one, two, and three rooms; moderate rental. Von Hoffman Apts.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6253.

42ND ST., 40 WEST.—Choice apartment, sitting room, bedroom, and bath; and sitting room, two bedrooms, and bath, with full hotel service, to let for Summer months at very reasonable rent.

47TH ST., 58 WEST, (HOTEL PATTERSON.)
Rate of $17 per week for 2 rooms and bath, $17.50 per week and up;
Suite of 3 rooms and bath, $21 per week and up;
Suite of 4 rooms and 2 baths, $35 per week and up.

48TH ST., 49 WEST.—TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE, WELL FURNISHED. SEEN FROM 10:30 TO 6 P. M.

50TH to Washington Square and Gramercy Park, apartments, (all sizes,) handsomely furnished, $65-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

51ST, 245 WEST, just off Broadway.—Handsomely furnished housekeeping apartments, consisting two, three, four rooms; high class fireproof building. Moderate rent.

52D ST., 43 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartments, single and double rooms, with bathroom.

54TH, 29 West, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

57TH, 146 WEST.—$75 monthly, June, October; two airy rooms, bath, kitchenette.

57TH, 25 WEST.—Large two-room apts; bath, phone, electricity; Summer rates.

58TH, 207 WEST. — Artistically furnished six-room apartment, ready for occupancy June 15; rental $150. Seen daily appointment. Circle 1740, Apartment 52.

66TH, 208 WEST (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel).—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

50TH, 334 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, neatly furnished apartment; private family; gentleman. Hamilton.

50TH, 63 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, southern exposure; also other apartments.

57TH ST. — Studio apartment; three large rooms; piano; kitchenette; sublet for Summer or longer, $85, with maid service. Telephone Circle 2963.

57TH, 205 WEST.—8 rooms, 3 baths; moderate rent. Apply Sterling.

59TH ST., 100 WEST, (Cor. 6th Av.) One Block West of Plaza Hotel.—Elegantly furnished front 2 rooms, kitchenette apartment; view of Central Park; $126 a month; 11th floor; immediate possession. Apartment 11G. Phone 672 Morningside.

59TH, 100 WEST.—Exquisite; overlooking park; bedroom, (twin beds,) dining room, kitchen, salon, (piano,) Telephone Columbus 5131. Inquire Superintendent.

59TH, 48 WEST.—Facing Park; 8 rooms, handsomely furnished; $150. Columbus 6079.

64TH ST., 1 WEST.—Particularly attractive apartment; large living room, two bedrooms and kitchenette, to be sublet to desirable tenant at considerably below ground rent, to Oct. 1. Apply Manager, Harpley Hall. Telephone Columbus 8500.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Duplex apartment $15; three rooms, kitchenette, cooking free; free refrigeration; swimming pool, squash court; $100 month.

69TH, 12 WEST.—Studio apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, West 60s of Central Park, $100 a month to Oct. 1; worth double; highest references required. Phone 4157 Columbus, between 8 and 11 A. M.

69TH ST., 19 WEST, (Overlooking Central Park.)—Beautifully furnished 2 rooms, bath, maid service, restaurant; 3 exposures; finest in city; reasonable. Mrs. Deane, premises.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80; 2-3-room apartments, kitchenette, completely furnished, latest improvements; references necessary.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Two exceptionally handsome large rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity; refined residence.

70'S TO 100TH.—Apartments, (all size, $60-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

72D, 42 WEST.—Reasonable rates obtainable for 2 rooms and bath apartments, unfurnished and furnished; the acme of smartness, refinement, and taste; as many as 9 windows in some apartments; Japanese restaurant at moderate prices. Royalton Hotel, 7941 Columbus.

116 WEST 72D ST.
2-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Summer Prices. Beautifully Furnished.

72D SUBWAY.—5 rooms, new building, exquisitely furnished; sacrifice. Columbus 8974.

72D, 128 WEST.—Splendid bargain, 4-room apartment, exquisitely furnished; private roof garden; Apartment 8. Col. 8395. Mason.

73D AND BROADWAY.—6 rooms, 2 baths, complete; bargain; immediate possession. Well, 170 West 73d St.

72D ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—The Chatsworth; sacrifice; beautifully furnished, 5 rooms, all outside, $100 per month. Apt. 11G.

74TH, 104 WEST. — One-room kitchenette apartment, private bath; southern exposure; desirable.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Coolest, cleanest, daintiest housekeeping suite and studios, ten private baths, $30 to $100 monthly; steam, electricity.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Attractive two rooms, bath; beautiful dwelling; reduced; furnished, unfurnished.

80TH, 223 WEST. (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished 6 corner rooms, 2 baths; overlooking Hudson.

81ST, 203 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 5 rooms; piano, Victrola, linen, silver; immediate possession; sublet reasonable. Coyle, phone 1176 Vanderbilt.

83D, 824 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Attractive 7 rooms; ideal for Summer; $85. Stevens.

83D, 320 WEST.—Immediate, six rooms; near Riverside; $125. Schuyler 2363, Frolich.

84TH ST., 206 WEST. — Handsome seven rooms and bath; all improvements; single flat, top floor apartment, furnished; owner leaving town. See Janitor.

85TH, 212 WEST. — Completely furnished apartment, June 15-Sept. 15; six rooms and bath, $50 per month. See after 5 P. M., also all Sunday. Doubleday.

86TH, 257 WEST.—7-room duplex studio apartment; beautifully furnished; $125. Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Attractive 8 rooms, bath, elevator. Call after 5:30 P. M.; bargain. King.

86TH, 300 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, three exposures; service, restaurant. Apt. 10F.

87TH, 109 WEST.—Two large furnished rooms; electric light, phone, private bath, maid service; use of kitchen; moderate rent.

87TH, 223 WEST, (Riverside.)—Private house, entire floors, 2-3-4 rooms, baths, kitchenette; electricity, service; $45 to $90.

87TH ST., 63 WEST.—Fourth floor, desirable apartment, seven rooms. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway. Tel. 7475 Cortlandt.

88TH ST. and Broadway.—Will sublet exceptionally attractive apartment, 8 large rooms, completely furnished, until Sept. 15. Phone Riverside 2509.

88TH, (Riverside.)—Handsomely furnished 10 rooms, 3 baths; immediate possession. Vanderbilt 1450.

89TH ST., 267 WEST, (West End Av.)—Completely furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths, high-class elevator apartment, 7th floor; Southern exposure; immediate possession; 86th St. Subway; 1053 Riverside; Apt. 7A. Evans.

89TH ST., (near Drive.)—Two large rooms, foyer, bath, complete kitchenette; cool, airy; newly furnished; twin beds, piano, $100. Riverside 6068.

91ST, 215 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment, just off Central Park; select neighborhood; six rooms, bath, maid's lavatory; moderate rent for Summer. Lenox 9822.

MADISON AV., 899.—Four large, beautiful, airy rooms, high ceiling, furnished Colonial mahogany, Oriental rugs, chintz hangings; furnished by decorator; $125 monthly. Plaza 1357.

MADISON AV., 1,861.—Cheerful, attractively furnished, elevator apartment, 6 large rooms, bath, maid's lavatory; June 15 to Sept. 25; rent moderate. Swope, 1552 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 174, (at 33d.)—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, monthly rates; inspection invited; kitchenette facilities; reference.

MADISON AV., near 80th St.—Furnished apartment; through rooms, bath, kitchenette. Apply A. Meyer, 1,062 Madison Av.

MADISON AV., 680, (The Southern.)—Two rooms and bath, attractively furnished; quiet, light, airy; reasonable. Apt. 14.

MADISON AV., 840. (Apt. 7D.)—Two large rooms, bath, kitchenette; reasonable. Plaza 2137.

PARK AV., 799, (Corner 74th St.)—Attractively furnished 3 and 4 room apartments; Summer rates. Inquire Rhinelander 2180.

PARK AV., 929, (4th floor.)—10 rooms, 4 baths; $300 per month; June to October; furnished. Apply Superintendent.

PARK AV., (near 82d St.)—Attractive apartment of 10 rooms and 4 baths to rent for the Summer; reasonable rent. Lenox 3548.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

TO SUBLET.—Bright, airy, and comfortably furnished apartment. Inquire office Ashton Hotel, 1,312 Madison Av.

Furnished—West Side.

9TH, 9 WEST.

One or two rooms with bath; sublet for Summer; service.

10TH, 41 WEST.—Studio apartment; large, light, airy; sublet Summer. Chelsea 1419.

11TH, 70 WEST.—Furnished apartment, from June 15 to Sept. 15; six rooms; moderate; no children; fine light, air. Phone Chelsea 3407 for appointment.

12TH, 143 WEST.—Furnished housekeeping apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and bath; fine neighborhood; reasonable. Chelsea 1676.

26TH ST., 29 West.—Suites, one, two, and three rooms; moderate rental. Von Hoffman Apts.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6253.

42ND ST., 40 WEST.—Choice apartment, sitting room, bedroom, and bath; and sitting room, two bedrooms, and bath, with full hotel service, to let for Summer months at very reasonable rent.

47TH ST., 58 WEST, (HOTEL PATTERSON.)
Rate of $17 per week for 2 rooms and bath, $17.50 per week and up;
Suite of 3 rooms and bath, $21 per week and up;
Suite of 4 rooms and 2 baths, $35 per week and up.

48TH ST., 49 WEST.—TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE, WELL FURNISHED. SEEN FROM 10:30 TO 6 P. M.

50TH to Washington Square and Gramercy Park, apartments, (all sizes,) handsomely furnished, $65-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

51ST, 245 WEST, just off Broadway.—Handsomely furnished housekeeping apartments, consisting two, three, four rooms; high class fireproof building. Moderate rent.

52D ST., 43 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartments, single and double rooms, with bathroom.

54TH, 29 West, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

57TH, 146 WEST.—$75 monthly, June, October; two airy rooms, bath, kitchenette.

57TH, 25 WEST.—Large two-room apts; bath, phone, electricity; Summer rates.

58TH, 207 WEST. — Artistically furnished six-room apartment, ready for occupancy June 15; rental $150. Seen daily appointment. Circle 1740, Apartment 52.

66TH, 208 WEST (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel).—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

50TH, 334 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, neatly furnished apartment; private family; gentleman. Hamilton.

50TH, 63 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, southern exposure; also other apartments.

57TH ST. — Studio apartment; three large rooms; piano; kitchenette; sublet for Summer or longer, $85, with maid service. Telephone Circle 2963.

57TH, 205 WEST.—8 rooms, 3 baths; moderate rent. Apply Sterling.

59TH ST., 100 WEST, (Cor. 6th Av.) One Block West of Plaza Hotel.—Elegantly furnished front 2 rooms, kitchenette apartment; view of Central Park; $126 a month; 11th floor; immediate possession. Apartment 11G. Phone 672 Morningside.

59TH, 100 WEST.—Exquisite; overlooking park; bedroom, (twin beds,) dining room, kitchen, salon, (piano,) Telephone Columbus 5131. Inquire Superintendent.

59TH, 48 WEST.—Facing Park; 8 rooms, handsomely furnished; $150. Columbus 6079.

64TH ST., 1 WEST.—Particularly attractive apartment; large living room, two bedrooms and kitchenette, to be sublet to desirable tenant at considerably below ground rent, to Oct. 1. Apply Manager, Harpley Hall. Telephone Columbus 8500.

67TH, 1 WEST.—Duplex apartment $15; three rooms, kitchenette, cooking free; free refrigeration; swimming pool, squash court; $100 month.

69TH, 12 WEST.—Studio apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, West 60s of Central Park, $100 a month to Oct. 1; worth double; highest references required. Phone 4157 Columbus, between 8 and 11 A. M.

69TH ST., 19 WEST, (Overlooking Central Park.)—Beautifully furnished 2 rooms, bath, maid service, restaurant; 3 exposures; finest in city; reasonable. Mrs. Deane, premises.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80; 2-3-room apartments, kitchenette, completely furnished, latest improvements; references necessary.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Two exceptionally handsome large rooms, bath, kitchenette, electricity; refined residence.

70'S TO 100TH.—Apartments, (all size, $60-$110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

72D, 42 WEST.—Reasonable rates obtainable for 2 rooms and bath apartments, unfurnished and furnished; the acme of smartness, refinement, and taste; as many as 9 windows in some apartments; Japanese restaurant at moderate prices. Royalton Hotel, 7941 Columbus.

116 WEST 72D ST.
2-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Summer Prices. Beautifully Furnished.

72D SUBWAY.—5 rooms, new building, exquisitely furnished; sacrifice. Columbus 8974.

72D, 128 WEST.—Splendid bargain, 4-room apartment, exquisitely furnished; private roof garden; Apartment 8. Col. 8395. Mason.

73D AND BROADWAY.—6 rooms, 2 baths, complete; bargain; immediate possession. Well, 170 West 73d St.

72D ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—The Chatsworth; sacrifice; beautifully furnished, 5 rooms, all outside, $100 per month. Apt. 11G.

74TH, 104 WEST. — One-room kitchenette apartment, private bath; southern exposure; desirable.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Coolest, cleanest, daintiest housekeeping suite and studios, ten private baths, $30 to $100 monthly; steam, electricity.

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80TH, 223 WEST. (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished 6 corner rooms, 2 baths; overlooking Hudson.

81ST, 203 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 5 rooms; piano, Victrola, linen, silver; immediate possession; sublet reasonable. Coyle, phone 1176 Vanderbilt.

83D, 824 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Attractive 7 rooms; ideal for Summer; $85. Stevens.

83D, 320 WEST.—Immediate, six rooms; near Riverside; $125. Schuyler 2363, Frolich.

84TH ST., 206 WEST. — Handsome seven rooms and bath; all improvements; single flat, top floor apartment, furnished; owner leaving town. See Janitor.

85TH, 212 WEST. — Completely furnished apartment, June 15-Sept. 15; six rooms and bath, $50 per month. See after 5 P. M., also all Sunday. Doubleday.

86TH, 257 WEST.—7-room duplex studio apartment; beautifully furnished; $125. Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

61ST, 48 EAST.—Immediately, big concession until October, one of the most beautiful of the new three-room housekeeping apartments on the central east side; adjoining Park Av.; newly decorated; exceptionally light, airy; open fireplace; studio light. Simpson, Plaza 8345.

AUDUBON AV., 155.—Five-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, to sublet; very reasonable. B. D. Fisher.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d St.)—Three large rooms, all modern; reasonable rent.

Unfurnished—West Side.

107TH ST., 44 WEST, (Washington Square section.)—New nine-story building; three-room apartment to sublet; very attractive; immediate possession. Inquire on premises.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

$25—5 ROOMS, BATH—$24.

264 West 118th St., modern plumbing, hot water; good order; possession; references. Janitor.

50'S TO WASHINGTON SQ.—Apartments, (all sizes.) $65-$110. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

51ST, 33 WEST.—Doctor's office to rent on lease, two rooms, main floor front.

70'S TO 100TH ST.—Apartments, (all sizes,) $60-$100. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments; 2 to 8 rooms; $1,500 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

57TH ST., 414-416 WEST.

Adjoining corner 9th Av., desirable 5-6 rooms, bath; $30; central location, wide street; convenient all transit and Central Park.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath; electricity; $70. Janitor.

85TH, 101 WEST.—BROOKHOLST. EIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, $900.

90TH, 62 EAST.—7 rooms, elevator apartment; electricity; modern improvements; $62.50-$72.50.

97TH, 316 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Elegant 6-room apartment; every improvement; $75.

110TH, 137 WEST, (Opposite Central Park.)—Six-room apartment; every improvement; $65.

605 W. 111TH ST.
6 rooms and bath.
$780 to $960 per annum.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
Apply on premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., 148 W. 72d St.

113TH, 511 WEST.—Bargain at reduced rental 5-room apartment for expiration of lease. Apartment 52.

110TH, near Drive.—Handsome apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths, 9th floor, three exposures, $1,200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

414 WEST 121ST ST.

Five rooms and bath; modern improvements; near Columbia University; $55 to $70 month. Apply premises, or L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 WEST 72D ST.

121ST, 420 WEST, (Corner Amsterdam Av.)—Corner apartment, 6 and 7 rooms; college neighborhood; suitable renting rooms or family.

141ST, 601 WEST.—4-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Apply Superintendent.

142D, 547 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Modern elevator apartment; 8 large rooms; very light; sublet October, $70. Apartment 31.

157TH, 600 WEST.—4 rooms, up to date, to sublet, with sacrifice. Apt. 54, tel. Audubon 8218.

164TH, 601 WEST.—Four rooms, very attractive; modern elevator apartment; reasonable rent.

165TH, 600 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Beautiful 8-room apartment; modern building.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms with bath.
Maid service; references required.

Astoria.—Finest apartment house, select neighborhood, beautiful views; 12 minutes from 42d St. by subway; sublet two 4-room apartments, from July 1; one 4-room apartment, immediate possession; all outside rooms; $8 and $9; rooms are extra large and light. Write for appointment to Owner, Room 2502, 110 West 40th St.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 14, (at 60th St.)—Entire 9 rooms and bath; sublet $1,000. MALCOLM E. SMITH & RUDOLPH C. CULVER, 185 Madison Av. 2685 Murray Hill.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 208.—Parlor floor, 3 large rooms, kitchenette, bath, toilet; for business or private; will divide.

41 Charlton St.—Ground floor of old Colonial type house, newly remodelled; two large, bright, airy rooms; high ceilings, fireplaces, kitchen, bath, hot water, electricity; steam heat, closets; garden in back; quiet street; $65. Spring 6314.

PINEHURST AV., 45, (Corner 179th St.)—Six-room corner apartments, 2 baths; rents, $55-$65; high-class house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, ("Riviera.")—5-room; strictly high-class, fireproof building, very low rental for balance of lease; 3 years and 4 months. A. J. Odell, Audubon 5400.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, (Opposite Claremont Inn.)—Four-five rooms; elevator; $50-$70.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (corner 161st.)—Sublet 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; inquire office.

Riverside Drive, 454.—5 rooms, 2 baths; $1,300 yearly; also studio and bath; $60 monthly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 524, (Apartment 63.)—Six rooms; beautiful view Hudson.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 466.—6 rooms, 2 baths; $125 monthly; immediate possession.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 121, (Corner 116th St.)—Magnificent corner apartment, 8 rooms; high class; every modern improvement.

WEST END AV., 498.—8-room apartment; greatly reduced rent until Oct. 1.

WEST SIDE, 72d St. to 120th St., unfurnished five-room floor, private house; housekeeping; no children; state rental; references exchanged. O 156 Times.

WEST END AV., 839.—Six-room apartment; good location; $75. Brock.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED—Oct. 1, 1918, for 8 months, a perfectly furnished apartment; 4 masters' bedrooms, 4 servants' rooms; $1,000 per month. BERLEANY, INC., 48 West 49th St. Tel. Bryant 7152.

TWO or three room furnished, modern apartment, between 125th-190th, near Riverside; must be reasonable. O 168 Times.

COUPLE will share furnished apartment, or rent two rooms and kitchenette, near Madison Square. Y 292 Times Annex.

Small apartment wanted, furnished, with kitchen or kitchenette; give full particulars, O 191 Times.

Unfurnished.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY
with OCTOBER VACANCIES will obtain quick results by listing with REMCO., BROADWAY AND 99TH ST.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

81ST, 119 EAST.—Unusually choice room; private bath; business woman preferred; references. Rainey.

37TH, EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Unusual apartment, one large room, bath and closet; beautifully furnished; cool; elevator; $10 weekly. Telephone 1381 Murray Hill.

48D, 130 EAST.—For gentleman, small room, bath; private; Grand Central. First bell.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room; all conveniences; Summer rates; telephone; reference.

62D, 24 EAST.—Large, front room and bath in high-class private residence; bachelors only.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, near 51st St.—1 or 2 large rooms, all conveniences, private house; breakfast; telephone; references required.

MADISON AV., 640, (Apt. 7-D.)—Beautifully furnished, cool room; Summer rate. Plaza 2137.

MADISON AV., 527.—Single room; gentleman; references; $5 weekly.

ONE or two comfortable rooms, kitchen, bath, suitable two women or couple; strict privacy assured. After 7 P. M. or Sunday. Copeland, Madison Square 4480.

West Side.

9TH ST., 208 WEST.—Small rooms.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Unusually attractive 1 and 2 connecting rooms; electricity; references.

13TH ST., 104 WEST, 6th Av.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bathroom; single, en suite.

21ST, 234 WEST.—BUSINESS GIRLS; delightful rooms; kitchen privileges; references. Rand.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Furnished large room adjoining bath; overlooking park; exclusive; references.

40TH, 24 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; telephone; $10; medium rooms, $4.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

47TH, 81-41 WEST.—Beautiful small apartments; other rooms; private baths; electricity.

49TH ST., 47 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private bath; electricity; elevator; also single rooms.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; Summer rates.

50TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large bedroom, private bath; also suite; gentleman. Circle 1810.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Large, airy room, with bath, kitchenette, toilet; hot water; reference.

51ST ST., 11-13 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; private baths. Circle 458.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

51ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractive suite, large living and bedroom, lavatory, twin beds; all modern improvements, for one or two gentlemen; convenient transportation; references. Apt. 9. Phone 8345 Circle.

52D, 54 WEST.—Front room, running water, electricity; refined location; gentlemen only.

52D, 47 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, small; elegant front; basement; bath.

55TH, (1,730 Broadway.)—One, two connecting rooms, gentlemen. Apt. 6G. Circle 2131.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Two airy rooms and bath, shower; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Sublet seven-room apartment; electricity, telephone; $70. See Superintendent.

57TH ST., 264 WEST.—Exceptional room and environment; no other roomer; lady desired. Nichols.

38TH ST., 14 EAST.—Elegant single, double rooms; select house; telephone; $3.50, $4, $5, $8, $10.

61ST, 27 WEST.—Rooms to let; Summer rates; single or suite. Plaza 2328.

64TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, private bath, electricity; reasonable; select house.

69TH, 72 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for one or two bachelors in refined home; newly furnished front suite, consisting of large living room, bedroom, and bath; electricity, telephone; separate entrance; reference. Apt. 2.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large and small rooms; electricity; artistic floors; switchboard; refined residence.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptional house; room and bath; also single rooms; suitable one or two; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Attractive, clean, airy rooms, suite; reasonable; gentlemen, business couple; references.

70TH, 218 WEST.—Attractive, cool room, bath adjoining; electricity; French family; reference.

70TH, 103 WEST.—Beautiful double room, private bath; also single room; moderate prices.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Cool double room, twin beds, running water; also delightful single room; scrupulously clean. Apt. 4.

71ST, 141 WEST.—Large and small; housekeeping allowed; all conveniences; near subway and L.; reasonable.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Back parlor suite, two rooms and kitchenette; electricity; phone.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Attractive, large second-floor front room.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room, electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Debernyz, Col. 3588.

72D, 266 WEST.—Large, small rooms, every convenience; fine location; reasonable; reference.

73D, 251 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; modern conveniences; private house; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Exceptional house near Riverside Drive; double rooms, bath; small rooms; board optional; reasonable; subway; phone.

**73D, 139 WEST.—Attractive fur

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT to working manager in cafeteria; good on pastries and pies; domestic science graduate preferred; no Sundays or holidays. A 67 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Salary $12 to $15, according to ability; reply in own handwriting stating age, nationality, and references. Address L 257 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; high school graduate; beginner; state salary. R 225 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT or nurse for a sanitarium out of the city; pay, $24 a month. Call at 146 East 28th St. today at 3:30 P. M. for personal interview.

ATTENDANT, who has had experience in a State hospital for insane; pay $32 a month, board and room. Box 125, Stamford, Conn.

BANK wants young women with knowledge of adding machines; state experience and salary expected. K 291 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK.—Young lady able to run Underwood billing machine, good operator and correct at figures, for manufacturing concern; office hours, 8:30-5:30; 1 o'clock Saturday, all year round. Apply, stating salary and references, R 211 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK, capable of operating Remington billing machine, printing office; state previous experience, age, salary. G 223 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Girl wanted, to do simple bookkeeping, clerical work, answer phone; stenographer preferred, but not essential; apply letter only, giving particulars and salary. T. A. Keppler, Woolworth Bldg., New York.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced, capable taking full charge (double entry) books; trial balance and profit and loss statements required monthly; small growing business; state experience and salary wanted. K 400 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, thoroughly experienced in double entry bookkeeping and able to systematize and control office; salary $25 per week. Address in own handwriting, giving full particulars as to experience and ability, O 171 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting, thoroughly experienced, for importing and exporting concern. Apply Chaitin & Bobrow, 133 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER, — Experienced; accurate at figures and have good handwriting; only those with first-class reference apply. The Manhattan Shirt Co., 244 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER thoroughly experienced; export, import experience preferred; state particulars, salary. B 246, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in double entry; familiar with insurance accounts preferred; state experience, references, and salary expected. K 397 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Textile house requires competent, quick, thorough bookkeeper familiar with controlling accounts; state experience, salary, qualifications. R 249 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young lady; must be able to handle typewriter; excellent opportunity for advancement; Christian firm. S. K. T., 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted. Call 10 A. M., Army and Navy Distributing Co., 28 West 18th St., city.

BOOKKEEPER.—Elderly woman; knowledge of controlling accounts for retail gown shop. Sheridan, 366 5th Av., Room 514.

BOOKKEEPER. — Familiar controlling accounts, trial balances; accurate at figures; permanent. N 698 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, over 25, quick and alert; state experience, and salary expected. G 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. —Experienced, neat correspondent. Andrews Tool Co., Inc., 60 Grand St., near 6th Av. L station.

BRIGHT GIRL
to work in silk department; good chance for advancement.
KREWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 West 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID and Waitress, white, seashore, Rhode Island; separate room, electricity, running water. Apply between 2 and 6 P. M., apartments 123, 215 West 91st St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS wanted for small, high-class hotel in Adirondacks; splendid chance for one coming well recommended. Reply to Y 307 Times Annex.

CHAMBERMAID, $30 per month. Apply Housekeeper Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th.

CHARGE CLERK; experienced, must have good, legible handwriting, also knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography. Columbia Hat Works, 590 Broadway.

CLERICAL WORK.

GIRLS WANTED BY A LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK FOR GENERAL CLERICAL WORK; ALSO BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE OPERATORS; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE, L 255 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERICAL WORK.—Wanted in wholesale dry goods house, 2 bright girls for clerical work; steady positions; state age and salary expected. Apply P. O. Box 83, Madison Square.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted, experienced; a permanent position with excellent opportunities for right girl; manufacturing corporation located in Bronx. Answer, stating fully your experience, giving references, Y 301 Times Annex.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, experienced. Call Room 1009, 309 Broadway.

DOCTOR (woman) as interne in a sanitarium for nervous diseases; pay, $90 a month, with board and room. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

DRAFTSWOMEN,
experienced on mechanical drawing, preferably with knowledge of electrical work; high pay, short hours, fine working conditions.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th St.

EXPERT MAIL ORDER MANAGER.
ADVERTISING WOMAN to handle the sales organization and agency staff of a well-established mail order concern; must be able to write forceful sales letters and direct the work of salesmen through correspondence; one knowing the mail order business thoroughly, with experience in the garment line preferred; applicant must be willing to leave the city. Apply by letter only, giving complete details of experience and qualifications, to H. Glatson, 1123 Madison Av.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted, white. Call before 11 A. M., Apartment 12D, 219 West 81st St.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK.—Young lady; must be neat and good penman; give references. A 76 Times.

GENTLEWOMAN, with pleasing manner, accustomed to meeting people in a social way, no previous business experience necessary; splendid future for high woman; salary $15. Apply Marceau, 624 5th Av.

GENTLEWOMAN to sit occasionally with perfectly normal old lady during absence of relatives. Apply Beattie, 365 West 118th St.

GIRLS WHO SEEK
pleasant work at good wages should see us tomorrow morning; we want a few more workers in our perfumery factory; experience unnecessary.
PARFUMERIE—ED. PINAUD,
14TH ST., COR. 5TH AV.

GIRLS,
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO DO YOUR COUNTRY A PATRIOTIC SERVICE.
We need girls (high school graduates) interested in chemistry or physics; scientific apparatus for Government use; good pay for beginners, higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week; half-day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Blocks South of 14th St.

GIRL,
over 16 years, for filing and general office work in department of accounts. Apply 6th floor, Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and 3d Av.

GIRL, smart, wanted as assistant to manager in wholesale clothing firm; must know stenography and typewriting; one who has had experience in manufacturing business preferred; good opportunity. Apply S. & C. Clothing Co., 32 West 18th.

GIRLS for finishing department; nice work; advancement; employment bureau. American Bank Note Co., Lafayette Av. and Manila St., Bronx.

GIRL, for general office work, one who has had experience in clothing manufacturer's office preferred; good opportunity for advancement. Apply to S. & C. Clothing Co., 32 West 18th.

BILL CLERK, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING; WAGES START $12; STEADY POSITION. T. S., 216 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRLS to learn precious stone cutting. L 217 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS
TO DO LIGHT MESSENGER WORK IN OFFICES; MUST BE 16 YEARS OF AGE; GOOD PAY.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks South of 14th St.

HAND SEWERS ON FINE UNDERWEAR; STEADY WORK ALL YEAR. OTTILIE BRAND, INC., 5 EAST 40TH ST.

HOUSEKEEPER, general wanted for country home; must be first-class cook; capable of handling entire menu; 3 in family; no laundry; state references and salary expected. A 69 Times.

LEDGER CLERK on stock ledger; for young lady, quick and accurate, a splendid opportunity is offered; in reply state experience and salary expected. Model Brassiere Co., 786 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

MAID wanted, general housework; neat; good wages; no washing. 25 Claremont Av., Apartment 8A.

MAID, white, for housework; beautiful Summer location. Phone Flushing 2071.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER wanted for first-class boarding house; references required. Address 27 Hillside Av., Montclair, N. J. Phone 2971.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Refined American or English woman to go abroad; care of children; all go to school. Apply to 546 West 124th St., Apt. 63, Friday, 10-12 A. M.

NURSE wanted for country, child two years old; experience required; not over 45 years of age. Call from 3 to 4:30 P. M. Address 82 East 79th St., New York City.

NURSE.—Take charge 1-year child; also assist 6½-year child. 562 West 113th St., Apartment 7-E.

NURSE.—Reliable children's nurse or nursery maid. Call mornings, 12 West 9th.

OFFICE GIRLS, at least 16 years of age, wanted at once. Call at 9th floor, 360 Madison Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Girl; real estate; experience unnecessary; salary to start, $8 weekly. K. K., 164 Times Uptown.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman; high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week commission; salary second week; permanent; Suite 2388, 15 Park Row.

SALESLADIES.—Two neat-appearing young ladies to take orders out of town; expenses advanced; splendid opportunity to make big money. A 13 Times.

SALESWOMAN for leather goods and novelty department in women's specialty shop; must be thoroughly experienced and of good appearance; permanent position and opportunity for advancement; no evening work, half day Saturday. A 43 Times.

SALESWOMEN wanted, two, between ages 25 and 35, travel on road selling food specialties to retail grocers; must furnish best of references; salary and expenses. Y 323 Times Annex.

SALESLADY. — Experienced, capable; good position. Frances Dress Shop, 643 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

SHOE SALESLADIES wanted, with experience and references. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wanted, competent, salary $17; only those with good, practical experience need apply to office manager. National Aniline and Chemical Co., W. Beckers Works, East 83d St. and Ditmas Av., Brooklyn, take Church Av. car to Ralph Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY.
Capable and intelligent young woman to handle correspondence, file claims and orders, and be of general assistance to Traffic Manager; a good personality and the ability to deal with people by telephone in a satisfactory manner is required. R 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, Remington No. 10 operator, and office assistant, in a banking house on lower Broadway; must be neat, accurate, reliable, and capable of directing work of others; state age, experience, and salary desired. L 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
EXPERIENCED, AMBITIOUS, ACCURATE, UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; GIVE QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARY EXPECTED. R 239 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Small town; good Summer position; $12; 50 miles from New York; state age, experience, and names of firms where you worked; pleasant office and surroundings; board $7, in best families. Address Chevrolet Motor Company, Hightstown, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER Wanted.—Capable and reliable young woman, preferably high school graduate, who is competent to handle office detail and phone. Answer in own handwriting, full particulars as to ability, previous employment and salary, L 228 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Experienced in export work, with large perfume house; Christian firm; 9-5:30, half day Saturday; $13 start; opportunity for advancement. Apply V. Vivaudou, Inc., 418 West 25th.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and competent; congenial position with good opportunity for advancement; Christian firm. Address in own handwriting, stating experience, references, &c., L 234 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, CAPABLE YOUNG LADY, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, FOR PERMANENT POSITION; STATE SALARY AND LAST EXPERIENCE. A. P., 236 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, who is also qualified to do general office work; daylight office; moderate work; salary $14; state age, nationality, education, experience. K 377 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER
accustomed to Royal machine, also assist in salesroom; neat appearance, quick worker. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER for office of dry goods house; must be quick, accurate, and neat in her work; state age, salary, and experience. N. H., 293 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid and experienced, with large insurance agency; must be accurate; start $65 per month. P 396 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, AT LEAST THREE YEARS, DICTAPHONE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; STEADY POSITION. CALL 895 4TH AV., SEVENTH FLOOR.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, young woman, for real estate office; salary to start, $12; must have experience. Real Estate, 319 6th Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, no beginners, $14 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement. The Rubber Products Co., 243 West 55th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced stenographer and typewriter; splendid future for bright woman; salary $15. Apply 8d floor, 624 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, experienced billing on typewriter; $15 per week to start; permanent position. Address L 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS. — Experienced; large publishing house; moderate salary start; chance advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER,
experienced; one who understands bookkeeping preferred; good opportunity. B. E., 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, possessing executive ability; prefer one experienced in shirtwaist line; exceptional opportunity. E. & J. Weinberg, 43 West 24th.

STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge bookkeeping, some experience; neat, accurate; $12. A 27 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in mercantile office; neat appearance. Leader Mercantile Co., 225 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER with some knowledge of bookkeeping; only experienced need apply. P 9 Times.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT wanted, stenographer and typist; hours, 9-4:30. R 242 Times Downtown.

STOCK GIRL, experienced, in high-class gown shop. Sheridan, 366 5th Av.

TEACHER of touch typewriting; day and evening classes; excellent opportunity. Alpha School, 2 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS, experienced in central office work; a few not now employed in telephone companies' offices who are willing to leave the city during the war; good salary and all expenses, including carfare, laundry, good board with pleasant, refined home surroundings; give full particulars as to telephone experience, family conditions, and present employment. V 364 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, must be experienced, for night work in newspaper office; hours 11 P. M. to 9 A. M., six days week; good pay for competent operator. Address Box T. S., 1,364 Broadway.

TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR FOR MAIN OFFICE; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; GOOD SALARY; PLEASANT CONDITION. APPLY CALCO CHEMICAL CO., BOUND BROOK, N. J.

TYPIST AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright beginner; answer own handwriting with full particulars, stating salary expected. A 54 Times.

TYPIST and clerical assistant; must be accurate. Call Mutual Examining & Refinishing Co., 224 West 26th St.

TYPIST.—Accurate, refined, high school education. Call 70 5th Av., Room 1,137.

WOMAN, with city reference, to wash and iron furniture covers, any day next week, either at her home or mine. Y 311 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN
FOR RESPONSIBLE OFFICE POSITION; MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE, GOOD FIGURER; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; GIVE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. BROOKLYN, R 219 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG LADY, competent to keep merchandise stock records, in wholesale dry goods business; state fully experience, salary required. R 237 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to assist bookkeeper; must have some knowledge of posting and statements; state age, salary, and experience, K. S., 217 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMEN

WANTED TO TRAIN FOR POSITIONS HANDLING TELEGRAMS BY TELEPHONE; SALARY PAID DURING TRAINING; PERMANENT POSITIONS; RAPID ADVANCEMENT; REGULAR SALARY INCREASES; SEMI-ANNUAL BONUS.
APPLY 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.
ROOM 1702, 24 WALKER STREET.

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

YOUNG LADY WITH EXPERIENCE IN PUBLISHING HOUSE, TO EDIT MONTHLY TRADE BULLETIN OR HOUSE ORGAN FOR PROGRESSIVE WHOLESALE WAIST HOUSE; ALSO ASSIST IN ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT; MUST BE COMPETENT, INTELLIGENT, AND POSSESS ABILITY; PERMANENT POSITION. LERNER WAIST, 15 WEST 36TH.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted in large real estate office as assistant in renting department. R 243 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required; open all Summer.

NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
SPECIAL COURSE.
Three months individual instruction.
Summer terms.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av, (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

ATTENTION, GIRLS, LADIES!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street.

STENOGRAPHERS,
BOOKKEEPERS,
BILLING MACH. OPRS.
CLERKS.

Our service can be utilized to advantage by competent business women. The list of high-grade offerings we are able to make for all the above classifications is so large that it is impossible to advertise the best, as they are all good. We can also use many high-school graduates, good at figures, for general clerical and filing positions.

Call Room 725. Hours 9 to 1.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
REFINED young women, (under 30,) Americans, for permanent openings:
STENOGRAPHERS.
10 BANK, $1,000, (lunches and bonus.)
10 GOVERNMENT Positions, (Washington,) $1,200.
2 GOVERNMENT, (N. Y.,) $18-$20.
5 COMMERCIAL, $70-$80 month.
5 INSURANCE, $14.
LONG ISLAND POSITIONS.
3 BOOKKEEPERS, $18.
1 Stenographer, Traffic Experience, $20.
CLERKS.
10 BANKS, INSURANCE, $10-$15.
OTHER openings for Dictaphone, Comptometer, and Adding Machine Operators.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 LIBERTY ST.

STENOGRAPHERS, engineering, $25; head stenographer, $25; secretary-stenographer, $28; others, $22-$20-$18-$15; bookkeepers, $25-$22-$20; ledger clerk, $18; (5) assistants, $15, hours 9-5; typists, downtown, $65 monthly; others, $14-$12-$10; office assistants, $15-$12; learners, $8; Burroughs adding machine operator, (banking experience,) $18; comptometer operator, Elliott-Fisher operator, $15; filing clerk, (Amberg system,) $14; correspondent, factory cost clerks, payroll clerks, $18; office typist, $50 month, meals. No registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

STENOGRAPHERS, (7,) Washington, $1,200-$1,500; immediate; many high grade positions New York, law, export, insurance, commercial, $18-$22; typists, clerks, and beginners, $10-$15.
MUTUAL SERVICE BUREAU,
41 Liberty St.

WE WILL PLACE YOU TODAY.
BRODY AGENCY,
289 Broadway.
Stenographers, $12-$25; legal, $15-$20; bookkeepers, $12-$25; Elliott-Fisher, $18; switchboard, $15; file clerk, $18; typists, statistical, clerical; excellent salaries; free registration.

BOOKKEEPER, COST AND CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, $25; CLERICAL, COST SHEETS, $12; TYPIST, $12; GOOD OPENINGS DAILY. FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 WEST 42D ST.

BOOKKEEPERS, $15-$25; stenographers, law, commercial, $15-$20; typists and clerical, $10-$15. Worth Employment Agency, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$20; Jersey City, $20; typists, $14; clerks, $12; switchboard, $12. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, 203 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, many superior openings. Fulton Agency, 489 5th Av. 93 Nassau.

YOUNG LADIES, nice office positions, from $50 to $80 per month. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

INSTRUCTIONS in French by French lady teacher in the evenings; state terms. Foreigner, O 182 Times.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 138d St. Morn. 6914.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.
Experienced seniors, qualified by experience and training to conduct audits, investigations, write reports, &c., state age, education, professional training and nationality; replies will be held in strict confidence. Box D 309 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A. wanted, to be connected with an accounting organization where a large future is offered to a young man with a certificate; wide experience not essential. Address "Future," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Experienced, senior and junior, qualified by training for position on permanent staff of C. P. A.; state age, education, references, salary, &c. A 228 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.
Experienced juniors, qualified by training, for our permanent staff; state age, education, nationality, reference, &c. Box D 370 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANTS, temporary engagements. Apply by letter, stating salary, experience, references, &c Constam Audit Co., Newark, N. J.

ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly capable; state age, references, experience, and salary expected. Address Auditor, P. O. Box 1760, New York City.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS (10); A 1 commission; this is your opportunity; call between 8 and 9 A. M. and 5 and 6 P. M. Gehring Publishing Co., 1,480 Broadway.

ASSISTANT WINDOW TRIMMER.
L. S. PLAUT & CO.
require the services of an assistant window trimmer; those with department store experience only need apply; excellent opportunity for the one who shows the desired qualifications. Apply Employment Office, second floor.

ASSISTANT to purchasing agent; must be conversant with raw material market; one with specialized knowledge of electrical instruments and supplies preferred. For interview write, stating age, married or single, experience, salary expected, etc., to Box 208, Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED IN MODERN SYSTEMS, OVER DRAFT AGE, WANTED BY LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. A 232 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Salary, $12 to $15 according to ability. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, and references. Address L 256 Times Downtown.

ALTERATION HANDS, thoroughly experienced on high-class gowns. Sheridan, 366 5th Av., Room 514.

A TECHNICAL SCHOOL in Greater New York requires (1) instructor in applied science laboratory, (2) instructor in elementary applied electricity and mechanics; preference will be given to men with mechanical or electrical technical training and practical and teaching experience; position permanent; apply by letter; give full personal and experience data and photograph; state salary expected. Address Instructor, Box 228, Temple Court Building, New York City.

AUDITOR, preferably one who has had banking experience, can have a good position with chance for rapid advancement if he proves to be the right man; apply by letter in detail. O 189 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

AT ONCE,
MILLWRIGHTS.
Must have tools.
MILLWRIGHT HELPERS,
PAINTERS.
GOOD WAGES.
Must be Americans and be able to start to work at once. Apply in person to Employment Department.
WRIGHT MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

AUTOMOBILE ELECTRICIAN.—Pleasant shop; good job for experienced man. Write or call, Exide Service Station, 264 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS wanted, first class. The Auto Service Co., 225 John St., Bridgeport, Conn.

BANK.
BRIGHT, ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN, DRAFT EXEMPT, WANTED FOR NEW YORK BANK; EXPERIENCED MEN PREFERRED.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.
IN REPLY GIVE AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE. L 254 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BANK CLERKS WANTED.—A LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK IS IN NEED OF SEVERAL CLERKS FAMILIAR WITH THE RACK AND THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN BANK WORK; ONLY MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 35, AND WHO ARE DRAFT EXEMPT, WILL BE CONSIDERED; APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING AGE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERIENCE. L 252 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BANK CLERKS WANTED; EXPERIENCED MEN, TELLERS AND BOOKKEEPERS. APPLY 4 EAST 44TH ST., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, AT 10:30 A. M.

BANK CLERKS.—Young men with experience as assistant receiving tellers; also bank bookkeeping; state experience, age, and salary expected. K 292 Times Downtown.

BATTERY MAN WANTED.
A growing and progressive storage battery company, located 2 hours from N. Y. City, requires the services of a capable and well-equipped man for factory superintendent; experienced men only need apply. N 120 Times.

BENCH HANDS wanted to work at Mount Vernon. Apply at 72 Grand St., city.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced on sales and general ledger; must be quick and accurate and energetic, capable of taking monthly trial balance; permanent position. Apply by letter, giving full details, stating salary, age, experience, and draft status. Colt Stratton Co., 109 West 64th St.

BOOKKEEPER AND CLERKS, in large insurance corporation; well educated men, over 19 years of age; draft exempt; good opportunity for advancement; give age, experience, and salary expected. R 240 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
Young man take charge sales ledger; must be quick and accurate, able to take off trial balance monthly, and has had experience in ready-to-wear; good future to right party. Address W. A., 218 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and accountant, capable taking complete charge of office; must have wholesale clothing experience and be familiar with auditing and cost system; state fully experience and salary. A 71 Times.

BOOKKEEPER experienced on sales ledger and able to draw off trial balance correctly. Call or write F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co., South 9th St. and Kent Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of building materials and construction desirable but not essential; must be able to operate typewriter; in reply state experience, references, and salary expected. L. M., 210 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; able to work with little supervision; take care of own trial balance, quick at figures; draft exempt. Apply with references, age, and salary, R 212 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, in a hotel supply house dealing in meats and provisions; must be exact at figures and willing to work from 5 A. M. to 3 P. M. Call, with references, Chas. Wissmann Co., 408 West 14th.

BOOKKEEPER-Ledger Clerk, draft exempt; excellent opportunity for advancement; permanent position. Address Jersey City, R 202 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, young married man. Apply by letter only, stating age, salary, and experience, to Atlas Waste Manufacturing Co., 505 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Large wholesale house; must be competent, experienced, and understand controlling accounts; first-class references. F. A. M., O 504 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER—Young married man. Apply by letter only, stating age, salary, and experience, to Atlas Waste Mfg. Co., 505 Johnson Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, experienced controlling accounts, capable of taking charge. National Coat Pad Mfg. Co., 155 Wooster St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for New York club; salary $65 a month and meals. H 418 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant; experienced, accurate, and rapid; give salary and all experience. Publishers, P. 286 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, custom tailor, to assist with stock and selling. Apply by letter only. Stone, 537 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; only those with ten years' experience need apply; state salary. R 227 Times Downtown.

BOTTLERS.—Ginger ale; Foot Crown machine; steady employment; good pay. 888-5 W. 36th.

BOYS.
Ambitious office boys; public school graduates or those having attended high school preferred; permanent position and excellent opportunity for advancement to intelligent boys of good habits; large insurance brokerage corporation; address, own handwriting, stating references, nationality; salary $9 to start and bonus. L 206 Times Downtown.

BOY.—An intelligent, good-natured, and ambitious American boy for office work in prominent general agency office of an out-of-town life insurance company; pleasant surroundings; rapid advancement if qualifications are as desired; liberal salary. Apply in own handwriting, stating references, Post Office Box 839, Madison Square Branch.

BOYS wanted, a large concern, dealing in iron and steel products, have several openings for boys with high school education; excellent opportunity to learn the steel business and work with established house; experience unnecessary; state age, education, give references. R 220 Times Downtown.

BOYS Wanted; large American fire insurance company has vacancies for several boys with high school educations; write, stating age, experience; salary $15 per month. K 378 Times Downtown.

BOY UNDER 16 FOR OFFICE WORK, CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; BRING WORKING PAPERS AND REFERENCE. BOYD'S, 19 BEEKMAN ST.

BOY, about 18 years old, with high school education, for general office and outside work; state particulars; salary $12 per week. A 217 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in office of export house; excellent chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary. R 201 Times Downtown.

BOYS wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; good chance for advancement for the right party; salary to start $7. W 857 Times Downtown.

BOY in office of dry goods commission house; one who can furnish A1 references; state age, nationality, and salary expected. Opportunity, K 380 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright and ambitious, for shipping department daily newspaper; good opportunity for advancement; salary to start, $9. X Y Z 383 Times Annex.

BOYS for stock, wholesale shoe house; good opportunity for advancement. Ginzberg-Gordon Co., 141 Duane St.

BOYS.—GOOD WAGES, $10-$12 START; 48-HOUR WEEK. EXTRA FOR OVERTIME. STEINER, 257 WEST 17TH.

BOY, bright, intelligent, with large photographic house. Call Underwood & Underwood, 6 East 39th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS.
Exceptional opportunities are offered by a large corporation to several bright, intelligent office boys, who are anxious to advance themselves into clerical and mechanical positions; school graduates, age 14 to 17; salary $8.00 to start. D 375 Times Downtown.

BOYS, (6,) $9;
WORKING PAPERS.
SAMUEL H. MOSS, 36 E. 23D ST.

BOY
over 16 years for filing and general office work in Dept. of Accts. Apply 6th Floor, Bloomingdale Bros., 59th St. and 3d Av.

BOYS, several strong, for work in printing plant. Western Newspaper Union, 239 West 39th St., New York City.

BOY WANTED.—APPLY, WITH REFERENCE, ROOM 1904, 220 BROADWAY.

BOY in wholesale woolen house; state age, reference, salary expected. K 323 Times Downtown.

BOY, over 16, wanted by wholesale dry goods house for stock work; salary to start $10. L 231 Times Downtown.

BOY, by New York Stock Exchange house, 15 to 18 years old; experience not necessary. L 229 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16, desirous of advancing himself; good opportunity. Werbro Ribbon Mfg Co., 19 East 24th.

BOY wanted, general work, lawyer's office; good salary and chance to advance. R 241 Times Downtown.

BOYS to learn precious stone cutting. L 216 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in publishing house; good chance for advancement. A 210 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work; write good hand. Star, Putnam Bldg., 1,403 Broadway.

BOY.—Office work and errands. Call after 9, 15 West 38th, Room 905.

BOY wanted in law office. Call at 9:30, Room 83, 26 Exchange Place.

BRIGHT BOY
to work in lace stock; good chance for advancement.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 West 23d St.

BUSINESS MEN WHOSE PARTICULAR LINE HAS BEEN ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE WAR WILL FIND IT ADVANTAGEOUS TO TAKE UP LIFE INSURANCE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. SYSTEM OF SUPERVISION AND TRAINING FOR BEGINNERS MAKES PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. APPLY ROOMS 918-920, EQUITABLE BUILDING.

BUYER.—Export house, doing a large business in Central and South America, desires the services of a competent buyer of general merchandise; good knowledge of Spanish essential. Apply, stating age, experience, nationality, and salary, L 261 Times Downtown.

CABINET MAKER AND FINISHER, permanent position, good salary. Green Furniture Co., 77 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J.

CAPABLE young man or woman wanted by downtown general advertising agency with previous advertising experience to assist in order department. Address Box A 77 Times.

CAPABLE MAN to take care of cows, lawns, and vegetable gardens; must have good references. L 266 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Sober, good driver, single; start next week in new Cadillac for California; $100 per month and expenses on road. Address, with reference, E. R. Pirtle, Room 1040, Waldorf-Astoria.

CHAUFFEUR, COMPETENT MAN, FOR SINGER AUTOMOBILE; STATE REFERENCES AND SALARY DESIRED; PERMANENT. 329 TIMES ANNEX.

CHAUFFEUR, expert; must make repairs; good pay; short hours; permanent; security or reliable references required. Frank Levy, 483 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, above draft age, wanted by private family living at Dedshurst, L. I.; wages $75 per month, board and room furnished; only experienced drivers need apply. L 265 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR on Ford car, Manhattan delivery. Call after 9 o'clock. J. K. Krieg Co., 39 Warren St.

CHIEF OPERATING ENGINEER;
must be thoroughly familiar with large cross-compound condensing engines, elevators, ice machines, air compressors, and AC and DC generators; applicant should have had experience in plants of 3,000 horse power and over. Apply by letter or in person.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

CHIEF ENGINEER, hotel experience, understanding ice plant and refrigeration, $125 per month. Apply Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

CLERICAL MAN, knowledge of stenography, general office duties, by large manufacturing company; references; state salary desired. L 213 Times Downtown.

CLERKS
WANTED
BY LARGE
DOWNTOWN BANK.
BANK EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL, BUT MUST BE GOOD AT FIGURES AND RAPID BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE OPERATORS. DRAFT EXEMPT MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 35 ARE DESIRED.
BOX L 253 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERKS.—A LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK REQUIRES LATE SERVICES OF SEVERAL EXPERIENCED CLERKS TO WORK ON NIGHT FORCE. REPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS DOWNTOWN, P. O. BOX 822, NEW YORK CITY.

CLERK in a branch office of a daily newspaper; one who has experience in the handling of advertising and subscription; hours from 12:30 P. M. midnight to 8:30 in the morning; salary $15 a week; state age, references. Y 313 Times Annex.

CLERKS.—Spanish young men wanted for clerical work and filling up orders by large wholesale dry goods house in Middle West; good opportunity for advancement. R 210 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL.—5 EXPERIENCED PAYROLL CLERKS; ALSO TYPIST AND BOOKKEEPER; GOOD OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRIGHT MEN. APPLY TERMINAL BLDG. D, 15TH ST., HOBOKEN, N. J., EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

CLERK wanted in factory for checking up production of machines; must be good at figures. Call Arden Manufacturing Corp., 450 East 148th.

COLLECTOR, with knowledge of bookkeeping; permanent position to man past draft age; reference required. Castle Co., 1,374 Broadway, at 37th St.

COLLECTORS.—Young men, draft exempt, familiar with Jersey City streets preferred; must have good personality; permanent position. Address R 203 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR AND SOLICITOR FOR LIFE INSURANCE; SALARY. PRUDENTIAL INS. CO., 1,600 BROADWAY.

COMPETENT PACKER FOR A LARGE COAT AND SUIT HOUSE; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS; STEADY PO

HELP WANTED—Male.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS ON GIGS, FIXTURES, &C., WANTED AT ONCE; 48 HOURS PER WEEK; TIME AND ONE-HALF FOR OVERTIME; STEADY POSITIONS; WAGES TO START 75C. PER HOUR; GOVERNMENT WORK. APPLY IN PERSON, EISEMANN MAGNETO CO., 68 81D ST., 4TH FLOOR, BROOKLYN.

TRACERS OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE ON MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS; MUST BE GOOD LETTERERS; STATE EXPERIENCE IN FULL; AGE, AND SALARY. LOCATION NEW YORK CITY. ADDRESS A 202 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED AT ONCE,

TOOL DESIGNERS,

DRAFTSMEN,

OPERATION LAYOUT MEN,

MACHINE REPAIR FOREMEN,

MACHINE REPAIR MEN,

CARPENTERS,

MILLWRIGHTS,

MACHINE TROUBLE MEN,

GOVERNMENT WORK.

AT CONDITIONS

AND

WAGES.

If at present employed on

Government work do not apply.

APPLY IN PERSON, OR WRITE

THE WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP.,

BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,

LONG ISLAND CITY.

Ten minutes' ride by Subway from Grand Central Station, new York City, to plant.

WANTED, EXECUTIVE.

A GENERAL TOOLROOM FOREMAN,

ASSISTANT FOREMAN

IN TOOL-DESIGNING DEPARTMENT.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

Must be high-grade man, thoroughly experienced in machine shop. First-class salaries to right parties.

POSITIONS PERMANENT

IF YOU MAKE GOOD.

WRIGHT MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP.,

BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,

LONG ISLAND CITY.

WANTED.

Practical tool makers, with good personality, for field work; must be qualified to judge productive capacity of shops; A1 salary. Apply by letter or in person to the

WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORP.,

BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,

LONG ISLAND CITY.

WE DESIRE

TO EMPLOY AT ONCE

A FIRST-CLASS

METAL MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE

capable of directing outside manufacturers. Must possess personality and initiative. Handsome salary to right party.

APPLY IN PERSON

OR BY LETTER.

WRIGHT AIRCRAFT CORP.,

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LONG ISLAND CITY.

WILL

YOU

HELP?

THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY NEED WAR MATERIALS. WE ARE MAKING THEM AND WE NEED THE HELP OF THE SORT OF PEOPLE SHOWN BELOW IN ORDER TO KEEP UP WITH THE DEMANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT. WILL YOU JOIN US AND DO YOUR BIT HERE?

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT AND OFFICE.

10 MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.

25 BOYS, must be 16 years old, for mail and messenger service; minimum salary $9 to start.

2 BILLING CLERKS, thoroughly experienced, capable of making detailed cost analysis.

1 PHOTOSTAT OPERATOR.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,

57 BETHUNE ST.

Near West St. Six blocks south of 14th.

YOUNG MAN, over 31 years of age, familiar marine insurance return premium calculations, or having some knowledge accounting-bookkeeping; must be quick and accurate at figures and a steady, reliable worker of good habits; address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, nationality and salary desired. A 212 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN FOR FACTORY OFFICE IN THE BRONX; PRINCIPAL REQUIREMENTS ARE ACCURACY, ENERGY, RELIABILITY; EDUCATION MORE IMPORTANT THAN EXPERIENCE. CUTLER-HAMMER MFG. CO., 144TH ST. AND SO. BOULEVARD.

YOUNG MAN, export shipping clerk; must be familiar with railroad shipping details and have some experience; steady position in large importing and exporting concern. Apply by own writing, stating age, experience, reference, and salary desired. Address Export, Room 1601, 65 Broadway, New York.

YOUNG MAN wanted in office of a department of an old established wholesale house; American; opportunity for advancement to salesman; state age, experience, and salary expected; references required. D 368 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17 or 18, to assist in shipping and stock department; experience in this business preferred; excellent opportunity. Gordon Tire and Rubber Co., 136 West 65th St.

YOUNG MAN, competent to keep merchandise stock records in wholesale dry goods business; state fully experience, salary required and if draft exempt. R 238 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN,

must be fast on typewriter, with some experience in stenography, for employment department of large concern; fine opportunity; state age and salary. G. A. D., 150 Times.

YOUNG MAN familiar with keeping stock book in electrical and plumbers' supply house; salary $15 start. Call after 9 A. M., 145 Spring.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 32 years of age; one who has been confined to a desk but who would like something better; start at $20; Sept. 1, $25; Dec. 1, $30. Address Opportunity, L 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19 or 20, or draft exempt, for clerical work; advancement. Call Purchasing Department, Crucible Steel Co. and Foundry Co., 18th floor, 165 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, to assist in salesroom high-class sweater concern; must be neat appearing and well educated. Apply 315 4th Av., Room 1806.

YOUNG MAN, assistant, in receiving and shipping department; must be experienced and capable; state references and salary. J 599 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, with some experience in electrical and plumbers' fittings preferred, but not essential. Call 10 A. M., 145 Spring.

YOUNG MAN for junior clerical position who can qualify for advancement. Chas. A. Schieren Co., 30 Ferry St., N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN wanted; about 19, as office assistant in wholesale paper house. Apply at 284 Lafayette St.

YOUNG MAN.—Understands handling billing machine. K 327 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Short concentrated course.
Specially adapted for drafted men.
Best radio course in city.
Write or call today for booklet.
Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; get into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
SPECIAL COURSES.
Three months' individual instruction; Summer terms.
35 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED AT ONCE,

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,

30 Church Street.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

STENOGRAPHERS: $1,500 to $2,100. Several opportunities for aggressive, experienced men. Must be draft exempt.

COST & FACTORY ACCOUNTANTS: $1,500 to $2,000. High grade, experienced men. Must be draft exempt, to locate near New York.

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOOKKEEPERS: We are placing more bookkeepers than all other classes of employment put together, from boys 18 years old to men of 50. There are over 100 openings on our books now, and the demand grows every day, particularly for the $25 grade.

COST CLERKS, EXPORT CLERKS, BANK CLERKS, & BOOKKEEPERS, AND CLERICAL MEN of all kinds can surely find work to their liking by placing an application with us. The salaries are right and working conditions good, otherwise we do not list the opening.

STENOGRAPHERS: The situation with regard to stenographers has become acute. Never before have we had so many good positions with such promising futures to offer capable applicants, at salaries from $15 to $25. We also have many good openings for TYPISTS. Seeing is believing, so call in and we will convince you.

AMERICAN

EMPLOYMENT

EXCHANGE,

115 BROADWAY.

THE GOVERNMENT SAYS YOU MUST WORK IN A BUSINESS ESSENTIAL TO WINNING THE WAR. IF YOU ARE IN A NON-ESSENTIAL BUSINESS NOW, WE CAN PLACE YOU IN AN ESSENTIAL OR A GOVERNMENT POSITION.

ACCOUNTANT—Must know steamship shipping; $2,700.
CHIEF INSPECTOR—Must know armor plate; $2,400.
CHIEF DESIGNER—Must know steel work; $2,400.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT — Machine shop work, boiler and armor plate; $5,000.
CONSTRUCTION — Accountant for South America; $3,000.
JUNIOR ENGINEERS—(4,) for South America; $1,500.
SALESMAN—Grocery line; $1,300.
TIMEKEEPERS—For Government work; $1,300.
OUR EXECUTIVE ACCOUNTING, BOOKKEEPING AND STENOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENTS ARE IN NEED OF SEVERAL HUNDRED MEN FOR EMPLOYMENT IN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES AND GOVERNMENT WORK AT SALARIES UP TO $10,000 A YEAR.
YOUNG MEN, 17 to 21: we are being deluged with the usual amount of orders for junior office clerks, with or without experience from $12-$15-$20-$25, so if just leaving school, seeking a better position, or now in an unessential industry, get in touch with our Mr. Burke, who will be open until 4 o'clock to see you.
Office hours, 9 to 2.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.

CLEAN-CUT Americans (draft exempt) for permanent openings:
ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER, familiar with drug trade, New York experience preferred, $3,000.
25 BANK CLERKS, (Accounting and Tellers' Departments,) $1,200, $600.
5 BOOKKEEPERS, $1,000-$1,300.
50 JUNIOR CLERKS, $10-$15.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty St.

REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN for co-operative organization; bookkeepers, $23; assistants, $20; chief bookkeeper, $40; bank, $20; auto order department, $20; shipping, $16-$20; clerks, $12. Business Opportunities Co., Agency, 203 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, $25-$30 weekly; bookkeepers, $15-$25; cost clerk with knowledge credits, $40 weekly; office boys, (16) $6-$12. Worth Employment Agency, 309 Broadway.

CLEARING HOUSE CLERK.—Brokerage office; good salary; filing expert, $25; stenographers, $12-$25; many others; free registration. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

MANY POSITIONS for young men under draft age; experience, office, technical. MUTUAL SERVICE BUREAU,
41 Liberty St.

BOOKKEEPERS, $25; ledger clerks, $18-$20; office boys, $9; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

Good openings, from $10 week to $2,000 year; from office boys to executives. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AUBURN.—New 1918 7-passenger for sale; bargain for quick buyer. 147 West 54th. Circle 2471.

BUICK, CADILLAC, HUDSON, MARMON, FRANKLIN, CHEVROLET, SIMPLEX, PEERLESS, LANCIA.
DISCONTINUING
USED CAR BUSINESS.
MUST SELL BEFORE JUNE 20.
ALL LATE MODELS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,651 BROADWAY. CIRCLE 3249.

BUICK 1914 B-37 5-pass.
Touring; our extra shoe and tube.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
62d St. and Broadway,
New York City.

BUICK, Little 6, touring, very late 1917 car, appearance like new; price $950; run 1,000 miles. 1,208 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Decatur 4636.

BUICK 1916, seven-passenger, 6-cylinder; perfect condition; bargain. Behrman Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

BUICK 1917, little-six limousine; terms may be arranged. 305-7 West 59th St. Phone 9862 Columbus.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 8d floor.

BUICK, 6-cylinder,7-passenger touring; bargain. 2,235 Grand Concourse, (182d St.)

CADILLACS.

1918 Model 57 Convertible Victoria, practically a new car.
1917 Model 55 Limousine, overhauled and repainted; interior immaculate.
1917 Model 55 Touring; now being painted; act at once and select your own color.
1915 Model 51 Touring inclosed top; price right.
1916 Model 53 Limousine completely overhauled; very handsome car.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO.,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC FOUR-PASSENGER COUPE, PRACTICALLY NEW.
Very exceptional car; show equipment excellent; paint without a scratch; motor absolutely perfect; every possible equipment; can be inspected day, evening or Sunday till 8 P. M.; demonstration any time; on exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1916 5-passenger; in absolute first-class mechanical condition; thoroughly overhauled and repainted. Person looking for a good car will buy this on sight. A 64 Times.

CADILLAC.—Limousine, electric light, self-starter; four new shoes; any demonstration; price, $550. Can be seen 1,846 Clinton Av., Bronx.

CADILLAC, 8-cylinder, seven-passenger touring, 1916; splendid condition; seen any time; any demonstration. Mulligan, 1,264 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 507.

CADILLAC, 1915, landaulet; condition perfect, tires good, paint excellent; very reasonable. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, also roadster and sedan; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1916 seven-passenger touring; terms arranged. 305 West 59th. Columbus 9862.

CADILLAC 1917, SEDAN FOR SALE. 305 West 59th St. Phone 9862 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 8 cylinder touring car; first-class condition; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 touring; like new; fully equipped. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1915 touring; in excellent condition, both paint and mechanically. 1,930 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CHANDLER
Rebuilt and Guaranteed
USED CARS.
90-Day Guarantee.
Model 17 7-pass. Sedan.
Model 17 7-pass. Touring.
Model 16 7-pass. Touring.
Model 17 2-pass. spec. Sport Runabout.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
1,884 Broadway,
New York City.

CHANDLER 1917, four-passenger chummy roadster; exceptional bargain. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727. Open evenings.

CASE TOURING CAR for sale; 7 passenger, 1914, fully equipped, and in first-class condition; demonstration if desired. H 419 Times Annex.

COLE "8" SEDAN, 1918,
almost new, wire wheels, leaving city; must sell; bargain. Rippeth, 1,778 Broadway.

COLE 1918, 4-passenger sedan, practically new. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

DETROIT.—Electric, late model, new batteries, new paint, cord tires; a bargain. Phone Mr. Howison, Columbus 3725.

FIAT high-class touring car, late 1916, with Victoria top; all new rubber; two extra new tires; many extras; newly painted; 56 H. P.; like new; act quick; bargain; no reasonable offer refused; must sell immediately, as owner leaving town. Van Dyke, 1,789 Broadway.

FIAT, 1918, 55 H. P., special 4-pass. speedster touring, 4,500 mileage; cost $6,200; sacrifice; no dealers. Address Owner, Box 94 Times.

FIAT brougham car; painted black; basket-work body; upholstered in gray cloth. Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

FRANKLIN 1917 five-passenger touring, Series 9. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

FORD coupe, only used six weeks, has demountable rims, all new oversized tires, one extra tire tube and rim, shock absorber, full kit tools, jack, pump. Call 208 Vanderbilt Av., near Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

HARROUN TOURING CAR.

We can now make immediate delivery of latest models; price $985 delivered in New York. Transportation and War Tax included.

Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,

1,741 Broadway, at 56th St.,
New York City.

HAYNES landaulet 1913, 4-cylinder electric starter, overhauled, in good running order, good tires, used by owner; $350. S. J. Goldberg, 1,137 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Bedford 6364.

HUDSON Super-Six limousine, 1917 model; beautiful equipment; like new; terms arranged. 305 West 59th. Phone Columbus 9862.

HUDSON, four-passenger speedster; practically new; make offer. Telephone Owner, 348 Rector.

HUDSON SPORT, 4-PASS., 1918.
HARRY BRENNER, 1,778 BROADWAY.

ITALA runabout, latest imported model, starter, two disappearing rear seats; perfect condition. Latour, 32 West 58th St. Plaza 7912.

KING 8, 1916, perfect condition; new tires; bargain. Riverside 5010. Apt. 5.

LANCIA 1916 7-PASS. TOURING.
LANCIA 1916 ROADSTER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA LATE MODEL TOURING.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH.

LEXINGTON 1918, 5 passenger, sport model; run 400 miles; sacrifice. A 85 Times.

MARMON 34.—Five-passenger, two extra wheels, just overhauled; price $2,250; no dealers. Telephone C. M. Brown, Madison Square 5640.

MAXWELL 1916 Town Car at bargain price. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
1,884 Broadway, New York City.

MERCEDES COUPE.

FOR SALE, A 20 H. P. MERCEDES COUPE; INSIDE DRIVE; WITH 2 DISAPPEARING REAR SEATS; THOROUGHLY RECONSTRUCTED, AND EQUIPPED WITH LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, STARTING AND LIGHTING SYSTEM, &c. SOLD WITH OUR WRITTEN GUARANTEE.
IDEAL CAR FOR A DOCTOR.

MERCEDES REPAIR CO.
218 EAST 54TH ST., CITY.

MERCER, 22-70, SIX-PASSENGER, EXCEPTIONAL CONDITION. PRICE RIGHT.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., BKLYN.

MERCER, 1916, five wire wheels, four-passenger, like new; bargain. Irving Silverstein, Room 501, 1,790 Broadway, Columbus 4544.

MERCER late 1917, four-passenger. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

MERCER 1913 touring at bargain price; car fully equipped. 1,930 Broadway.

MERCER 1915 4 passenger touring; fine condition; make cash offer. 1,930 Broadway.

NATIONAL speedster; very fast; perfect condition; $475 to quick buyer. Behrman Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727. Open evenings.

OAKLAND, 5-passenger touring, late 1917 model, mechanically perfect; driven less than 4,000 miles, 2 extra tires. Apply F. S. Wiborg, 5 Beekman St., tel. Cortlandt 6402.

OAKLAND 1918 touring; will sell contract $121 below list. Phone Plaza 1071-M.

OLDSMOBILE.—Will take $500 cash for my beautiful four-passenger Oldsmobile roadster. Apply between 6 and 7 evenings, Gerlach, 8,657 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 8 cylinder touring; in perfect condition; sell reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 4-passenger sport type; mechanically guaranteed; original paint; wire wheels; extra wheels, tires. Columbus 8963.

PACKARD.—Sedan 6 cylinder model 48, electric light; Westinghouse shock absorbers; good tires; any demonstration. Can be seen 1,846 Clinton Av., Bronx.

PACKARD 30 landaulette; fine condition; sell very reasonable. Dovley. Tel. Aud. 6212.

PACKARD 1917, touring, seven-passenger; very fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

PACKARD 1916 twin six 5-passenger touring; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW 1915 "38" LANDAULET.
IN EXCEPTIONAL CONDITION,
VERY REASONABLE PRICE.
PIERCE-ARROW 1915 "38" TOURING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

PIERCE-ARROW touring; perfect mechanically, overhauled; 1913, 6-48; only used Summers. Apply 1,000 Park Av.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH three-passenger chummy, late model; bargain. Behrman Motors, 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727. Open evenings.

SIMPLEX 50, very late model, 7 passenger touring, Holbrook body, Boesch starter and lights, shock absorbers, all practically new tires, 2 extra tire tubes and rims, tube trunk, all overhauled and repainted, complete set tools, jack and pump; this car is like new, a big bargain. A 53 Times.

SIMPLEX.—Very late model, special built touring car; it is necessary that I dispose of this car at once. H. H., 198 Times.

STANDARD, 1917, seven-passenger touring; completely overhauled and repainted; guaranteed by company. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4648.

STANDARD "8," 1916 touring, demonstrator; has the appearance and condition of a new car; guaranteed. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
The ideal and economical Knight motored automobile. The following overhauled, newly painted and guaranteed cars ready for service; 1916 7-pass. touring, with new Victoria top; 1916 light 4 touring; 1916 "8 cyl." limousine, and 1915 light 4 limousine Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STUTZ Speedster, 1917; wire wheels; many extras; like new; bargain. Behrman Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727. Open evenings.

STUTZ 1916 runabout; mechanically perfect; looks like new; make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917, 6-passenger touring, six tires, wire wheels, full equipment; perfect condition. Stout, 317 Washington St., N. Y.

STUTZ 1914 runabout; looks and runs like new car; investigate. 1,930 Broadway.

STUTZ 16-valve speedster; Behrman motors, 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727. Open evenings.

STUTZ 1917 touring car, also Stutz runabout; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

VELIE.—Have 7-passenger late Velie; it's good; yours cheap. Call Circle 8235.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
Rebuilt 3, 2, 5, 5 ton Trucks.
Also White Taxicabs.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WINTON SIX.—Seven passenger touring car; electric light, self starter; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON.—My superb Winton six roadster; paint, mechanism, and tires perfect; price $1,500; no dealers. Winton, Room 1702, 60 Broad. Phone Broad 7032.

WINTON model 38 light six touring car; overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INFORMATION IS SOUGHT CONCERNING the whereabouts of UNA BIRD, otherwise known as UNA DANZINGER, and TILLIE DARLINGTON, otherwise known as TILLIE DANZINGER, daughters of Maurice Danzinger, now deceased. Last heard of in New York City twenty-five years ago. Communicate with HENRY M. DUBBS and HERMAN H. MATTMANN, Attorneys, 1,529 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR ADOPTION, FINE, HEALTHY ORphan boy, 4 years old in July; American and English parentage; will surrender to a well-to-do American family; references required. Address X 379 Times Annex.

MATHUE B. — CALL JACQUES BADER, care of Metropolitan Tobacco Co., 22 4th Av. Phone Spring 3190.

WALTER. — PLEASE COME HOME OR write and give address; you are forgiven; am very ill. Blanche, C. I., Long Island.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1918 CADILLAC touring.
1918 CHANDLER touring, 7-passenger.
1917 OWEN MAGNETIC chummy roadster.
1918 CHANDLER sedan.
1917 CADILLAC brougham sedan.
CHALMERS landaulet, brand new; big discount.
1917 ROSS "8" touring.
1916 WHITE touring 4-35.
1916 REO touring; excellent condition.
1917 CHALMERS town car, little "8"; almost new.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH chummy roadster.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH roadster.
1917 BRISCOE chummy roadster.
1916 MERCER roadster; like new.
1916 MERCER, sport model, 22-72.
1916 HUPMOBILE sedan.
1916 STUTZ speedster.
1916 STUTZ roadster, practically new.
BABY STUTZ speedster.
1916 CADILLAC touring.
CHEVROLET touring.
1917 STUDEBAKER touring.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

BURRELLE USED CAR SALON.
LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

ROLLS ROYCE 4-pass. Astor Show car.
STUTZ 1918 speedster.
STUTZ 1917 6-passenger touring.
STUTZ 1917 4-passenger touring.
STUTZ 1917 "16-valve" speedster.
STUTZ 1917 roadster.
MARMON 1917 4-pass. chummy roadster.
MERCER 1917 4-passenger touring.
MERCER 1917 speedster.
LOCOMOBILE 1917 4-passenger sport.
CADILLAC 1917 7-passenger touring.
CADILLAC 1917 7-passenger touring.
CADILLAC 1917 4-passenger chummy.
PIERCE-ARROW 1916 sedan "38."
PIERCE-ARROW 1915 "48" landaulet.
PIERCE-ARROW 1915 "38" French brougham.
HUDSON 1917 4-passenger sport.
WINTON 1917 7-passenger touring.
S. G. V. 1916 town car.
LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
ROLLS ROYCE 1913 landaulet; new body.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI 1914 sporting 4-pass.
DE DION suburban sedan.
FIAT 1915 "20-30" town car.

1,080 Broadway. Bet. 52d and 53d Sts.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9.

FORD Sedan, electric starter, demountable rims; everything like new.
FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just E. of B'way.

PACKARD twin six Springfield; 7-passenger, Sedan; newly painted.
FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just E. of B'way.

NATIONAL 12-cyl. club roadster; 6-cyl. town car; 6-cyl. touring.
FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just E. of B'way.

FRANKLINS, RENAULTS, FORDS, NATIONALS, STUDEBAKERS; many others.
FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just E. of B'way.

FRANKLIN roadster, Series "8"; fine condition; newly painted.
FRANKLIN USED CAR DEPT.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just E. of B'way.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
1,700 Broadway.
Compare My Prices with Others.

PEUGEOT 1916 Coupe; like new	$4,000
FIAT "30" 1916 Touring	2,750
MERCEDES 30 H. P. Sport Speedster	2,000
STUTZ 1917 4-pass., Victoria top	2,000
STUTZ 1917 4-pass.; like new	1,800
STUTZ 1918 Roadster, wire wheels	1,450
KISSEL 1917 Touring; like new	825
SCRIPPS 1916 Roadster	475

All of the above cars look like brand new, have been thoroughly overhauled, and are guaranteed for 90 days. You are cordially invited to inspect my Service Station. My overhead is by far the smallest of any high-class dealer on Broadway, enabling me to pay more for your car if you wish to sell, or sell you money if you wish to buy. An inspection of my salesroom will convince you.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,700 Broadway.
"Be Sure It's Harris."

"JANDORF"
Stands for
20 years' honorable business dealing.

USED CARS—BODIES
NEW TIRES—ACCESSORIES
At Bargain Cash Prices.

We'll buy your car, or sell it on consignment, or sell you a car at the right price.
100 CARS TO CHOOSE FROM.
New Arrivals Daily.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.
Tire Department Open Evenings.
Bronx and Westchester Customers served at OUR BRONX TIRE STORE, (Branch,)
2,428 Grand Concourse, near 187th St.

PACKARD 1917 touring, 7-pass.
PACKARD specia' Sedan.
CADILLAC 1916 brougham, (Westinghouse.)
CADILLAC 1916 coupelet and runabout.
CADILLAC 1916 and 1915 touring.
MARMON 1917 chummy roadster.
STUTZ 1916 runabout.
HUDSON 1917 touring.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

PIERCE, PACKARD, WHITE, VIM.
20th Century Auto Co., 1,700 Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

PACKARD TRUCKS, 1918 MODEL.
TWO-TON MODEL D.
THREE-TON MODEL E.
USED LESS THAN 50 MILES.
DOTY-DEMOS, 222 WEST 65TH ST.

Truck, capacity three tons; will sell on easy terms and will give contract for employment to reliable purchaser. Room 902, 1,437 Broadway.

REO truck, ¾-ton, express, body; bargain. 2,235 Grand Concourse. (182d St.)

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates, HOUR, DAY, WEEK OR MONTH. Touring, limousine and landaulet. HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE, 411 West 55th St. Columbus—2892.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

OWNER will rent and drive five-passenger touring car for 2 or 3 months; excellent condition. A 28 Times.

PACKARD twin sixes; beautiful landaulets and touring; hour, month. Wilmarth, 8030 Columbus.

PACKARD Twin Six 1918 brougham for hire; monthly contracts. Avidan's, (private,) 147 West 54th. Circle 2471.

THREE-TON TRUCK, with chauffeur, until September. Walker, 258 Navy St., Brooklyn.

PACKARD town landaulet, $85 weekly, to desirable party. Ross, 447 Circle.

Automobiles Wanted.

I WILL PAY FAIR PRICE for demonstrator or new or slightly used high-grade six or eight cylinder touring car; seller to guarantee mechandical condition; will deal only with owner; no used car dealers need reply. Address, giving complete description, including mileage run, P 1 Times.

AUTOMOBILES wanted; high grade, late model, seven passenger, in good condition, from private owners; no dealers; state full particulars and best price. Principal, 219 9th St., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC or Packard wanted; 1917 make; state condition of car, mileage used, with full details; no dealers; pay spot cash. Reliable, 290 Times Downtown.

AUTO TRUCKS to hire; contracts made for local and long distance delivery. Rubin-Fisher Auto Trucking Co., Inc., 139 Delancey St. Phone Orchard 3329.

Either Stutz, National, Mercer, or Jackson wanted, or any good make; price must be reasonable. Address P. C. S. Box 103, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

STUTZ wanted, four or five passenger; write particulars and price; no dealers. P. O. Box 272, Greenwich, Conn.

BUICK, Oldsmobile, or Chevrolet, 1918, small touring car; state condition and lowest price. Robbins, 38 Ferry St., N. Y. City.

Wanted.—Small car, mechanically perfect; buy or rent. Circle 2662; preferably mornings.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY wishes to buy used roadster or speedster on payments; state fully make, year. O 169 Times.

WILL pay highest price, latest model cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Base Hosp. 46 at Hoboken:
CAPTAINS.

Benson, R. L.	Johnson, J. H.
Selling, L.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bouvy, H. M.	Hynson, G. L.
Palmer, D. L.	Rosenfeld, A. S.
Rhyne, S. A.	

Following will report by wire to Cmdg. Gen. of West. Dept. for assignment:
CAPTAINS.
Crockett, E. N. Stein, C.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Chisholm, W. P.	Resner, A. K.
Lacey, M. J.	Lacey, D. D.
McIntyre, T. A.	Miller, F. S.
Wardleigh, C. E.	

Following to Camp Jackson:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Holland, S. H.	Schuele, G. J.
Hennessey, E. H. J.	Smith, C. H.
Meade, F. A.	Van Leuven, B. H.
Rock, J. H.	

Banks, Capt. McR. C.; Lynn, 1st Lt. W. L.; Pashman, 1st Lt. D., and Rieger, 1st Lt. C., to Camp Humphreys, with Eng. Service Bat.
Hull, Capt. J. A.; Read, 1st Lt. W. R.; Roberts, 1st Lt. R. A., and McGinnis, 1st Lt. S. S., to Camp Pike.
Following to Portland, with Spruce Production Div.:
Allen, Maj. R. A.
CAPTAINS.

Graffin, J. C.	Judd, H. S.
Parker, A. S.	Bevis, H. P.
Sharpe, N. W.	Brown, C. W.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobile Storage.

SAVE gasoline and labor and help win the war; dead storage, fireproof and clean. Chas. C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Rhinelander 3586.

Automobile Repairing.

OVERHAULING and Repairing.—Expert mechanics; guaranteed work; reasonable. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d. Audubon 5201-8086. We specialize on Cadillac 8's.

OVERHAULING, repairing, welding, by expert mechanics. Auto Service Station, Johnson Place and Church Av., Brooklyn. Phone 1768 Flatbush.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. — 20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. — Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School, West Side Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and best school in the U. S. Apply for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

Automobile Tires.

TIRES of all sizes, and of every standard make, will be sold at present prices, (lowest in New York,) for delivery up to Oct. 1. All fresh stock direct from manufacturers and guaranteed for 6,000 miles.

We are selling this proposition to owners of all kinds of cars, both in the city and out of it. Our responsibility guarantees you satisfactory service in every particular.

Accessories Department,

Packard Motor Car Company of New York,

Broadway at Sixty-first Street,

Manhattan.

'Phone—Columbus 8900.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANT TO PURCHASE A RUNNING FACTORY FULLY EQUIPPED FOR SEWING; MUST BE OF GOOD SIZE AND LOCATED TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY MILES FROM NEW YORK; STATE NUMBER OF HELP EMPLOYED, FULL EQUIPMENT, AND PRICE WANTED. R 224 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

For Sale—Manufacturing business, fully equipped, in textile and bedding line, running full time on Government work; three hours from New York; cause of selling or reorganizing, death of interested people. Y 256 Times Annex.

NATIONAL, well known monthly publication wishes to connect with privatte bankers; dealres to make loans or ALL advertising contracts; advertising amounts to over $30,000 annually; highest references given. A 221 Times Downtown.

Plant for sale in order to liquidate estate; fully equipped leather goods plant, 50x100, with forty machines; also adapted for waists, dresses, neckwear. A. Gutman, Hirsch & Wertheim, 35 East 20th.

$10,000 WANTED.
Buy one-half interest in successful established business; net profits last year over $20,000; splendid opportunity. H 421 Times Annex.

Immediate possession, machine tool factory, with one hundred operators, now working modern buildings, railroad sidings, near New York; principals only; no dealers. Y 325 Times Annex.

A young man of 40 with good general business knowledge looking for proposition as active partner in well-established business; will invest a few thousand. N 115 Times.

Forty with few hundred dollars join me in handling automobile accessories for which I have agency. Call

FOOD EVADER TO PAY $3,000 TO RED CROSS

Federal Board Allows Flour Broker to Make Contribution in Lieu of Suspension.

WEATHER FAVORS CROPS

New Jersey Bureau Reports That Vegetation Is Far in Advance of Normal Seasons.

W. T. Harding, a flour broker, with offices in the Produce Exchange Building, has been permitted by the Federal Food Board to contribute $3,000 to the American Red Cross in lieu of a suspension of his license for thirty days. The recommendation, which was approved yesterday by United States Food Administrator Herbert Hoover, followed an investigation as to the business affairs of several brokers having offices in the Produce Exchange Building.

When the Harding case was called before the Federal Food Board he was referred to as a dealer "who appeared to pay no attention at all to the regulations of the United States Food Administration." A recommendation that his license be suspended for thirty days was forwarded to Washington by the local food officials, but this was canceled when the broker pleaded that he be permitted to make a contribution to the Red Cross.

The Food Board's statement, reviewing the Harding case, found him guilty as a jobber of having sold substantial quantities of flour to other jobbers in violation of the rule which forbids resales within the trade; of having sold substantial quantities of flour without substitutes and with insufficient substitutes; of having sold to a certain baker who had no license, and of having sold substantial quantities of flour and substitutes at margins of profit in excess of the margins deemed reasonable by the Administration.

In mitigation of the seriousness of the charges against the broker, Alan Fox, head of the Food Board's Bureau of Licenses, said yesterday that the Government did not believe that the violations were deliberate.

Max Schirmer, a baker of White Plains, has had his license revoked by the Federal Food Board for an indefinite period, and his place of business was closed yesterday morning. He was found guilty of failure to use substitutes in sufficient quantity in making coffee cake.

Excellent "growing" weather for the coming crops has been reported by rural weather bureaus. A report from the Trenton, N. J., Weather Bureau said yesterday that in many years there had not been such fine growing weather, while rains have greatly benefited the hay crops; wheat shows marked improvement and is heading in northern districts. The Trenton Weather Bureau reports some labor difficulty, but adds that farm work is going on steadily and vegetation is decidedly ahead of a normal season.

Many New York clubs have pledged themselves not to use wheat flour until the next harvest, and the Food Board announced yesterday that thirty-three clubs, among them the largest in the city, had turned over what stocks of flour they had on hand.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Monday night, May 27, Adelphi Theatre, Broadway and 50th St., a Kolinsky cape. Return to Jaeckel & Co., Furriers, 384 5th Av., where $100 reward will be paid and no questions asked; also any information concerning same will receive $100 reward.

LOST—Black leather wallet containing $22, draft registration card, address book, on June 3, between Grand Central and 15 East 40th St. Reward if returned to Kenneth D. Widdemer, 15 East 40th.

LOST—Tuesday, between Erie Train 8, Jersey City, and West 23d St. Ferry, New York, lady's diamond sunburst pin; liberal reward for return to James C. Sheldon, attorney, 170 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—Black leather bag, marked "J. C. Nesser, 247 5th Av.," containing spectacles, watch, souvenirs, and small sum of money. Finder may keep money, but return bag and contents. 51 East 62d St.

LOST—Cat's-eye ring in silver setting, somewhere between Wall St. and Hudson tubes, Wednesday afternoon. Suitable reward for return to R. H. Garretson, Room 1230, 52 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—Between Century Grove and 200 West 79th St., diamond earring, set with emeralds. Liberal reward will be paid for its return to Mrs. Morris Gest, 200 West 79th St.

LOST—U. S. Government bonds, following Nos.: 146231, 289582, 289533, 289534, 229467, 229468, 229469, 229470; $1,000 reward, no question asked. Box 70, 2,121 3d Av.

LOST—Wednesday, 6 o'clock, Times Square subway exit, package canceled papers; no value except as records; $5 reward. Hendrix, Y 310 Times Annex.

LOST—Wallet, containing valuable papers, bank books, &c., belonging to H. Schulze. Reward for return to Twin Press, 102 Fulton St., New York City. Phone John 2422.

LOST—Sunburst pin or pearls and diamond; of much sentimental value; on 5th Av., between 33d, 42d Sts.; reward. Mr. Long, Vanderbilt 4742.

LOST—June 6, gold chain bracelet, on 5th Av. between 52d and 34th Sts. Return to Room 62, 37 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or phone 3553 John.

LOST—Photograph, between Waldorf and Grand Central; 34th Crosstown or Madison Av. cars. Reward. Castle House, East 46th St.

LOST—June 4, in shopping district, flexible diamond bracelet; graduated stones; liberal reward. W. H. Duval & Co., 225 Fourth Av.

LOST—Thursday, gold open face watch, initials "G. F.," near 42d St. and Broadway; reward. Telephone Lenox 9386.

LOST—Brown tooled leather bag, money unimportant, other contents precious; reward. Morningside 6800.

LOST—Amethyst brooch, between 92d, 86th Av., and Broadway, 97th; reward. M. Ribet, 201 West 108th, Apt. 57.

LOST—Pearl diamond Fleu de Lis brooch, Thursday; reward. Coney, 258 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Gold vanity case, diamond initial, Tuesday, between 56th and 84th Sts.; reward. David A. Schuite, 272 West 90th St.

LOST—Between 2 West 45th and McAlpin, drop earring; lapiz top, matrix black opal bottom; reward. Room 902, 2 West 45th.

LOST—Red envelope, containing legal papers, Tuesday evening on 3d Av.; reward. Return Sol Strauss, 299 Broadway.

LOST—Three diamond cluster scarfpin; reward $25. Return to B. Masconi, 543 West 146th St., Apartment 32.

LOST—Jade ring, Tribune Bldg. to Fulton St., Brooklyn; reward. Return A. E. Sandmann, 154 Nassau St.

LOST—Beaded bag, containing 30c, vanity, handkerchief; reward. L. Kahn, 600 West 113th St.

PEARLS LOST—$100 REWARD.
One lot of small round pearls, strung on threads containing four bunches and bound with tinsel; also any information concerning same will receive a liberal reward. Notify Henry E. Oppenheimer & Co., 1 Maiden Lane, City.

$50 REWARD.
Platinum bar pin, carved and pierced design, containing three diamonds, lost in taxicab on afternoon Saturday, June 1, between foot Liberty St., New York, and Brooklyn; no questions asked. Return to
REED & BARTON,
320 5th Av.

$20 REWARD—Lost, Monday, June 3, on train between Poughkeepsie and New York City, lady's handbag, containing small watch (hunting case), money, photograph, and thimble. Return desk, Dutton & Co., 681 5th Av.

$50 REWARD,
no questions asked, return gold and platinum striped cigarette case, lost May 22, between Wall St. and 40th St. Notify A. R. Lee & Co., 15 William St.

$10 FOR RETURN of brown leather satchel with papers, book, and personal effects, left on 9th Av. "L" train Tuesday night. C. W. Gould, 5 Beekman St. Tel. Cortlandt 408.

$50 REWARD.
No questions asked; return diamond circle pin, lost at White Plains, June 2. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, return gold and enamel vanity case set with diamonds and rubies. Dreicer & Co., 5th Av. and 46th St.

Found.

FOUND—Party losing coat in Grand Central Station, New York, address I. F. Dow, General Delivery, New Haven.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.
A BROWN PEKINGESE DOG WITH A GREEN HARNESS AND LICENSE NO. 4462-R; HAS UNDERSHOT JAW; LIBERAL REWARD FOR RETURN. INQUIRE ROOM 1022, 149 BROADWAY. TEL. 7855 CORTLANDT.

LOST—Small brindle Boston terrier, with white marking, Thursday A. M., near East 82d St., Lexington Av.; answers to the name of Sammy; has no collar; liberal reward; no questions asked. H. A. Erikson, 120 East 82d.

LOST—A Pekingese dog, brown, answering to name of "Yummy"; liberal reward offered; when last seen had green harness; lost near 37th St., 232 Madison Av. Telephone Murray Hill 3072.

LOST—$100 REWARD
for immediate return of black Pekingese dog, lost Wednesday, on 56th St. Chapman, phone Columbus 6544.

LOST—A yellow Pekingese, answers to name of "Chinky"; suitable reward. Return to Mrs. Philip Goldsmith, 271 Central Park West.

LOST—Two children are mourning for their Boston bull terrier puppy, lost Thursday morning; reward, 150 West 76th St.

WILL WORK FOR RED CROSS.

Hotel Women Form an Auxiliary to Make War Supplies.

Women employes of the McAlpin, Claridge, and Waldorf-Astoria Hotels have formed a Red Cross working station, which is a sub-auxiliary of the Post-Graduate Hospital. The headquarters is at the McAlpin, under the direction of Mrs. Lois Pierce-Hughes. The supplies for the Red Cross workers will be purchased by voluntary contributions from among the men and women of the hotels, and the surgical dressings and other materials will be made entirely by the young women during their leisure hours. The hotel hours lend themselves to work of this kind, while many of the workers, such as the floor clerks, welcome the opportunity to knit and sew during the day.

Miss M. A. Barnes, housekeeper of the McAlpin, has had a large group of her assistants busy since the Fall of 1914 making garments for the orphan children of Belgium and France, the materials all having been given by the hotel management. Their work has interested a great many of the women of the other departments, and the opening of the Red Cross auxiliary workrooms is the result.

PLAN FOR FOOD SHOW.

Conservation Exhibition Will Teach the Use of War Dishes.

The use of new and substitute foods will be demonstrated at the Conservation Food Show, which opens next Friday in Grand Central Palace. The exposition has been arranged by the National League for Woman's Service.

Special features will include an International Booth, where the popular war-time dishes of the Allies will be demonstrated, many of which are readily adaptable to use in this country; a demonstration of Mrs. Oliver Harriman's dehydration plant, an exhibit by the Board of Education depicting its work for food conservation; and eight days of "Hooverized" meals, the twenty-four meals being shown complete as prepared for the average family.

All that Government scientists have evolved in the way of food substitutes, their preparation and use, will be presented. Mr. Hoover will visit the exhibition and make an address. Governor Whitman, State Food Administrator John Mitchell, and Arthur Williams, Administrator for the city, will also speak. Every department and bureau of the Federal, State, and city Governments having any part in the food program, will participate in the Food Show.

British Airplane Falls in Africa.

MADRID, Wednesday, June 5.—A British airplane fell in Rio Muni, Africa, recently and the pilot and observer, who were unhurt, will be interned at Cordova, Spain.

Rio Muni, or Spanish Guinea, is a Spanish possession on the western coast of Africa south and southwest of Kamerun, which was formerly a German possession.

FARMERS MAY PUT TICKET IN THE FIELD

Plan to Nominate Slate Which, They Believe, Will Insure Defeat of Gov. Whitman.

LEWIS SEEKS THEIR AID

Friends of the Governor, on the Other Hand, Are Planning to Disrupt the Organization.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 6.—If Governor Whitman should win a third term nomination in the Republican primaries the New York State Federation of Agriculture, which will hold a convention here tomorrow, will put a ticket of farmers in the field, not with any hope of electing their candidates, but with a view of diverting from a Republican ticket headed by the Governor a sufficient number of farmers' votes to bring about its defeat.

This latter object leaders of the federation who are here tonight feel certain of accomplishing. The farmers in this State have been the principal asset of the Republican Party in every election. When they have felt indifferent to the point of staying away from the polls the Democrats have always won.

The federation leaders will make a hard fight at the opening session tomorrow to bring about the adoption of resolutions to prevent the indorsement of any candidate or set of candidates. Some members of the federation have urged the indorsement of Attorney General Lewis, or any Republican candidate other than Governor Whitman, but the men most active in the affairs fear that this might lend to the movement a political aspect, which at this time they are not prepared to countenance.

That the friends of Mr. Lewis will make a strong bid for the support of the federation seems likely in view of reports, not denied either in the Lewis camp or by the leading men of the federation, that negotiations looking to the designation of men favored by the federation on the Lewis ticket have been in progress for some time. The friends of Governor Whitman, on the other hand, feeling certain that any attempt at conciliating the federation farmers would prove futile, have been busy with plans to break up the organization.

Already the withdrawal of Silas L. Strivings, temporary President of the Federation, has been brought about, according to Samuel Fraser, its Vice President. It is said Mr. Strivings has received an offer of a position in the Whitman administration from George A. Glynn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee and political leader for Governor Whitman. Some of the Federation leaders believe that these efforts will culminate at the meeting tomorrow, but declare that any attempt to interfere with the plans of the Federation will prove futile.

William M. Bennett, whose unlucky run for Mayor of New York City last Fall does not appear to have discouraged him from trying his hand at new political adventures, arrived here tonight to make a bid for aid from the farmers for a third ticket, which he himself may or may not head. From all indications there is little prospect that his appeal will prove effective. He is comparatively unknown in the rural sections of the State, despite the fact that he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in the primaries two years ago.

The call to the convention provided for the attendance only of duly accredited delegates from the various agricultural bodies that have joined during the three months it has been in existence. This precaution, according to Vice President Fraser, was adopted chiefly to prevent Governor Whitman's friends from packing or breaking up the meeting. He said that the withdrawal recently from the federation of Temporary President Strivings and the letter of repudiation signed by S. J. Lowell, Master of the State Grange; W. N. Giles, Secretary of the Grange, and by officials of the Dairymen's League and the Federation of Farm Bureaus would not interfere with the plans of the federation.

"We shall go ahead and effect permanent organization at our meeting tomorrow," said Vice President Fraser tonight. "The resignation of Mr. Strivings was not unexpected, as he has opposed every resolution censuring the Whitman Administration adopted at federation meetings, although he was one of the organizers and was present at the first meeting where its scope and purpose were defined.

"The letter signed by Mr. Strivings and others and given to the newspapers was conspicuous by the absence of one signature which should have been affixed to it, that of the man who wrote it. The original was actually in the handwriting of George A. Glynn, Republican State Chairman and campaign manager for Governor Whitman.

"Mr. Glynn offered to give Mr. Strivings a State job. S. J. Lowell, Master of the State Grange so informed me and other officials of the federation at our meeting in Syracuse."

John J. Dillon, former Farms and Markets Commissioner; Seth J. T. Bush, President of the State Horticultural Society; Willis P. Rogers, President of the State Fruit Growers' Association, and Frank Bradley, head of the Legislative Committee of the Federation are among the leaders in the movement who are here tonight. A majority of the delegates are due to arrive here on early trains tomorrow.

FOR COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT HERE

E. P. Doyle of Real Estate Board Wants Mayor Relieved of Power While the War Is On.

When the New York Federation of Agriculture meets at Albany today it will receive a communication from the Real Estate Board of New York through its Chairman, Edward P. Doyle, asking the co-operation of all farmers' organizations in the State in the enactment of legislation that will replace the present administration of New York City by a commission form of Government to hold office during the war, or, if that step is deemed too radical, to have the three great departments of public safety,—police, fire, and health—consolidated.

Mr. Doyle's plan is aimed directly at Mayor Hylan, whom the Real Estate Board wants superseded. Mr. Doyle was an ardent supporter of the Mayor during the campaign, but recently sent a telegram to ex-Mayor Mitchel apologizing for opposing him.

Mr. Doyle said a committee of real estate business men who would attend the agricultural conference today would ask the support of the farmers for legislation "for the most simple and economical government of the City of New York during the period of the war." He said Governor Whitman might be requested by the committee to call a special session of the Legislature to enact legislation providing for a suspension of all laws affecting the city and the appointment of a commission to conduct its affairs. He thought that the commission should be made up of three men, one of whom should be an army officer of high character and recognized ability.

"The imminence of the submarine menace," said Mr. Doyle, "and the necessity for prompt and intelligent action in any emergency make it necessary that the Government of the city during the period of the war shall be of the highest character, and it should be closely related to the Federal Government. In view also of the tremendous necessities of the Federal Government financially for the successful prosecution of the war, State and municipal Governments should be amplified, so far as possible, and the greatest economy should be exercised.

"If it is felt that a change to a commission government would be too radical, at least the three great departments of public safety—police, fire, and health—should be consolidated and given in absolute charge of some person of great ability and high character, and of whose whole-souled patriotism there would not be the slightest doubt. It seems inconceivable that at the present time such departments of public safety might be controlled by some person or persons in regard to whom there might exist even the remotest suspicion of lack of entire sympathy with every ally of the United States in the tremendous struggle now taking place in defense of freedom and Christian civilization."

Samuel Fraser, Vice President of the farmers' organization, issued a statement yesterday in which he accused the Governor and his friends of seeking the assistance of the same "moneybund" that aided the Mitchel administration. He said:

"The forces that will expend $2,000,000 to elect a Mayor of New York and promise their support for the Presidency, and a lot of money to an ambitious but unscrupulous Governor, are busy. They are using a Governor who will promise anything, knowing that he never intends to keep his word unless it is convenient. A rule of money is worse than a rule of birth.

"We have decided against the latter, and as a 1918 resolution the farmers of New York pledge themselves to fight the former at home and the Kaiser abroad, and the meeting of the New York Federation of Agriculture at Albany on June 7 is but one step toward a better organization of our forces."

10,000 Trucks Ready in August.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Secretary Baker has adopted the Quartermaster Standard Type B truck officially as the heavy cargo truck for the army. A large number of these trucks are now on order, and it is expected that the first 10,000 will be completed about Aug. 1.

SINN FEIN ATTACK ON U. S. GOVERNMENT

Gaelic-American Rails at Aid Given to Great Britain in Suppressing Irish Rebellion.

CALLS IT WAR ON IRISHMEN

Two Germans Arrested Near Hoboken Army Depot—State Employe Accused of Sedition.

The Department of Justice has started an investigation of yesterday's issue of The Gaelic American, the Sinn Fein organ in the United States, which, under the heading, "Waging War on Ireland and Irish Citizens," devotes its entire first page and part of another page to an attack on the Department of Justice and the Post Office Department, charging that they have allied themselves with the British Government to attack Ireland. Copies of the article, it was said last night, will be officially transmitted to Attorney General Gregory and Postmaster General Burleson today.

In the course of the article it is stated that the information on which the British Government acted when De Valera, Griffiths, and other Sinn Fein leaders were arrested was supplied from the United States, and that this information "was based entirely on translations from the German cipher." The claim is made that the man who made the translation of the messages is not an official of this Government. It is further alleged that the "obvious object of their publication was to prove that certain Irishmen in America were communicating with Germany with a view of procuring arms for Ireland before America entered the war," and that "there was nothing at all in them tending to show communication with Germany after that date."

"The war against Ireland," the Sinn Fein organ says, "is waged under the direction of the British Government by an Anglo-American alliance that is, as yet, unofficial and unacknowledged on this side of the Atlantic, but with the tacit, if not open, approval of a portion of the Washington Administration. Two departments of the Government are openly participating in this war on Ireland and on Irish citizens with all the power and influence at their disposal."

It is added that the Department of Justice and the Post Office Department are acting "probably without the knowledge of President Wilson, who is too much absorbed in his great task of managing the war to interfere in departmental matters which do not appear to be very directly connected with the conduct of the war."

Solicitor General Lamar of the Post Office Department is described as a man who is "in every sense of the word a knownothing and a bigot," and as a man who "comes of Confederate stock, from the same State as John Sharp Williams, &c." An unnamed official of the Department of Justice, who is described as an assistant to Attorney General Gregory, is referred to as the "Irish scoundrel behind it all." It was said yesterday this part of the attack may be directed against Assistant Attorney General John Lord O'Brian, who is in charge of Department of Justice work having to do with the spread of propaganda tending to discredit or interfere with the war activities of the United States.

Last week The Gaelic-American attacked some of the most prominent Catholics in this city and, among other things, said that Cardinal Farley was being influenced by "anti-Irish bigots."

The statement of The Gaelic-American concerning the source of certain information said to be in the possession of the Government created surprise in Federal circles. The Government up to this time has not made public the source or nature of the alleged information which The Gaelic-American says is based on translations of German ciphers. Several months ago Secretary Lansing made public translations of several of Bernstorff's cablegrams, in one of which the name of John Devoy was mentioned and in another that of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, a fugitive from justice, believed to have escaped to Mexico.

Agents of the Department of Justice took into custody yesterday Bruno Karl Uthgelnannt and Fritz Funk, both German subjects, who for some months have been stewards in a fraternity house connected with Stevens Institute, Hoboken, not far from one of the most important army depots in the United States. Many Government students are now taking instruction at Stevens Institute. Uthgelnannt is a German Naval Reservist, while Funk is of the German Army reserve. Both arrived here just before the outbreak of the war in 1914, and until 1916 Uthgelnannt was employed on the Hamburg-American liner President Grant.

Realizing that the Government had evidence of their loyalty to the Kaiser both men answered questions frankly, and one said he stood ready to obey any order his superiors might give. Both were sent to the county jail at Trenton pending further investigation.

William G. Schroeder, a German, who says he has served two enlistments in the regular army, was also brought to the Alien Enemy Bureau yesterday. He said his father was a German citizen of Switzerland. He, too, was held for further investigation.

William P. Curran, an attendant at the Manhattan State Hospital, was held in $10,000 bail by United States Commissioner Samuel M. Hitchcock yesterday on the charge of having violated the Espionage act by making statements supporting and favoring the cause of Germany. In the complaint made by James Bourke, also an attendant at the hospital on Blackwell's Island, he charges that on Monday while on his way to this city, Curran expressed gratification at the success of the submarine raid and said: "It was prefectly proper for the Germans to sink the Lusitania."

Bourke in the complaint further charges that he told Curran that he had a son in the navy who would soon be going to the other side, and Curran said he "hoped that none of the men would ever come back."

Curran was committed to the Tombs.

Mrs. Marie Theresa de la Perriere Schaeffer, wife of a well-to-do German subject, was taken into custody at her home in Mamaroneck several days ago by Westchester County officials and subsequently turned over to the Enemy Alien Bureau. Mrs. Schaeffer is alleged to have been active in spreading pro-German literature and propaganda. Mrs. Schaeffer, who says she is French, is said to be a graduate of the University of Paris, and also of Columbia University.

Montclair Fifty Years a City.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 6.—The three-day celebration of the semi-centennial of Montclair as a municipality will begin tomorrow, the feature being a community meeting in the high school auditorium in the evening. Governor Edge will speak. The program will include community singing. At 11 o'clock tomorrow morning exercises will be held by primary children from all the schools of the town, the feature being the planting of a tree to mark the occasion. On Saturday afternoon the Sunday-school children will parade and hold exercises in the Garden Theatre.

ASKS ABOUT STOCK YARDS.

Senate Passes Resolution Looking to Possible Government Control.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Director General McAdoo was directed by a Senate resolution adopted today to inform the Senate what action is contemplated for assuming control of the stock yards and their railroad terminals as a part of the railroad administration.

The resolution, introduced by Senator Norris of Nebraska, also asks what legislation, if any, is needed for the Government to take over the yards, and if the ownership of the yards has any connection with the control of the packing industries of the country.

Increases French Bank Loan.

PARIS, June 6.—The Chamber of Deputies today passed a measure providing for the increase by 3,000,000,000 francs of the amount of money which the Bank of France may lend to the Government.

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